THE QUALITY OF
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2022

CODEBOOK

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

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

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

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS 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 (2015), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2016 and 2020) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2010, 2013 and 2017). 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 Basic Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Basic CS dataset, data from and around 2018 is included. Data from 2018 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2018, data for 2019 is included. If no data for 2019 exists, data for 2017 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

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

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

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

1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Basic TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2021 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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

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

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

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ($\overline{N}$) 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

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

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

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

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 nations, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2014: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965 (including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus) and Sudan pre 2012 (including South Sudan). This makes a total of 211 countries. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2018, we updated the name of Swaziland to Eswatini (former Swaziland) and in 2019, we updated the name of Macedonia to North Macedonia; however, the other identification codes remain the same.

1.4.4 A brief note on the QoG Basic 2022 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2022 update of the QoG Basic Dataset, we have included four new data sources that were not previously part of the QoG datasets. These are:

- Remittances Data (World Bank, 2021a). This dataset provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories.
- COVID-19 Data Repository (Ensheng, Du and Gardner, 2020). The repository contains data on confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths, recoveries, and tests at the national level.

1.5 Thematic Categories

1.5.1 Quality of Government

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

1.5.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.5.3 Conflict

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

1.5.4 Education

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

1.5.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.5.6 Environment

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

1.5.7 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

1.5.8 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure

concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

1.5.9 History

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

1.5.10 Judicial

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

1.5.11 Labour Market

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

1.5.12 Media

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

1.5.13 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

1.5.14 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.5.15 Political System

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

1.5.16 Public Economy

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

1.5.17 Private Economy

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

1.5.18 Religion

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

1.5.19 Welfare

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

1.6 Changes in this edition

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

Adoption of ISO-standard country names and codes:

- To make the data-merging processes easier for our users, we have replaced our **country name (cname)** and **country code (ccode)** variables with the ISO-3166-1 standard country names and numeric codes. Whenever the numeric code or name does not exist in the ISO standard, we imputed the code and name used by the QoG standard, making sure it did not clash with previous codes. For example, the QoG name standard for France is France (-1962) and France (1963-). With adopting the ISO standard, the name is France for both entities.
- The QoG country names and codes are renamed as cname_qog and ccode_qog respectively.

Changes in variables:

- All variables of the Educational Attainment Dataset are now recorded for population between 15 years old to 64 years old.
- In the CIRIGHTS Data project, the variables "Empowerment index" (ciri_empinx) and "New Freedom of Religion" (ciri_relfre) are using the new methodology provided my the dataset.
- The variable "Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address" (cri_-foreign) from the Corruption Risks Indicators was added.
- The variable "Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote" (bmr_demfsuf) from Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020 was added.
- The variable "Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population" (eu_sctrtotp-minapop) from Eurostat was dropped by the original source. Consequently, this variable is also dropped in this version.
- In the IMF GFS Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG) dataset, we have renamed the variables "Expenditure on social protection, as
- For the Index of Public Integrity, we have inlcuded only the "Index of Public Integrity" (ipi_ipi).
- The variable "Presence of peace keepers (number)"(wdi_peacekeep) from the World Development Indicators was dropped by the original source. Consequently, this variable is also dropped in this version.
- In the dataset of the World Values Survey, the variables: "REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1" (wvs_tradrat), "REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1" (wvs_survself), "Extent of political corruption" (wvs_polcor), "How often do you drink alcohol" (wvs_alc) and "All religions should be taught in public schools" (wvs_relsch) were dropped due to their lack of availability for several waves. The question: "Men make better political leaders than women do" (wvs_menpol) was added.

Changes in datasets:

- We have added again the datasets from Freedom House (Freedom of the Press, Freedom of the Net and Freedom in the World) and the The CIRIGHTS Data project.
- Following the independent audit and discontinuation of the dataset, we have dropped the Ease of Doing Business dataset.

- Fragile State Index from Fund For Peace and Index of Economic Freedom from Heritage Foundation have been dropped.
- Five new datasets are added to our database: Remittances Data (World Bank, 2021a), Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index (Hanson and Sigman, 2021), Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings (Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019), OVID-19 Data Repository (Ensheng, Du and Gardner, 2020) and Bjørnskov-Rode regime data (Bjørnskov and Rode, 2020).

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Inken Schütt and Raymond Samo for their invaluable help in the production of these codebooks.

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

2.3 Conflict and Military Service

2.4 Education

2.5 Energy and Infrastructure

2.6 Environment

2.7 Gender Equality

2.8 Health

2.9 History

2.10 Judicial

2.11 Labour Market

2.12 Media

2.13 Migration

2.14 Political Parties and Elections

2.15 Political System

2.16 Public Economy

2.17 Private Economy

2.18 Religion

2.19 Welfare

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 alpha3 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 ISO

Country code from the World Bank.

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 Sources

4.1 Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson

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

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, *91*(5), 1369–1401

http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-22)

Settler Mortality

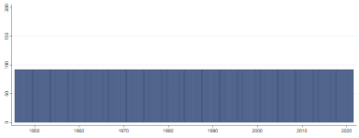
Data used in the article The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.

4.1.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort)

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 86



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 92 **n**: 6992 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.2 The Association of Religion Data Archives

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

Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, *39*(3)

http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-09)

World Religion Project: National Religion Dataset

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

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

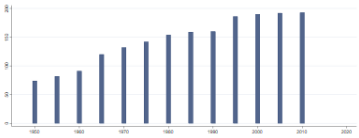
The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.2.1 Baha'i: Total (% Adherents) (arda_bagenpct)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

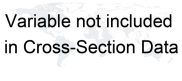
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



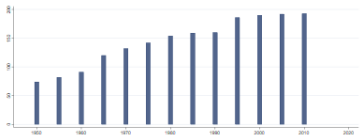
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.2 Buddhism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_bugenpct)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).



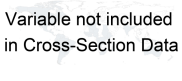
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



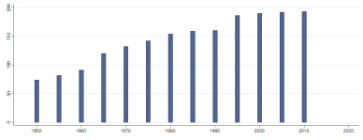
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.3 Christianity: Total (% Adherents) (arda_chgenpct)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).



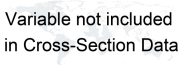
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



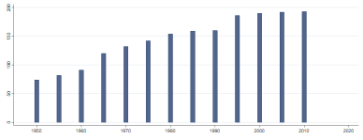
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.4 Confucianism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_cogenpct)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).



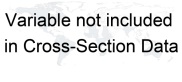
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



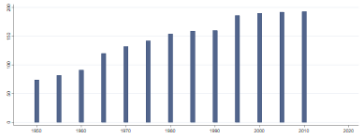
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.5 Hindu: Total (% Adherents) (arda_higenpct)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).



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



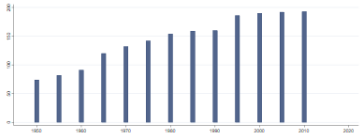
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.6 Islam: Total (% Adherents) (arda_isgenpct)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



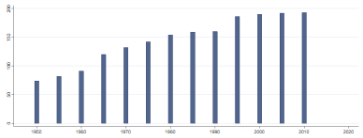
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.7 Jain: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jagenpct)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



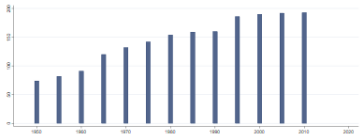
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.8 Judaism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jdgenpct)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



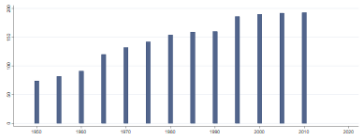
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.9 Non-religious: Total (% Adherents) (arda_norelpct)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



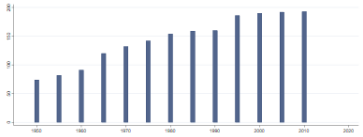
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.10 Other religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_otgenpct)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



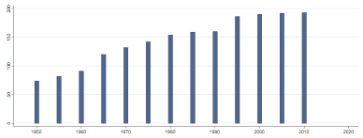
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.11 Shinto: Total (% Adherents) (arda_shgenpct)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



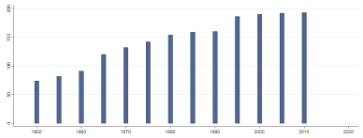
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.12 Sikh: Total (% Adherents) (arda_sigenpct)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



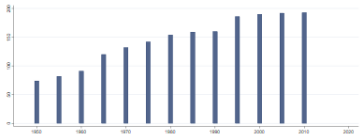
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.13 Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_sygenpct)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



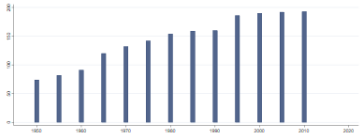
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.14 Taoism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_tagenpct)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



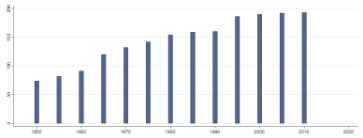
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.2.15 Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents) (arda_zogenpct)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.3 Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions 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:

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

http://www.atopdata.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

The ATOP State-Year dataset

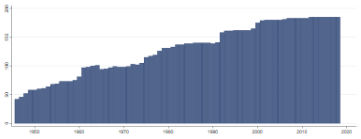
The Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

4.3.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185

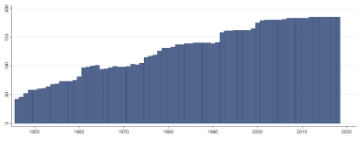


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.3.2 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Number of Alliances

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4 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

http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-08-17)

The Bayesian Corruption Index

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.

4.4.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (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.

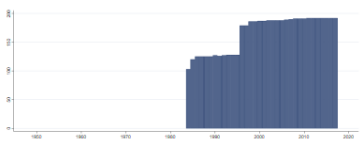
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption.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

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 192



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 199 **n**: 5639 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.5 The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species

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 Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (version 2021-3)

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions. The introduction in 1994 of a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species, has become a world standard.

Note: For reptiles, fishes, molluscs, other invertebrates, plants, fungi & protists: there are still many species that have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and therefore their status is not known (i.e., these groups have not yet been completely assessed). Therefore the figures presented below for these groups should be interpreted as the number of species known to be threatened within those species that have been assessed to date, and not as the overall total number of threatened species for each group.

We advise users to abstain from making comparisons through time using this data, given that there could be changes to the methodology for the country reports.

4.5.1 Threatened Species: Total (bi_total)

Threatened Species: Total (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6 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:

Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020.* Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

http://gmi.bicc.de/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

Global Militarization Index

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 GMI covers 151 states and is based on the latest available figures (up to 2019). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

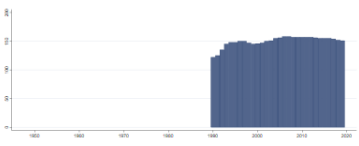
4.6.1 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 168 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.7 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. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, *7*, 1–39

Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. http://www.religionandstate.org/

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)

http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/RAS3.asp
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Religion and State Project

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

Round 2 of the RAS dataset, which is currently the official version available for download, measures the extent of government involvement in religion (GIR) or the lack thereof for 175 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2014. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more as well as a sampling of smaller states. The data includes the following information:

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

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

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

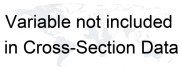
Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This includes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions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

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

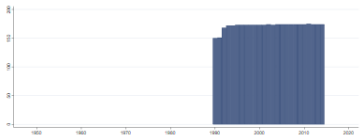
4.7.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

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



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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180 **n**: 4286 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.8 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

http://www.barrolee.com/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

Educational Attainment Dataset

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

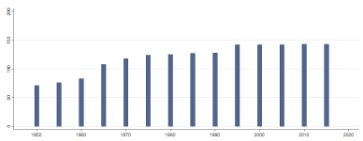
This is the latest updated version of the Barro-Lee dataset reported in Barro and Lee (2013). Dr. Hanol Lee, an associate professor at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, has collaborated on the project.

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.

4.8.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

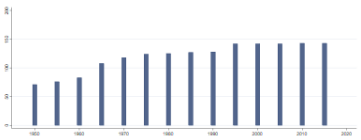


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.8.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

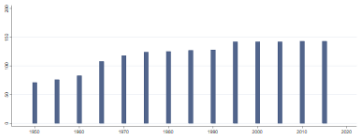


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.8.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.9 Boix, Miller and 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

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/FJLMKT
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-30)

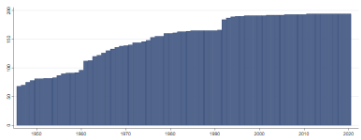
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020

This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy from 1800 until 2020, however QoG data contains information from 1946 onwards. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.9.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

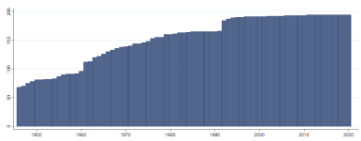


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.9.2 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.10 Bertelsmann Stiftung

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

Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020.* Bertelsmann Stiftung. http://www.bti-project.org

https://www.bti-project.org/en
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index

The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 137 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy.

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

4.10.1 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar)

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? 1-10.

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.
7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.
10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.2 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp)

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? 1-10.

1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place.

4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.
10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.3 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod)

How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.

1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 81

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.4 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi)

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

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.
10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.5 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

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

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.
4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.
7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.6 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.7 Civil Rights (bti_cr)

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

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.
4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function.
7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective.
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.8 Democracy Status (bti_ds)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.9 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

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

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.
4.Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious and other groups have limited access to education, public office and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.10 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

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

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.
4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.
7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.
10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.11 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.12 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe)

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

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.13 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe)

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

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.14 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij)

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

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.15 Economy Status (bti_mes)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.16 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

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

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

by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.
10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.17 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi)

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.
10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.18 Political Participation (bti_pp)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.19 Private Property (bti_prp)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.20 Party System (bti_ps)

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

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.
10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.21 Rule of Law (bti_rol)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.22 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.23 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.24 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.25 Separation of Powers (bti_sop)

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

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.26 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

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

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.27 Sustainability (bti_su)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.28 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.11 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

https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-04)

The Comparative Abortion Index Project

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.

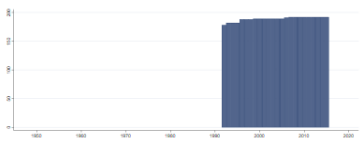
For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, we also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion 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.

4.11.1 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.12 Ana Carolina Garriga

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

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

https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1?authuser=0
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

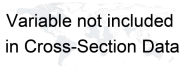
Central Bank Independence Dataset

The Central Bank Independence Dataset is the most comprehensive data set on de jure central bank independence (CBI) available to date. The data set identifies statutory reforms affecting CBI, their direction, and the attributes necessary to build the Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti (1992) (CWN) index in 190 countries between 1970 and 2012.

This data set codes the existence of reforms in 6,745 observations and computes the CWN index for 5,840 observations. The data coverage not only allows researchers to test competing explanations on the determinants and effects of CBI in both developed and developing countries, but it also provides a useful instrument for cross-national studies in diverse fields.

4.12.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (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.

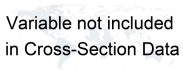


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.12.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index (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.



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

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.13 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. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

Characteristics of National Constitutions

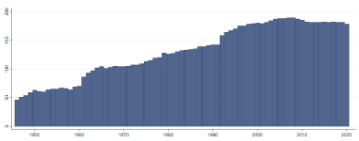
This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual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

4.13.1 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



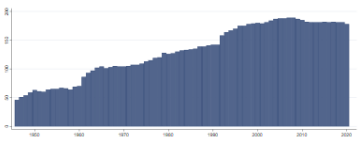
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.13.2 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



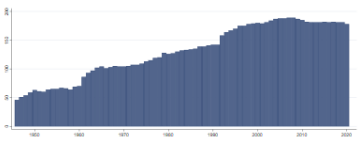
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.13.3 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



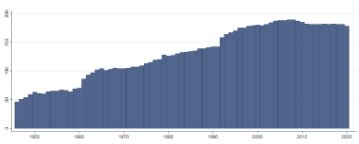
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.13.4 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



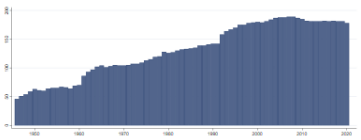
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.13.5 Status of Slavery in Constitution (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)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



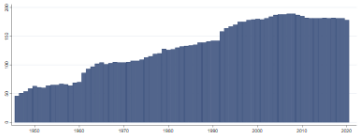
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.13.6 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.14 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

https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited (Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

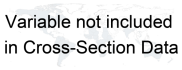
Classification of Political Regimes

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

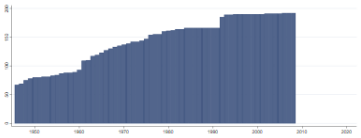
4.14.1 Democracy (chga_demo)

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



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 206 **n**: 9013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.15 Cingranelli, Richards, and 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:

Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri

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*

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/cirihumanrightsdata
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-02)

The CIRIGHTS Data project

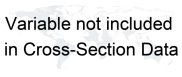
The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including democratization, economic aid, military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention.

The original dataset contains the last version of the CIRI dataset, along with supporting documentation. The creation of the data and documentation has been supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. SES–0318273 (2004-2006), SES-0647969 (2007-2010), and SES-0647916 (2007-2010). (2014-04-14)

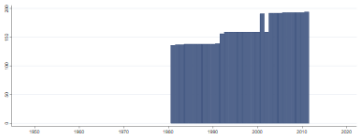
Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.15.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.



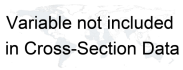
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



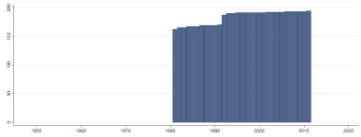
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.2 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.



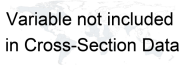
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



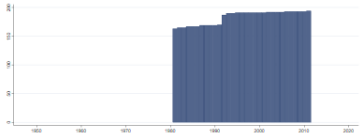
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5670 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.3 Freedom of Foreign Movement (ciri_formov)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted, a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.



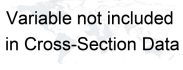
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



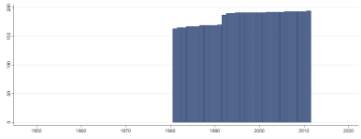
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5671 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.4 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 0 indicates "not independent", a score of 1 indicates "partially independent" and a score of 2 indicates "generally independent".



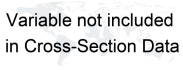
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5671 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.5 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

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

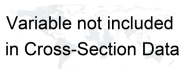


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

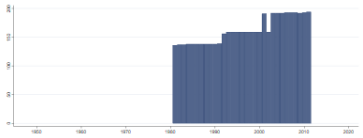
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4900 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.15.6 Political Imprisonment (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. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year.



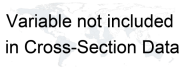
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



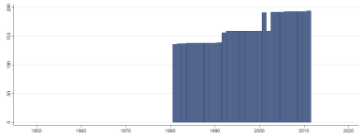
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5027 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.7 Freedom of Speech (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. Expression may be in the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.



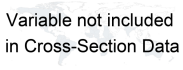
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



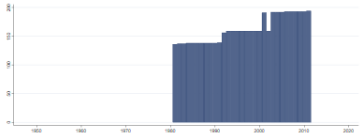
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.8 Torture (ciri_tort)

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture was practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year.



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



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16 Armingeon, Engler and Leemann

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

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

http://www.cpds-data.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-25)

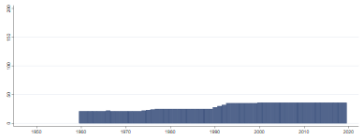
Comparative Political Data Set

The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2019 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Handlungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2019. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses. The present data set combines and replaces the earlier versions "Comparative Political Data Set I" (data for 23 OECD countries from 1960 onwards) and the "Comparative Political Data Set III" (data for 36 OECD and/or EU member states from 1990 onwards). A variable has been added to identify former CPDS I countries.

4.16.1 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.2 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.3 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

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

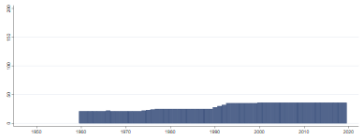
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.4 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

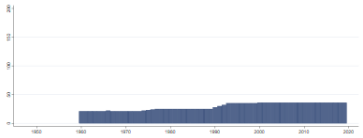


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.5 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

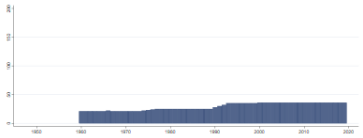


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.6 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

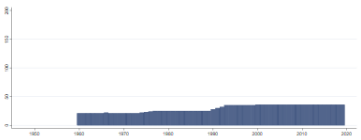


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.7 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

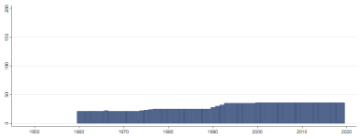


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.8 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.9 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

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

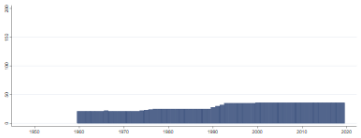
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.10 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

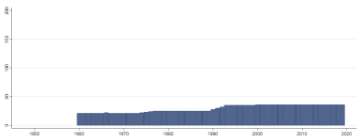


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.11 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

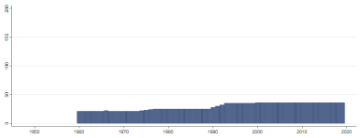


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.12 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.13 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

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

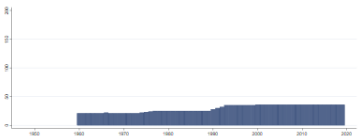
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.14 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

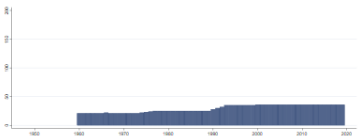


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.15 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

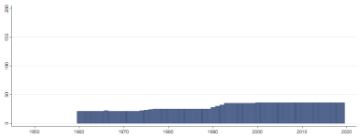


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.16 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.17 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

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

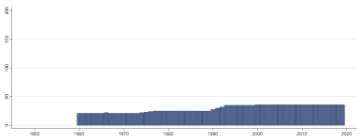
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.18 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

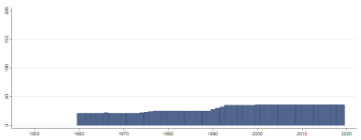


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.19 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

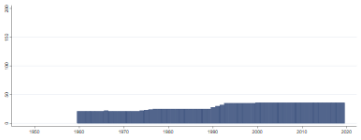


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.20 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.21 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

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

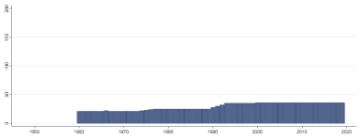
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.22 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

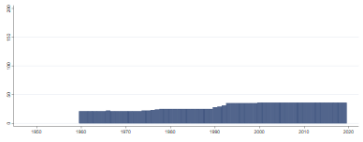
4.16.23 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].

4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

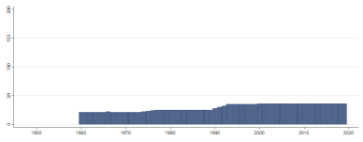


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.16.24 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Voter turnout in election.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.17 Fazekas and Kocsis

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

Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objective corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461

https://opentender.eu/download
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

Corruption Risks Indicators

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

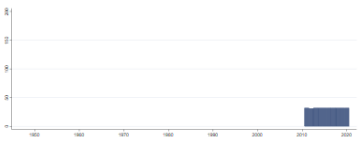
Using official government data on 4 million contracts in thirty-two European countries from 2011 to 2020, the authors directly operationalize a common definition of corruption: unjustified restriction of access to public contracts to favour a selected bidder.

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

4.17.1 Number of awarded contracts above EUR 130,000 (cri_contr)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.18 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

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

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-14

http://www.cses.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

CSES datasets

CSES (CSES1, CSES2, CSES3, CSES4 and CSES5) is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.

Note: Portugal 2002 from the initial data Module 1 was exluded, as this module provide data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

4.18.1 Close to Political Party (cses_pc)

Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.18.2 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd)

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.19 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

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

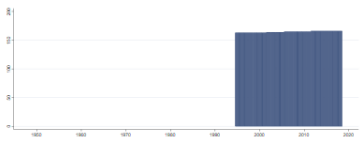
State Fragility Index and Matrix

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.

4.19.1 State Fragility Index (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 168 **n**: 3949 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.20 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

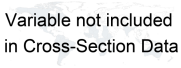
https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2015) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.20.1 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Transparency Index. Combined index of Information Transparency Index and Accountability Transparency Index.



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

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188 **n**: 4861 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.21 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

http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-03)

KOF Index of Globalization

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

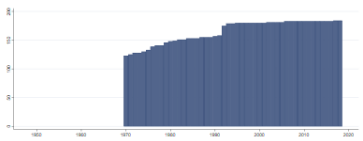
The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimension to globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 185 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2018. 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. 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.

4.21.1 Economic Globalization (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

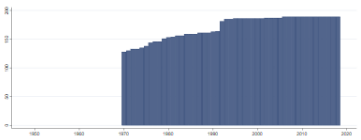


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189 **n**: 8070 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.21.2 Index of Globalization (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

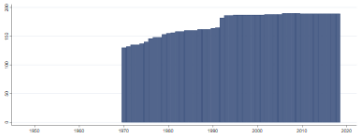


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194 **n**: 8348 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.21.3 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with participation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

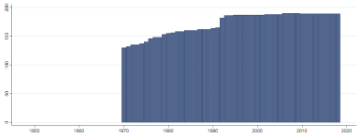


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 195 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.21.4 Social Globalization (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 trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 195 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.22 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. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. http://www.footprintnetwork.org

http://www.Footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/Footprint_data_and_results/ (Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

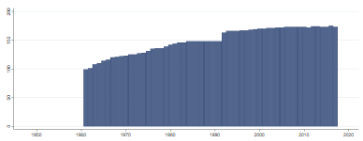
Global Footprint Data

The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of more than 200 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries.

4.22.1 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 177



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 190 **n**: 8515 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.23 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. (2020). United nations e-government survey. https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020

https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

UN E-Government Knowledgebase

The E-Government Development Index presents the state of E-Government Development of the United Nations Member States. Along with an assessment of the website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity.

The EGDI is based on a comprehensive Survey of the online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States, which assesses national websites and how e-government policies and strategies are applied in general and in specific sectors for delivery of essential services. The assessment rates the e-government performance of countries relative to one another as opposed to being an absolute measurement. The results are tabulated and combined with a set of indicators embodying a country's capacity to participate in the information society, without which e-government development efforts are of limited immediate use.

Although the basic model has remained consistent, the precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. This is an important distinction because it also implies that it is a comparative framework that seeks to encompass various approaches that may evolve over time instead of advocating a linear path with an absolute goal.

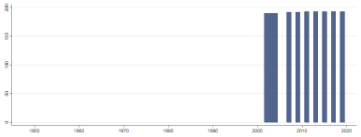
Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and (3) inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).

The EGDI is not designed to capture e-government development in an absolute sense; rather, it aims to give a performance rating of national governments relative to one another.

4.23.1 E-Government Index (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 (Telecommunication 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.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.24 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:

Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/

https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

Environmental Performance Index Data 2020

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 ten 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".

4.24.1 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

The 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 is made up of four issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation & Drinking Water (%40), Heavy Metals (%5), and Waste Management (%5).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.24.2 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi)

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI represents 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 eleven issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation & 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 two policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, 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.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25 European Social Survey

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

NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

European Social Survey - Wave 1-9

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

4.25.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?
0. Extremely Unhappy
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Extremely Happy

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.2 Subjective Health (ess_health)

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:
1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair

4. Bad
5. Very Bad

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.3 Religiosity (ess_relig)

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?
0. Not at all Religious
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very Religious

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.4 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.5 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.6 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.7 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople)

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.8 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.25.9 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26 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. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-14)

Freedom in the World

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 2020 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

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 nonstate 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.

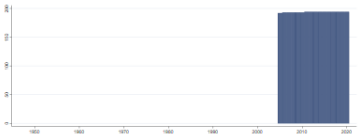
Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981 - Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2,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

4.26.1 Associational and Organizational Rights (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

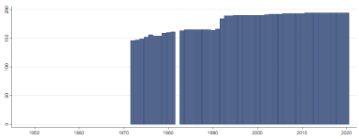


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.2 Civil Liberties (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

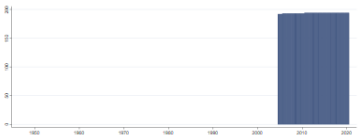


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.26.3 Electoral Process (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

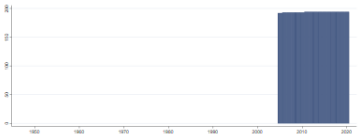


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

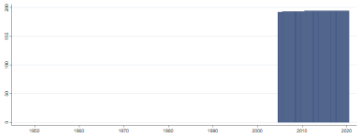


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.5 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

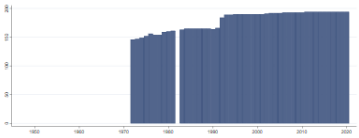


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.6 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

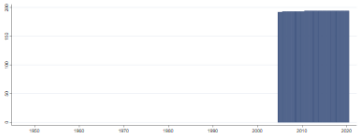


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.26.7 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



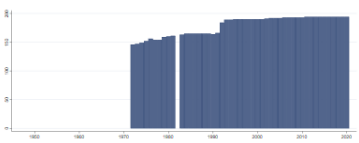
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.8 Political Rights (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

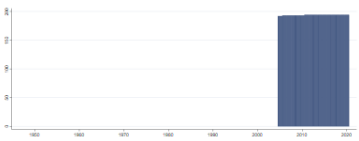


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.26.9 Rule of Law (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).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



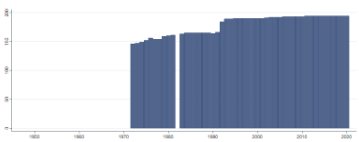
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.26.10 Freedom Status (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”.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.27 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. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech

https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-15)

Freedom on the Net

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

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

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

4.27.1 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.27.2 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst)

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free

2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.28 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

https://freedomhouse.org/reports/publication-archives
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-15)

Freedom of the Press

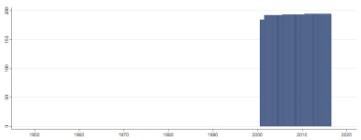
Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, was published between 1980 and 2017, and assessed the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. It provided numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment 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

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

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



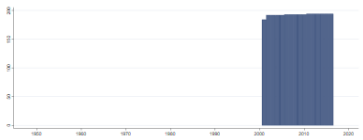
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.28.2 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

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

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.29 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., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset

https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-10)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 159 countries and territories. Data are available for approximately 100 nations and territories back to 1980, and many back to 1970. This data set makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

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. One of the problems with the chain-linked index was that it was limited to just the 123 countries that were available in the chain-link's "base year" of 2000. With this year's report, the Institute is replacing the chain-linked index with the EFW Panel Dataset, which reports area and summary ratings for all countries for which we have a regular EFW index score in any given year.

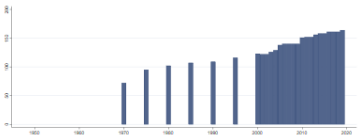
The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively "backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier years. For example, if a country is missing a data value for a particular component from 2000-2004, this method estimates the missing 2000-2004 values based on data available in 2005 and thereafter. This approach allows to have area and summary ratings for up to the entire 159 countries in the EFW index. (2) For 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995, the index is chain-linked as described in previous editions. That is, using 2000 as the base year, changes in a country's scores backward in time are based only on changes in components that were present in adjoining years. It should be noted that the EFW Panel Dataset contains area and summary ratings only for those years in which the country received a regular EFW index rating.

4.29.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

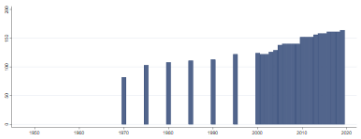


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3495 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.29.2 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.30 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:

International, T. (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb

http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

Global Corruption Barometer

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

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

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

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

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

4.30.1 Total bribery rate, total population (gcb_br)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 108

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.2 Fight aganist corruption: Well (% respondents) (gcb_fcwell)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.3 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_orcag)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.4 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcbmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.5 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcjmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.6 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pclgcmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.7 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pclmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.8 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (% respondents) (gcb_pcori)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.9 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcpmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.10 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcpolmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.11 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcrmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.12 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pctaxmost)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.13 Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_pfcaag)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.30.14 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_sarcag)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31 The Political Terror Scale project

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

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-02)

The Political Terror Scale

The PTS seeks to measure political terror. The authors define political terror as violations of basic human rights to the physical integrity of the person by agents of the state within the territorial boundaries of the state in question. It is important to note that political terror as defined by the PTS is not synonymous with terrorism or the use of violence and intimidation in pursuit of political aims. The concept is also distinguishable from terrorism as a tactic or from criminal acts.

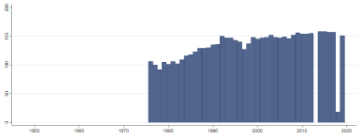
The PTS measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale" originally developed by Freedom House. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International, the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and Human Rights Watch's World Reports.

4.31.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 190 **n**: 5728 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.31.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 96

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.32 IMF Government Finance Statistics

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

International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

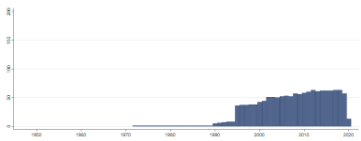
IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)

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

4.32.1 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1370 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.33 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. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023

http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/
(Data downloaded: 2021-01-22)

The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2019

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.

4.34 United Nations Development Programme

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. (2020a). Gender inequality index. http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

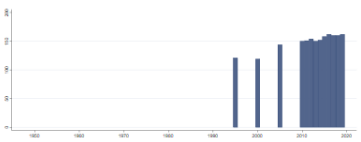
The Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market - for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

4.34.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 163 **n**: 1943 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.35 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

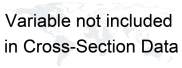
http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Expanded Trade and GDP Data

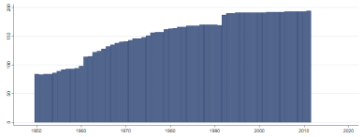
The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series.

4.35.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



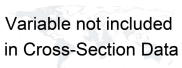
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



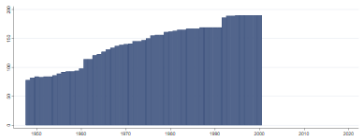
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.35.2 Total Export (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.



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



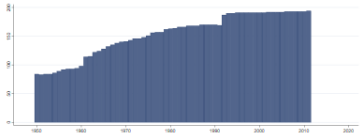
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.35.3 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



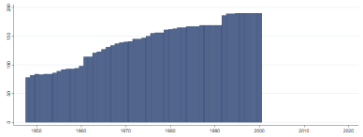
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.35.4 Total Import (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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



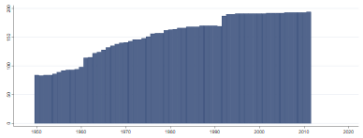
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.35.5 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



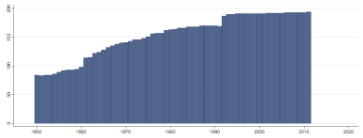
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.35.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

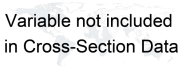
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



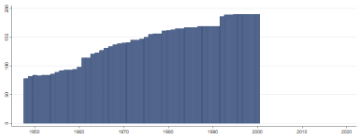
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.35.7 Total Trade (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.



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



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.36 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. (2013). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2011. *Electoral Studies*, *32*, 360–369

http://mattgolder.com/elections
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-20)

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2016

The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place. A regime is classified as a dictatorship at the time of an election if any of these four conditions do not hold (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

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

Note: The original data source is prepared in country-election format and data for interim years without elections has been filled using the latest election data, if an election was held in the last five years before the reference year.

4.36.1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Effective number of electoral parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124 **n**: 4258 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.36.2 Electoral System Type-3 classes (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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4713 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.36.3 Electoral System Type-11 classes (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)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4719 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.36.4 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4678 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.37 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. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. http://visionofhumanity.org/reports

http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/
(Data downloaded: 2021-01-04)

Global Peace Index

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.

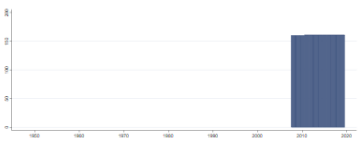
4.37.1 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

The GPI (Scaled 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38 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

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-20)

Autocratic Regime Data: Autocratic Regimes

When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces them, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. The data set facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transition. The data identify how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic. The data identify autocratic regime breakdowns regardless of whether the country democratizes, which makes possible the investigation of why the ouster of dictators sometimes leads to democracy but often does not, and many other questions.

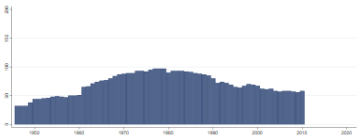
4.38.1 Regime Type (gwf_regimetype)

Autocratic regime type:

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.39 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/1327

https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327
(Data downloaded: 2020-10-05)

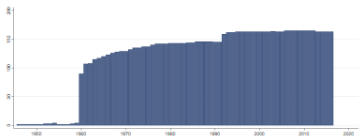
Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

The measure of political constraints employed 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.

4.39.1 Independent Judiciary (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.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 8387 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.40 Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland

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

Hollyer, J. R., Rosendorff, B. P., & Vreeland, J. R. (2014). Measuring transparency. *Political Analysis*, *22*(4), 413–434. https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpu001

http://hrvtransparency.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

HRV Transparency Project

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 125 countries from 1980-2010 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, 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.)

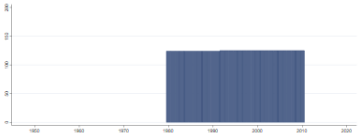
The model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, the HRV measure is a valid indicator of governments' 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.

4.40.1 HRV Index (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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.41 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

https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

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).

4.41.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 211 **n**: 12394 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.41.2 The Region of the Country (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)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 211 **n**: 12394 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.41.3 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

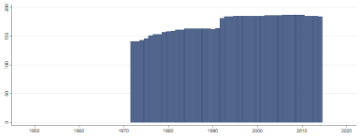
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to 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
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime

19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

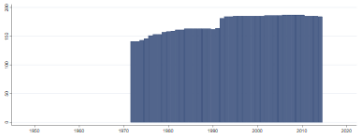
4.41.4 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

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
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.42 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

https://havardhegre.net/iaep/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-03)

Institutions and Elections Project Data

Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country". We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In 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).

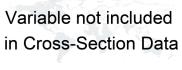
Find the article at http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120

4.42.1 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

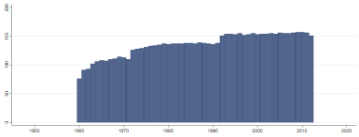
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7182 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

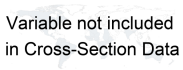
4.42.2 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

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

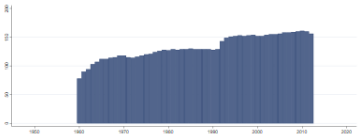
judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



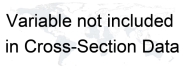
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7031 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.42.3 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

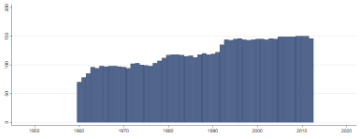
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



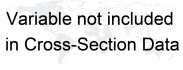
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6397 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.42.4 Electoral System (iaep_es)

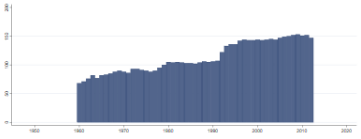
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

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)



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



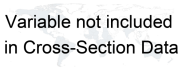
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5990 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.42.5 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

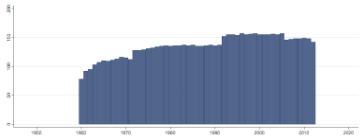
Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



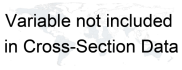
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7149 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.42.6 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

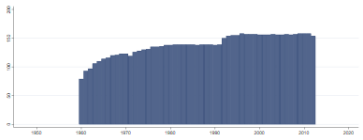
This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7323 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.43 International Budget Partnership

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

International Budget Partnership. (2019). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2021-12-01]. https://www.internationalbudget.org/data-evidence/

https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/ (Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Open Budget Survey Data

The Open Budget Survey is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The survey also assesses the capacity and independence of formal oversight institutions. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the survey.

These materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.

4.43.1 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi)

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 117

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.44 Brambor, Goenega, Lindvall and Teorell

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

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

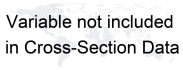
http://www.stanceatlund.org/information-capacity-dataset.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

Information Capacity Dataset

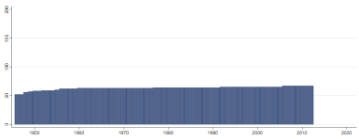
The original Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation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

4.44.1 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt)

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



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 72 **n**: 4228 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.45 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:

PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg
(Data downloaded: 2020-01-27)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

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

4.45.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

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

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases 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.

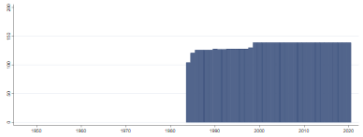
Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be

somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 147 **n**: 4939 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.46 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. (2021). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

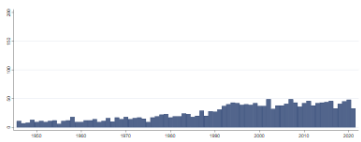
Voter Turnout Database

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.

4.46.1 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 192 **n**: 1939 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.46.2 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt)

Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 105

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.47 Mo Ibrahim Foundation

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

Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/

http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-03)

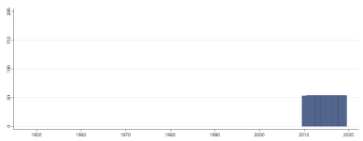
Ibrahim Index of African Governance

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

4.47.1 Business Environment (iiag_be)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

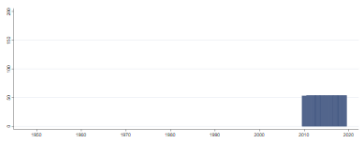


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.2 Education (iiag_edu)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

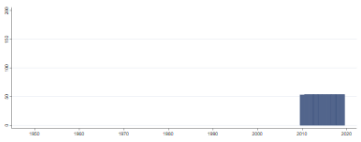


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.3 Overall Governance (iiag_gov)

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 79 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

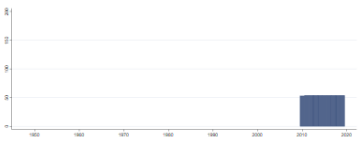


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.4 Human Development (iiag_hd)

Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

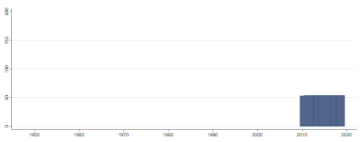


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.5 Health (iiag_he)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

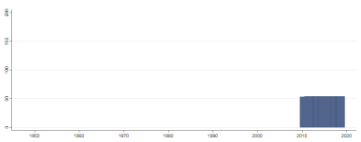


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.6 Infrastructure (iiag_inf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

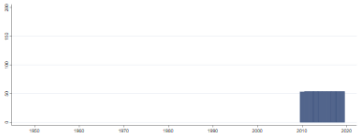


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.47.7 Security and Rule of Law (iiag_srol)

Security & Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.48 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. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-27)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

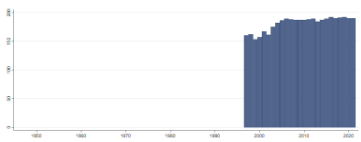
The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.48.1 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193

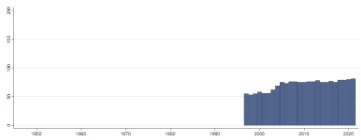


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.48.2 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Share of Women (Upper House).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 83



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 91 **n**: 1765 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.49 Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins 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:

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

https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-01)

COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

4.49.1 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.49.2 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.50 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

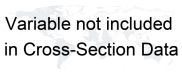
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al.'s (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria 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.

4.50.1 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.



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

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 171 **n**: 3714 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.51 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

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

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database

LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.51.1 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Gini Coefficient.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.52 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

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

Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, *15*(1), 222–279

http://faculty.tuck.dartmouth.edu/rafael-laporta/research-publications/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-12)

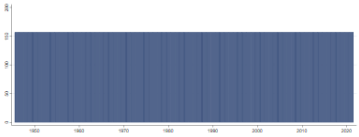
Data used in the article "The Quality of Government"

Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Abstract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.52.1 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153



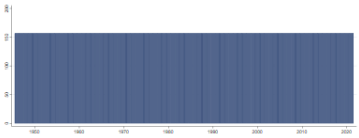
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 157 **n**: 11932 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.52.2 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 157 **n**: 11932 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.53 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

https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020 (Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

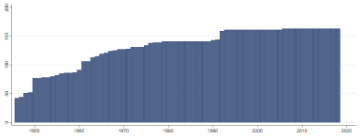
Maddison Project Database 2020

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2020 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2018.

4.53.1 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 163

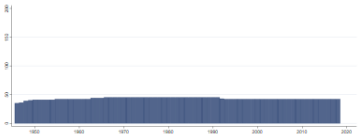


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175 **n**: 9559 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.53.2 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 48 **n**: 3128 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 65

4.54 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/

http://www.nelda.co/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-28)

National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

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 Media Bias before Election (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.

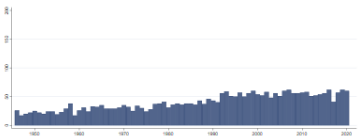
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 2969 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.54.2 Was More Than One Party Legal (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

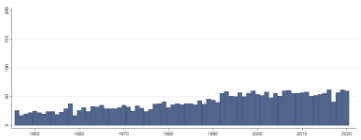


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.54.3 Was Opposition Allowed (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.54.4 Riots and Protests after Election (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3011 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.55 Pippa Norris

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

Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm

https://www.pippanorris.com/data
(Data downloaded: 2019-10-09)

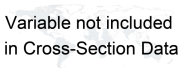
Democracy Time-series Data Release 3.0, January 2009

This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original codebook for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication dataset used in the book, Driving Democracy.

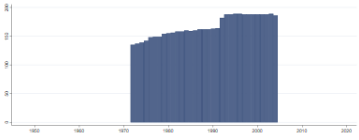
4.55.1 Electoral Family (no_ef)

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections



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

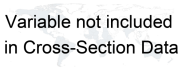


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5511 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 28

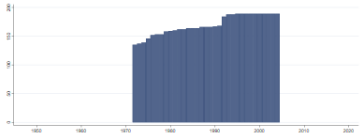
4.55.2 Unitary or Federal State (no_ufs)

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions
3. Federal



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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5591 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.56 Nunn and Puga

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

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

http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)

The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.56.1 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.2 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.3 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.57 The Ocean Health Index

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

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, *488*, 615–620. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 2 October 2020]. https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases

http://www.oceanhealthindex.org
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

The Ocean Health Index Data

The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

4.57.1 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 151

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.58 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

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-03)

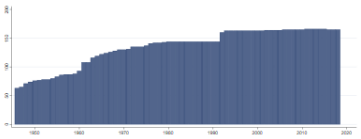
Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. The Polity5 dataset covers all major, independent states in the global system over the period 1800-2018 (i.e., states with a total population of 500,000 or more in the most recent year (167 countries in 2018). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.58.1 Regime Durability (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182 **n**: 9799 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.58.2 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

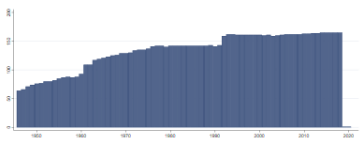
Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 182 **n**: 9725 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.59 Norris and Groemping

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

Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Electoral Integrity Project (Version 7.0)

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-7.0 cumulative release covers 336 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 166 countries from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2018.

4.59.1 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.59.2 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.60 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

https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

The Property Rights Protection Index

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.

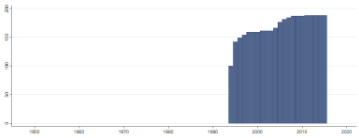
Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights 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.

4.60.1 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 3713 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61 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. www.ggdc.net/pwt

http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

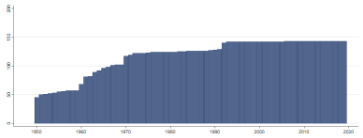
Penn World Table

PWT version 10.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 183 countries between 1950 and 2019.

4.61.1 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro & Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 143

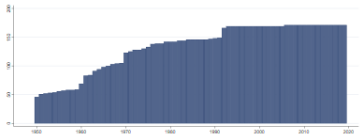


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 152 **n**: 8165 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.61.2 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Population (in millions).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.62 World Bank

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

The World Bank. (2021). Remittances data. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-10)

Remittances Data

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 dollar million.

4.62.1 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

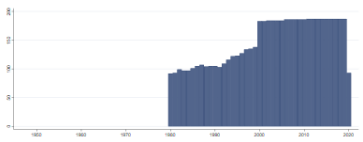
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 181

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 6377 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.62.2 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 6020 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.63 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

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in 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.

4.63.1 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

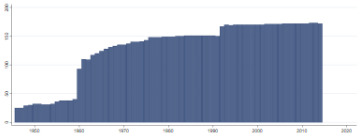
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.63.2 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.64 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. (2021). World press freedom index. https://rsf.org/en/ranking

https://rsf.org/en/ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

World Press Freedom

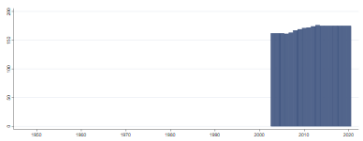
The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.64.1 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 179 **n**: 3064 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.65 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. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung.* https://www.sgi-network.org

https://www.sgi-network.org/2021/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Sustainable Governance Indicators

The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) survey addresses one of the most pressing questions facing the highly developed states of the OECD and the European Union in the 21st century: How can we achieve sustainable policy outcomes while ensuring that policymaking processes remain focused on long-term goals? To answer this question, 41 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared on the basis of 157 quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports are the result of a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance to be identified, along with corresponding policy and governance achievements. The instrument is based on three pillars: the Sustainable Policies Index, which measures the sustainability of policy outcomes; the Robust Democracy Index, which measures the quality of democracy; and the Good Governance Index, which explores the extent to which a country's institutional arrangements enhance the public sector's capacity to act (executive capacity) as well as the extent to which citizens, NGOs and other organizations are endowed with the participatory competence to hold government accountable to its actions (executive accountability).

4.65.1 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

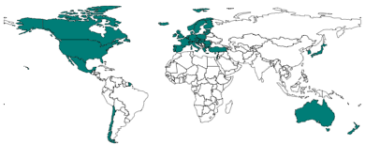
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.2 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

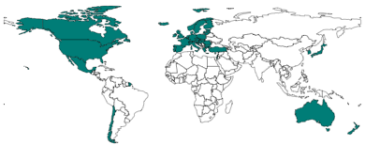
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).



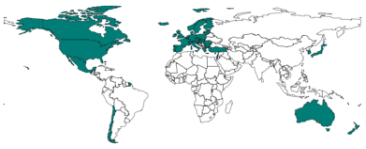
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.6 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.7 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.8 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

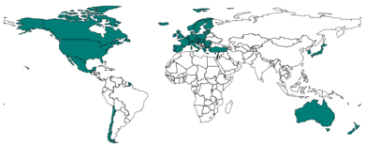
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.9 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.10 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

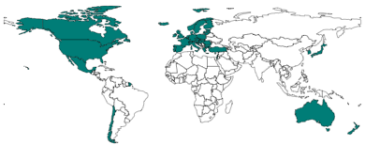
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).



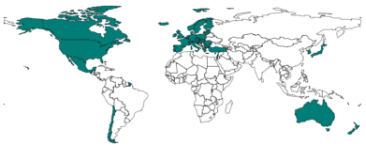
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).



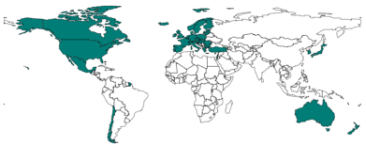
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

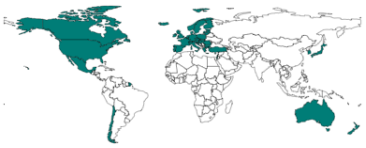
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).



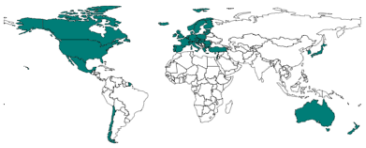
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).



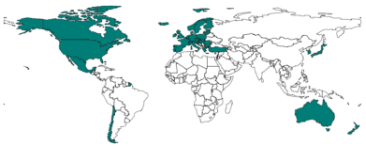
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.17 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.18 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

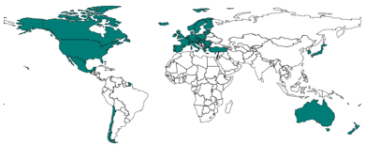
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.65.19 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).



Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.66 Elgin and Oztunali

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., & Oztunali, O. (2012). Shadow economies around the world: Model based estimates. *Bogazici University Department of Economics Working Papers*, *5*

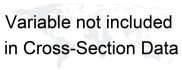
http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (2012)

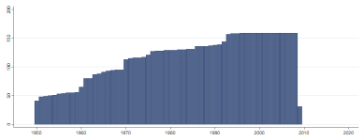
The authors use a two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model; they developed an approach to estimate the size of the shadow economy. Compared to the methods used in the current literature, this approach overcomes three main issues. First, it does not rely on ad-hoc econometric specifications and assumptions. Second, as it does not estimate the size of the shadow economy using statistical methods, it does not include statistical errors. Finally, as opposed to the currently existing methods, it does not lack micro-foundations.

4.66.1 Level of the shadow economy (shec_se)

Level of the shadow economy



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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 166 **n**: 6907 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67 The Political Terror Scale project

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

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-25)

The Societal Violence Scale

The Societal Violence Scale seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State Department's Human Rights reports. The Societal Violence Scale ranks countries on a 5-point scale (from the lowest level of societal violence to the highest) based on three criteria. First, the authors look at the scope: the proportion of society that is victimized. Thus, widespread violence against women (who account for 50 percent of the population) figures more heavily in the final score than widespread abuses against human rights defenders, who represent a very small number. The authors also look at the severity of abuses. For example, evidence that human rights defenders are killed weighs more heavily than beatings of human rights defenders. Likewise, while women are routinely subjected to sexual violence and domestic violence, the addition of other types of violence against women like gang rape, sex trafficking, and/or FGM/C adds to the assessment of severity.

4.68 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. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. http://www.transparency.org/cpi

https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-25)

Corruption Perceptions Index

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

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

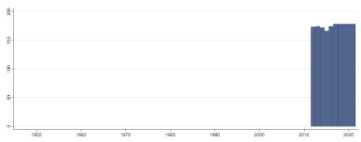
Note: In 2012 TI changed the methodology for which the data is not comparable and only data from 2012 can be compared.

Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

4.68.1 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179 **n**: 1749 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.69 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:

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. http://wid.world/

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. http://wid.world/data

http://wid.world/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

World Inequality Database

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 World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analyzed in the 2007 book).

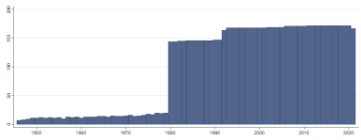
4.69.1 Top 10% income share (top_top10_income_share)

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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 178 **n**: 7298 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.69.2 Top 1% income share (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 178 **n**: 7388 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.70 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. (2020b). Human development report 2020. http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Human Development Report

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

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.

4.70.1 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

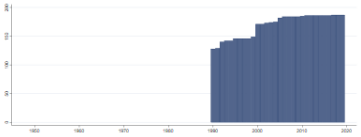
The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end 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 health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189 **n**: 5058 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.71 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]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?lang=en&study_language=en
(Data downloaded: 2020-11-15)

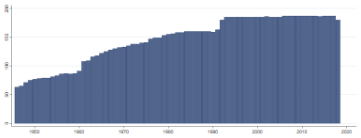
Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.71.1 Index of Democratization (van_index)

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 200 **n**: 10617 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.72 Varieties of Democracy

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., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., ... Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data

https://v-dem.net/en/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 11.1

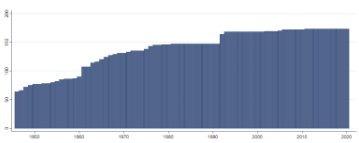
Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

4.72.1 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10350 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.2 Deliberative democracy index (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

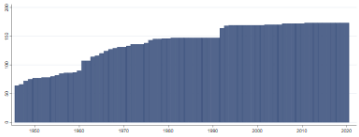
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.3 Egalitarian democracy index (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. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.4 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10216 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.5 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved? Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10331 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.6 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

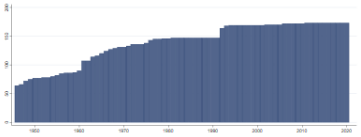
4.72.7 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To

make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



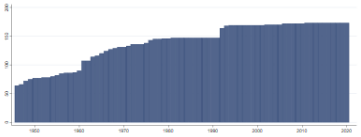
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.72.8 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the 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 sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.73 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. (2020). Global terrorism index 2020: Measuring the impact of terrorism [Accessed 11-11-2021]. http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index

http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

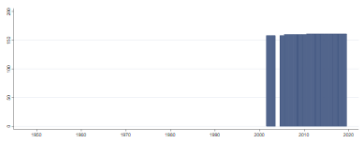
Global Terrorism Index

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.73.1 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Global Terrorism Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 2723 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.74 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., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators

Governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

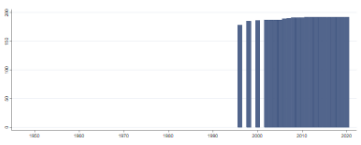
The Worldwide Governance Indicators report on six broad dimensions of governance for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996-2020:
- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. The WGI do not reflect the official views of the Natural Resource Governance Institute, the Brookings Institutions, the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.

4.74.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate (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".

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

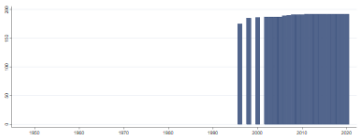


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4169 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.74.2 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

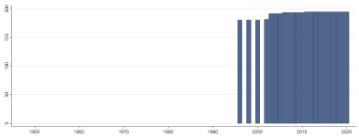


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4166 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.74.3 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

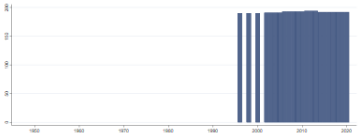


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4199 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.74.4 Rule of Law, Estimate (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.75 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. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

World Development Indicators

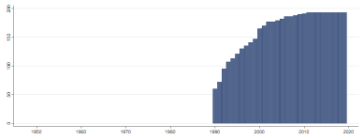
The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

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.

4.75.1 Access to electricity (% of population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

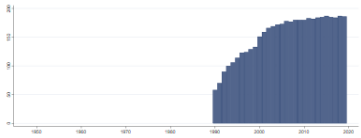


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 195 **n**: 4849 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188

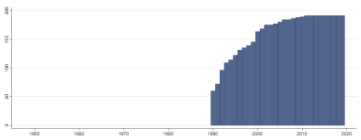


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 4595 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.75.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

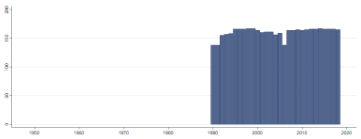


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193 **n**: 4811 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) (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.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166

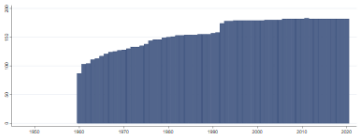


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 174 **n**: 4661 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.75.5 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

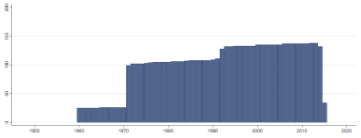


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9597 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.75.6 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



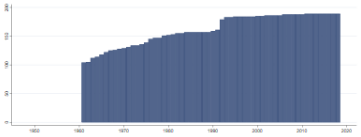
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.75.7 Arable land (% of land area) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

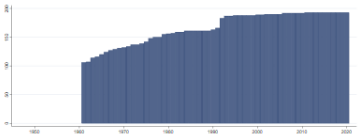


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 196 **n**: 9355 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.8 Land area (sq. km) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

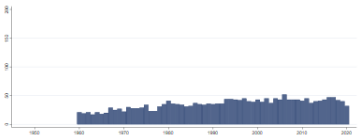


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9949 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.75.9 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 65

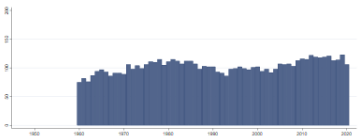


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 124 **n**: 2144 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.75.10 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 161

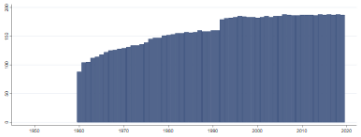


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 6268 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.75.11 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (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.

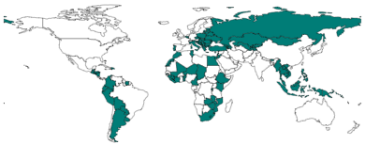
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 198 **n**: 9598 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.12 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request) (wdi_bribfirm)

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across six public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

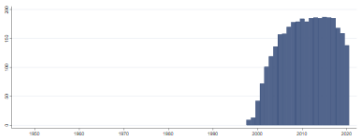
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.13 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189

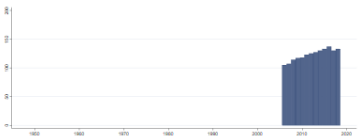


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 192 **n**: 3276 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.75.14 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 146

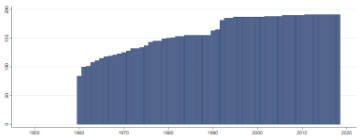


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 151 **n**: 1599 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.75.15 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

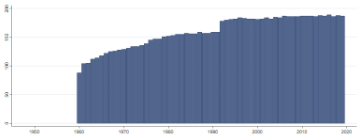


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 198 **n**: 9425 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.16 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (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.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 198 **n**: 9577 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.17 Central government debt, total (% of GDP) (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.

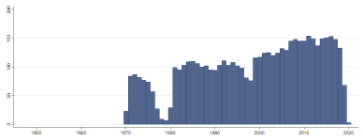
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 49

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 99 **n**: 1270 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.18 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 171

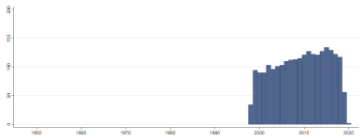


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 5166 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.75.19 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 154

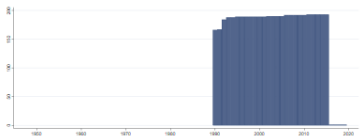


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 2339 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.20 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

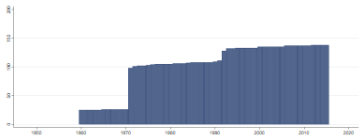


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 4905 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.21 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

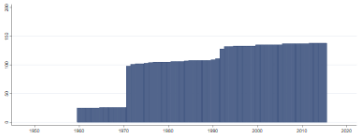


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.75.22 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

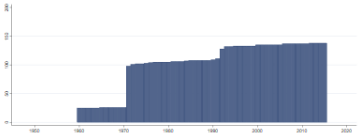


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.75.23 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

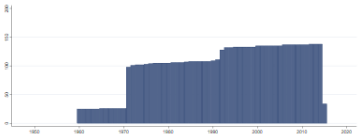


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.75.24 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

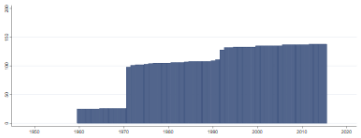


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.75.25 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

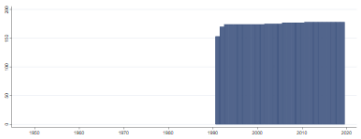


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.75.26 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Employers 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

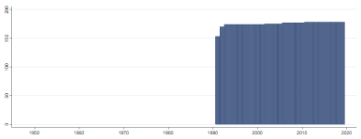


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.27 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

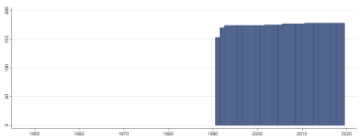


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.28 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

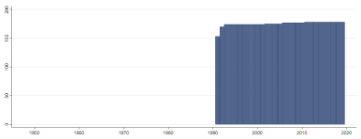


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.29 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

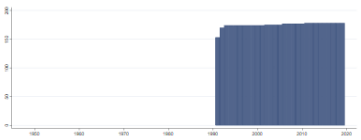


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.30 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

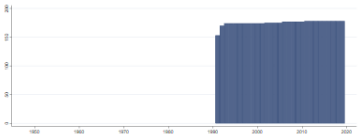


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.31 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

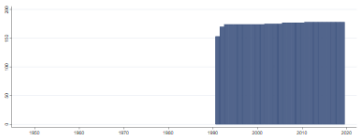


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.32 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

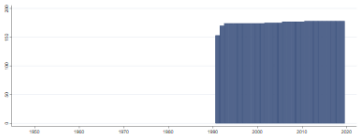


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.33 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

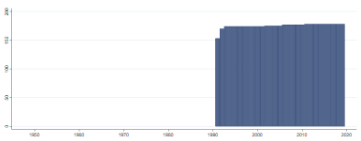


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.34 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

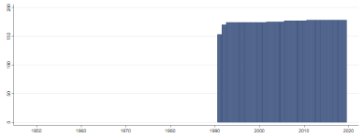


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.35 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

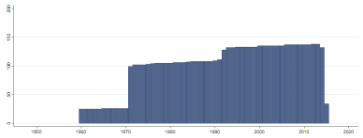


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.36 Energy imports, net (% of energy use) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

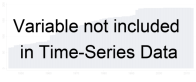


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.75.37 Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (wdi_eodb)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 185



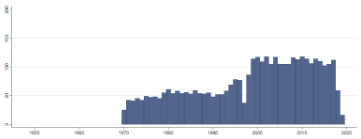
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.38 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137

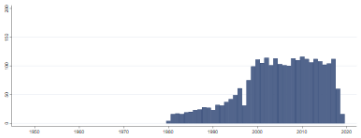


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188 **n**: 3733 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.75.39 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure) (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/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 138



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 178 **n**: 2693 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.40 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (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/

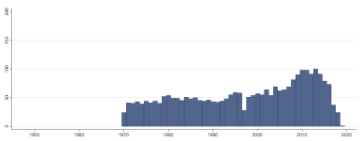
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 100

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 175 **n**: 2726 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.75.41 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (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/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 103



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 175 **n**: 2728 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.75.42 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (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/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 105

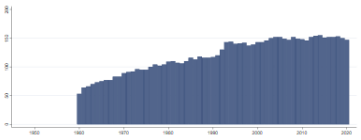
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183 **n**: 3113 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.75.43 Military expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Military expenditure (% of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement

pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 154

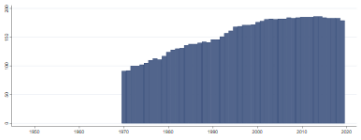


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 170 **n**: 7306 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.75.44 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

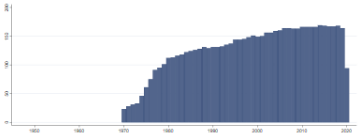


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 192 **n**: 7653 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.75.45 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 169



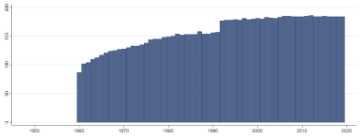
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 6546 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.75.46 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 197 **n**: 9454 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.47 Firms with female top manager (% of firms) (wdi_firftopm)

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.48 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (% of firms) (wdi_firgifttax)

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "Was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?".

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

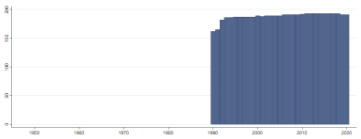
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.49 Forest area (% of land area) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

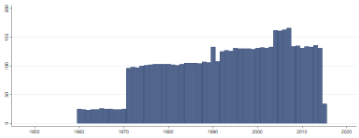


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 5831 $\overline{N}$: 188 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.75.50 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) (wdi_fossil)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.75.51 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 7484 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.75.52 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

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 2010 U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 186

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 8698 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.75.53 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP) (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.

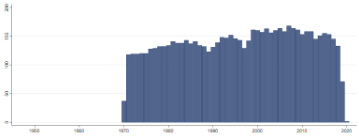
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194 **n**: 7418 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.75.54 School enrollment, primary (% gross) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 172



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 6988 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75.55 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 5243 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.75.56 School enrollment, secondary (% gross) (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.

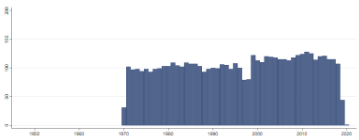
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 5940 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.75.57 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 142



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5222 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.58 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (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.

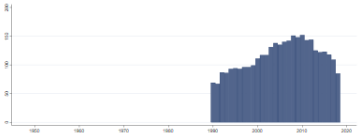
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 113

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1722 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.75.59 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 133



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172 **n**: 3331 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.75.60 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 172

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.61 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 59

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.62 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (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. "People displaced" refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 62

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.63 International migrant stock (% of population) (wdi_imig)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the

data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

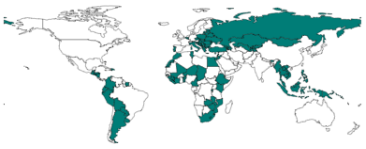
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.64 Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) (wdi_infpay)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

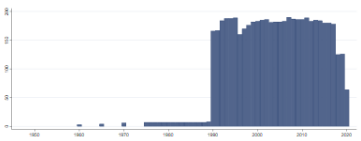
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.65 Individuals using the Internet (% of population) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188

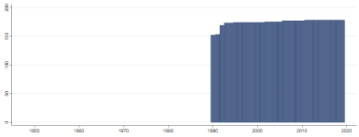


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 5514 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.66 Labor force, female (% of total labor force) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

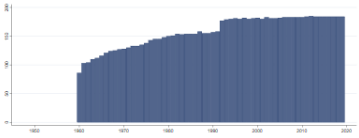


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5225 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.75.67 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

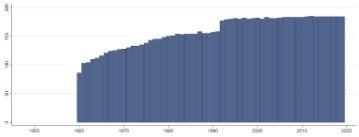


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.68 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

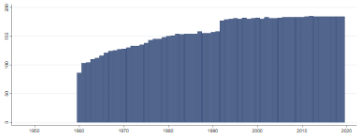


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.69 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75.70 Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.71 Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.72 Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

Percentage of the male population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.73 Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119

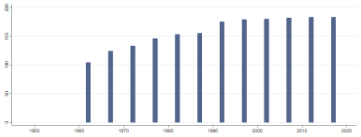
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.74 Net migration (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.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 189 **n**: 1897 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.75.75 School enrollment, primary (% net) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 155

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 191 **n**: 4191 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.75.76 School enrollment, secondary (% net) (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.

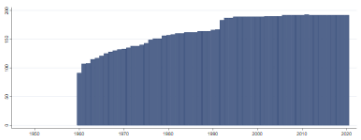
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 143

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 2656 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.77 Population, total (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

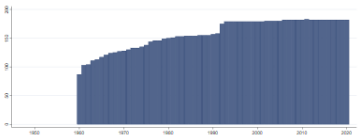


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10075 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.75.78 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

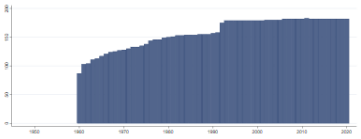


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.75.79 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

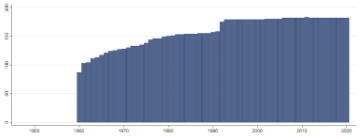


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.75.80 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182



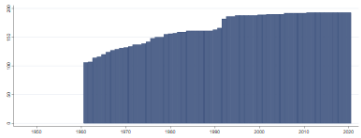
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.75.81 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

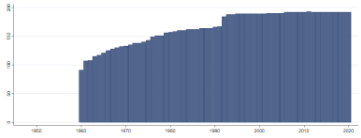


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9946 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.75.82 Rural population (% of total population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

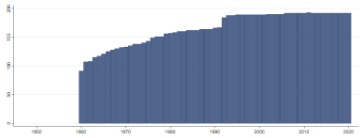


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10078 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.75.83 Urban population (% of total population) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10078 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.75.84 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) (wdi_povgap190)

Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

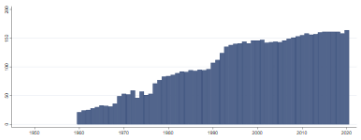
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 113

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1729 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.75.85 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 170

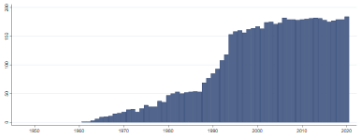


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 6369 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.75.86 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185

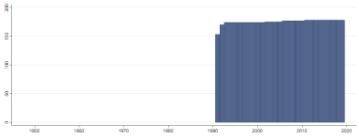


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 5964 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.75.87 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.88 Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.89 Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

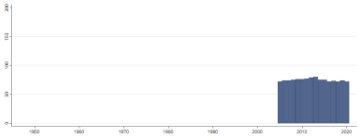
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.75.90 CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_spr)

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

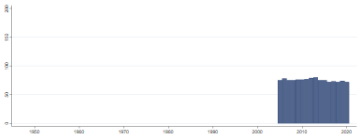


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 85 **n**: 1196 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.91 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr)

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.92 Tax revenue (% of GDP) (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.

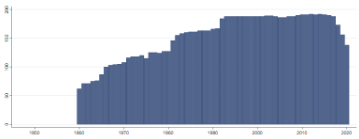
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 140

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 3939 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.93 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9313 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.75.94 Trade (% of GDP) (wdi_trade)

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

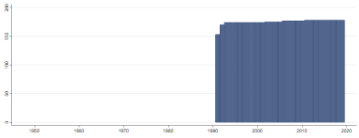
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 7935 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.75.95 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

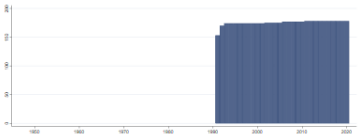


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.96 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

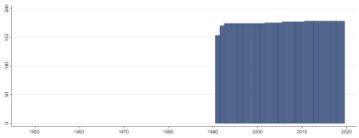


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 5254 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.75.97 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

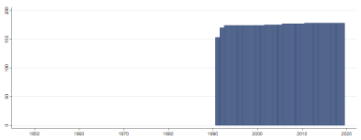


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.98 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

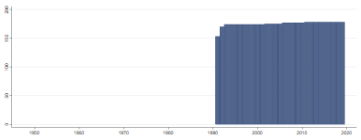


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.99 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

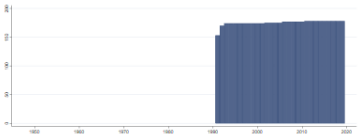


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.100 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

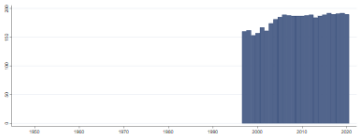


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.101 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (wdi_wip)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194 **n**: 4330 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.76 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://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

Global Competitiveness Report 2019

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.

4.76.1 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.2 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Electricity. 0-100 (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.3 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.4 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_mobile)

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.5 Organized crime. 1-7 (best) (wef_oc)

Organized crime. 1-7 (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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.6 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Property rights. 1-7 (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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.7 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.8 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 139

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.77 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. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

https://www.who.int/data/gho/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

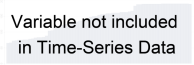
Global Health Observatory data repository

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.

4.77.1 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

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

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183

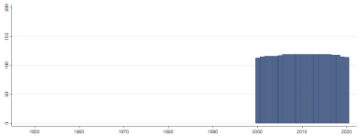


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.2 Total population using basic sanitation services (%) (who_sanittot)

Total population using basic sanitation services (%).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 119 **n**: 2467 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.78 World Happiness Report

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

Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

https://worldhappiness.report/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-04)

World Happiness Index

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks 156 countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be.

4.78.1 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 162 **n**: 1899 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79 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

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-16)

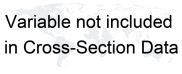
Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

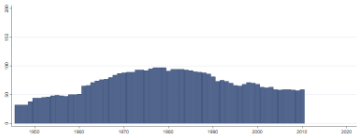
4.79.1 Regime Type (wr_regtype)

Variable on regime type. Classes are:

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



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.80 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

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

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp

EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736

EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset

The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The European Values Study started in 1981 when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in a variable number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Georgia and from Portugal to Norway. EVS is cooperating with WVS for the data collection in Europe and both datasets can be integrated.

The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.80.1 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 75

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.2 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.3 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.4 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.5 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.6 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.7 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.8 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.9 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.10 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.11 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv)

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.12 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.13 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.14 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.15 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.16 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.17 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12)

Post-Materialist index 12-item

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.18 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.19 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.20 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.21 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.22 The only acceptable religion is my religion (wvs_relacc)

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 48

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.23 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin)

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.24 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

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

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.25 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

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

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.81 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:

Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ps-political-science-and-politics/article/conceptualizing-measuring-and-explaining-youths-relative-absence-in-legislatures/A50A3BC3EEB6983FABBCEF0CBEC69E76 (Data downloaded: 2021-01-04)

Youth Representation Index

The Youth Representation Index assesses the magnitude of youths' under-representation across countries using the last year of election available for 91 countries. Rather than calculating youths' representation by the percentage of Members of Parliament 35 or 40 years old and younger or legislatures' median age, the authors argue that scholars should assess youths' parliamentary presence relative to their proportion of the voting-age population.

4.81.1 Youth Representation Index (35 years or younger) (yri_yri35)

The YRI 35 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 35 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 35) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 91

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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6 Appendix

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2021	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2021	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2021	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2021	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2021	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2021	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2021	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2021	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2021	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2021	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2021	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2021	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2021	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2021	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2021	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2021	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2021	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2021	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2021	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2021	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2021	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2021	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2021	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2021	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2021	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2021	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2021	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2021	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2021	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2021	Indepencence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2021	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2021	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2021	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2021	Independence restored 1991
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	748	SWZ	1969	2021	Independence from British mandate 1968
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2021	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2021	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2021	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2021	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2021	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2021	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2021	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2021	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2021	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2021	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2021	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2021	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2021	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2021	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2021	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2021	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2021	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2021	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2021	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2021	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2021	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2021	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2021	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2021	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2021	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2021	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2021	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2021	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2021	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2021	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2021	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2021	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2021	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2021	End of Personal Union 1890
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2021	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2021	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2021	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2021	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2021	Independence from the Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2021	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2021	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2021	Independence from the Portuguese Republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2021	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2021	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2021	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2021	Kingdom declared 1768

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2021	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2021	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2021	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2021	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
North Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2021	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2021	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2021	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2021	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2021	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2021	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2021	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2021	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2021	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2021	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2021	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2021	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2021	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2021	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2021	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2021	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2021	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2021	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2021	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2021	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2021	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2021	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2021	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2021	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Sudan	728	SSD	2011	2021	Separation from Sudan in 2011
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2021	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2021	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2021	Independence from the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1979

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2021	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2021	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2021	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2021	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2021	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2021	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2021	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2021	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2021	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2021	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2021	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2021	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2021	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2021	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2021	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2021	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2021	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2021	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2021	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2021	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2021	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2021	The Unilateral Declarator of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965