THE QOG OECD DATASET 2016

CODEBOOK

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6 Appendix **500**

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.

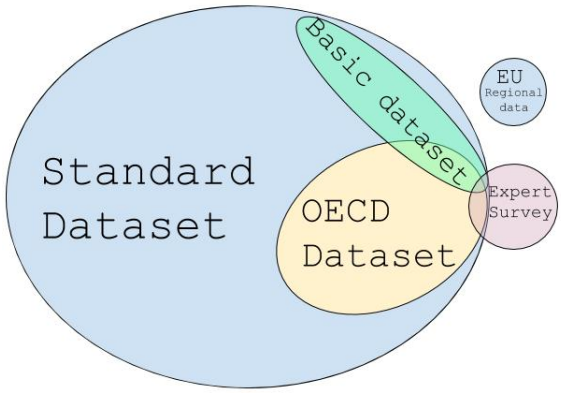

Figure 1: Illustration of the relation between QoG Datasets

The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset consisting of approximately 2500 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables. 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 dataset, does not include multiple years for a particular country and the unit of analysis is therefore countries. Many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, but some are not. 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 18 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Each variable belong only to one category, even though many of the variables can belong to several categories.

On the QoG website we also provide two additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014) and the QoG EU Regional dataset (2010 & 2013). 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 based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on regional level within the EU.

1.3 QoG OECD Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG OECD CS dataset, data from and around 2012 is included. Data from 2012 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2012, data for 2013 is included. If no data for 2013 exists, data for 2011 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 use your own judgment when using the CS dataset.

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.

1.3.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG OECD TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2015 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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 2015. 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.

1.3.3 Country and Time Coverage

We included all 34 countries which were members of OECD in 2015. The data is provided for these countries in TS from the 1946 until present time. For some countries data is presented from the year of independence or the year of the last major border changes, if they were after 1946 (e.g. Germany presented from 1991, France from 1963, Korea, South from 1948, Slovenia from 1991 etc.). In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

After a merger of two countries, the new country is considered a new case, even when the new state formed could be considered as a continuation of one of the merging states. This rule applies to: Germany, which merged from East and West Germany in 1990. If a country has split, the new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split. This rule applies to: (1) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; (2) France which was split into France and Algeria in 1962.

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

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

1.3.4 A brief note on the QoG OECD 2016 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2016 update of the QoG OECD Dataset, we have included several new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets.

- Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders (Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza).
- Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy.
- Characteristics of National Constitutions (The Comparative Constitutions Project).
- Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (Nunn and Puga).
- Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (Williams Andrew).
- Global Terrorism Index (Vision of Humanity).
- Governance Report Indicators. Public Opinion Data. (The Hertie School of Governance).
- Hertie Governance Indicators 2014. The Indexes dataset. (The Hertie School of Governance).
- Major Episodes of Political Violence Dataset (Center for Systemic Peace).
- National Average Happiness (World Happiness Report).
- National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy (Susan D. Hyde and N. Marinov).
- Religion and State Project Constitutions Dataset and World Religion Dataset, National Religion Dataset (The Association of Religion Data Archives).
- Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project).
- Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (Ceyhun & Oguz).
- State Antiquity Index (Putterman).
- State Fragility Index and Matrix (Center for Systemic Peace).
- Sustainable Governance Indicators.
- Varieties of Democracy Dataset (V-Dem).

We have also made a few changes to the thematic categories. The two categories Private Economy and Personal Economy are now combined into one category called Private Economy and we have included three new categories: Religion, History and Labour Market.

1.4 Thematic Categories

1.4.1 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).

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 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).

1.4.4 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).

1.4.5 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 infrustructure (transportation and communication).

1.4.6 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics and indicators that describe the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

1.4.7 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population of 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.

1.4.8 History

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

1.4.9 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.

1.4.10 Labour Market

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

1.4.11 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.

1.4.12 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migration and refugees.

1.4.13 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.

1.4.14 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.

1.4.15 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).

1.4.16 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.

1.4.17 Religion

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

1.4.18 Welfare

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 88
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 89
ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution 89
cspf_effect Effectiveness 101
cspf_legit Legitimacy 101
cspf_sfi State fragility index 102
diat_ati Accountability Transparency 104
diat_iti Information Transparency 104
diat_ti Transparency Index 104
eiu_fog Functioning of government 126
ffp_fe Factionalized Elites 136
ffp_fsi Fragile States Index 137
ffp_ps Public Services 138
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 139
fh_fog Functioning of Government 141
fh_rol Rule of Law 144
gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs 150
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System 150
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System 151
gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services 151
gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services 151
gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services 151
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police 152
gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue 152
gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities 152
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 152
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 153
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 153
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 153
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 153
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 154
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants 154
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 154
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 154
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 155
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 155
hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption 175
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 191
kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) 232
kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) 232
kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) 233
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 297
qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 297
qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 297
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 298
qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 298
qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 298
sgi_go Governance 308
sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity 309
sgi_pp Policy Performance 309
sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law 311
sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention 311
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 315
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range 315
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range 315

ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation 316
vdem_corr Political corruption 336
vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying 339
vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges 339
vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges 339
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index 340
vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft 340
vdem_exthftps Public sector theft 340
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 341
vdem_gender Women political empowerment index 341
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 341
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt 342
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index 344
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption 350
wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources 350
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors 350
wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness 350
wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources 351
wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors 351
wbgi_rle Rule of Law 352
wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources 352
wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors 352
wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 474
wef_dpf Diversion of public funds 477
wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials 479
wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes 482
wef_rps Reliability of police services 487
wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking 488
wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending 488
wel_coc Control of Corruption 489
wel_rli Rule of Law Index 493
wel_rol Rule of Law 493

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization 49
al_language Language Fractionalization 49
dr_sg Social Globalization 123
fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity 134
fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization 134
fe_plural Plurality Group 134
gle_pop Population (1000's) 160
imf_pop Population 223
mad_pop Population (thousand) 234
oecd_ageing_t1a Youth Population (Under the Age of 15) 241
oecd_ageing_t1b Elderly Population (Age 65 and Over) 241
oecd_evopop_t1 Population 246
oecd_evopop_t2 Population Growth Rates 246
oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-Born Population 262
oecd_socexclus_t1a Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 15-19 272
oecd_socexclus_t1b Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 20-24 272
pwt_pop Population (in millions) 294
undp_hdi Human Development Index 319
une_pop Total population (in thousands) 327
une_popgr Population growth (annual %) 328
une_rp Rural population (% of total population) 329
unna_pop Population 334
wdi_combr Completeness of birth registration (%) 362
wdi_pop Population, total 443
wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of total) 443
wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total) 444
wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total) 444
wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area) 444
wdi_popfem Population, female (% of total) 444
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %) 445
wdi_poplcity Population in largest city 445
wdi_poplcityper Population in the largest city (% of urban population) 445
wdi_poprur Rural population 445
wdi_poprurgr Rural population growth (annual %) 446
wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population) 446
wdi_popurb Urban population 446
wdi_popurbgr Urban population growth (annual %) 446
wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total) 447
wef_pop Population (millions) 484
wel_hei Human Empowerment Index 490
wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment 491
wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment 491

2.3 Conflict and Military Service

ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing 97
cspv_civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence 102
cspv_civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare 102
cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence 102
cspv_ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare 103
cspv_intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence 103
cspv_intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare 103
ffp_ext External Intervention 136
ffp_gg Group Grievance 137
ffp_sec Security Apparatus 139
gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International 155
gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department 156
ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict 316
ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict 316
ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict 317
ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict 317
voh_gti Global Terrorism Index 349
wbgi_pse Political Stability 351
wbgi_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources 351
wbgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors 352
wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total 358
wdi_armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) 358
wdi_exparms Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 373
wdi_expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP) 380
wdi_expmilgexp Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure) 381
wdi_imparms Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 406

2.4 Education

bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+) 68
bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+) 68
bl_asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+) 69
bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+) 69
bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+) 69
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+) 69
bl_asyp15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+) 70
bl_asyp15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+) 70
bl_asyp15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 70
bl_asyp25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+) 70
bl_asyp25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+) 71
bl_asyp25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 71
bl_asys15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+) 71
bl_asys15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+) 71
bl_asys15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 72
bl_asys25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+) 72
bl_asys25m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+) 72
bl_asys25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 72
bl_asyt15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+) 73
bl_asyt15m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+) 73
bl_asyt15mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 73
bl_asyt25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+) 73
bl_asyt25m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+) 74
bl_asyt25mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 74
bl_lh_15f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+) 74
bl_lh_15m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+) 74
bl_lh_15mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 75
bl_lh_25f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+) 75
bl_lh_25m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+) 75
bl_lh_25mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 75
bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+) 76
bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+) 76
bl_lhc_15mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+) 76
bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+) 76
bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+) 77
bl_lhc_25mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 77
bl_lp_15f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+) 77
bl_lp_15m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+) 77
bl_lp_15mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 78
bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+) 78
bl_lp_25m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+) 78
bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 78
bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+) 79
bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+) 79
bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+) 79
bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+) 79
bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+) 80
bl_lpc_25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 80
bl_ls_15f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+) 80
bl_ls_15m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+) 80
bl_ls_15mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 81
bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+) 81
bl_ls_25m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+) 81
bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 81
bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+) 82
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3 Identification Variables

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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 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow CCode

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the countries.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 cspo_uiareg Geographical Region

Code designation used by UIA for geographical region classification:
1 Africa
2 Americas
3 Asia
4 Pacific
5 Europe

3.0.9 ht_region The Region of the Country

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia &New Zeeland)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zeeland)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

3.0.10 lp_lat_abst Latitude

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

3.0.11 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.12 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

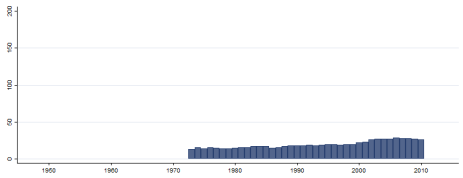
`http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases`
(Tierney et al., 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-27)

AidData v. 2.1 In addition to providing a searchable database of more than 1 million aid activities from the 1940s to present, AidData has assembled a set of datasets specifically for researchers. Three of these datasets are derived from AidData's core database: a 'Research Release' of all project-level records as of February 2013, a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between donors and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release), and a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between individual financing agencies and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release). We used the AidData 2.1 Aggregate Donor, Recipient, Year.

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

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

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

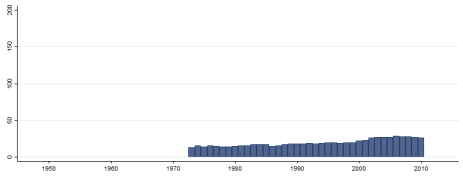


Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

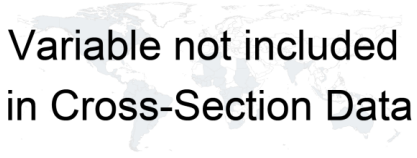
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



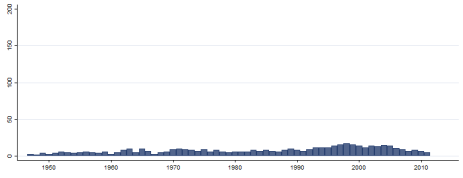
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.1.3 aid_crnio Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved



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

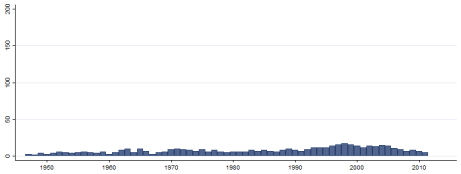


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 520 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.1.4 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 520 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

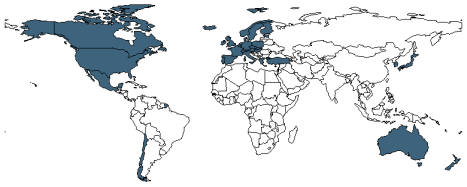
4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

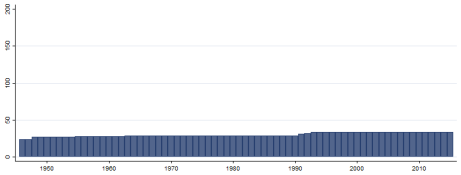
Fractionalisation The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic.

4.2.1 al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization

The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for ex-ample Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.



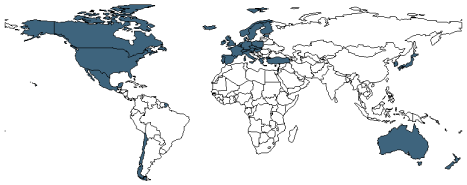
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



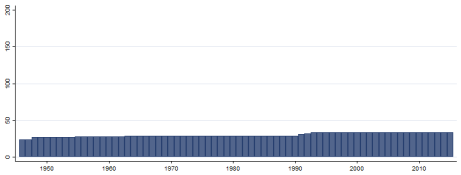
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2118 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.2.2 al_language Language Fractionalization

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



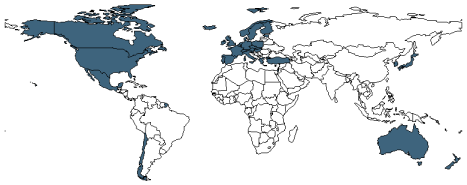
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



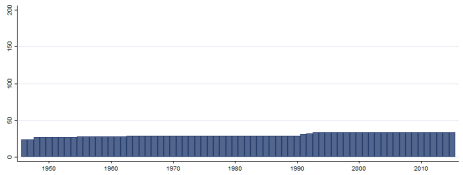
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2118 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.2.3 al_religion Religion Fractionalization

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



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2118 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.3 Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009).

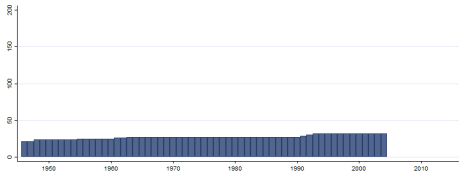
`http://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/hgoemans/data.htm`
(Goemans et al., 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-10)

Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders 1875 - 2004. The prime minister is coded as the leader, in presidential systems, the president. In regimes that combine elements of both parliamentary and presidential systems - such as Finland, France, and Portugal - we code the president as the leader since in these regimes, presidents typically control foreign policy. In communist states, we generally code the chairman of the party as the effective ruler.

4.3.1 arch_entry_impos Share of leaders who enter through direct imposition

Share of leaders who enter through direct imposition by another state.

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

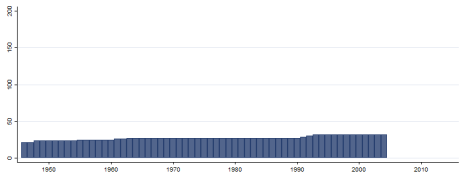


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.2 arch_entry_irreg Share of leaders who enter in an irregular manner

Share of leaders who enter in an irregular manner, such as a coup.

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

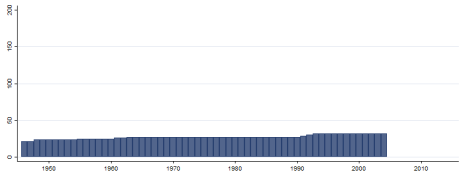


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.3 arch_entry_reg Share of leaders who enter in a regular manner

Share of leaders who enter in a regular manner, according to the prevailing rules, provisions, conventions, and norms of the country.

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

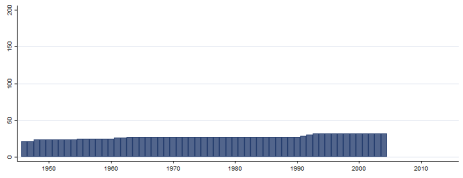


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.4 arch_exit_death Share of leaders who lose office as a result of a natural death

Share of leaders who lose office as a result of a natural death, under which we include illness or suicide.

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

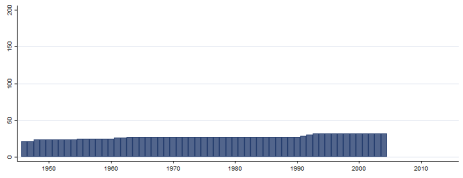


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.5 arch_exit_for Share of leaders who lose office through direct removal by another state

Share of leaders who lose office through direct removal by another state.

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

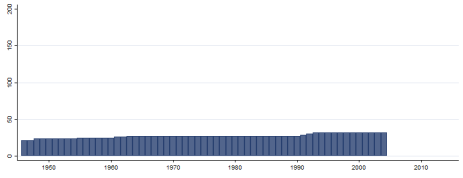


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.6 arch_exit_inoffice Share of leaders who still in the office

Share of leaders who still in the office.

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



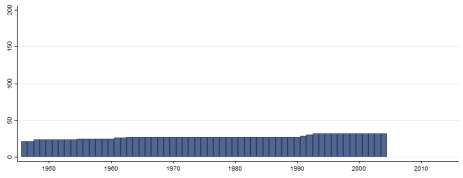
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.7 arch_exit_irreg Share of leaders who lose office in an irregular manner

Share of leaders who lose office in an irregular manner.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



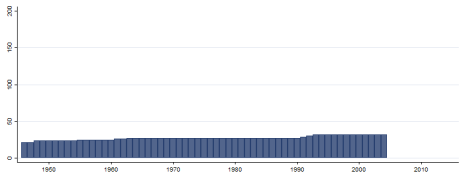
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.8 arch_exit_reg Share of leaders who lose office in a regular manner

Share of leaders who lose office in a regular manner, according to the prevailing rules, provisions, conventions, and norms of the country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



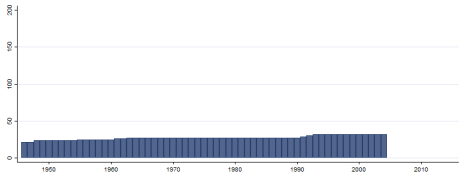
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.9 arch_men Share of leaders who are men

Share of leaders who are men.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



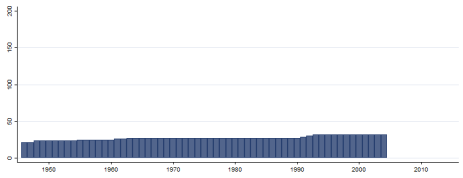
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.10 arch_numld Number of leaders in observed year

Number of leaders.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



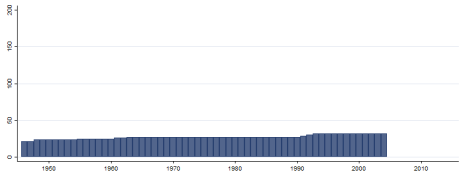
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.11 arch_pexit_exil Share of leaders who are exiled

Share of leaders who are exiled, as a type of post-exit fate in the period up to one year after the leader lost power.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



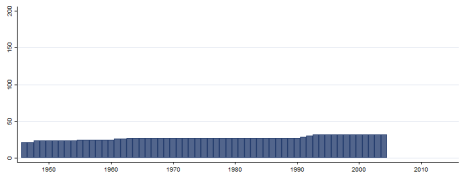
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.12 arch_pexit_impr Share of leaders who are imprisoned

Share of leaders who are imprisoned, as a type of post-exit fate in the period up to one year after the leader lost power.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



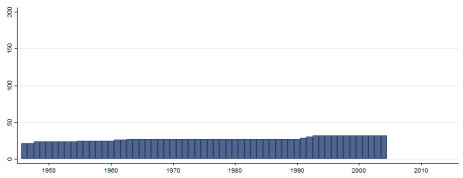
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.13 arch_pexit_kil Share of leaders who are killed

Share of leaders who are killed, as a type of post-exit fate in the period up to one year after the leader lost power.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



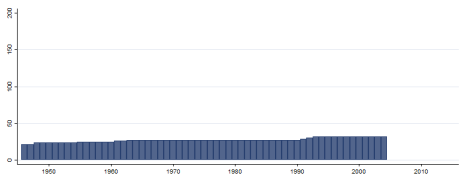
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.14 arch_pexit_no Share of leaders who suffers no punishment

Share of leaders who suffers no punishment, as a type of post-exit fate in the period up to one year after the leader lost power.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

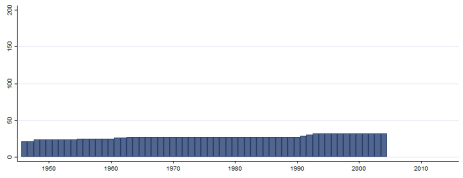


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.15 arch_prev_time_of The average previous times in office of all leaders

The average previous times in office for leaders.

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 32 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 50

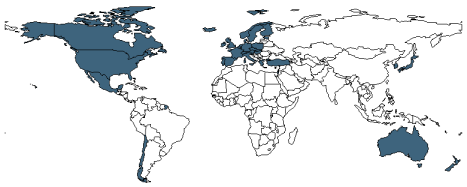
4.4 The Association of Religion Data Archives

`http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asphttp://www.religionandstate.org` (Fox, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-03)

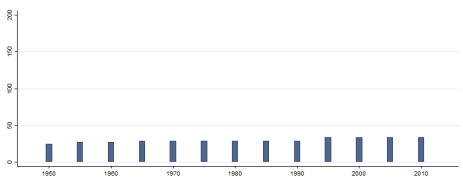
Religion and State Project Constitutions Dataset and World Religion Dataset National Religion Dataset The Religion and State (RAS) project is based at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. This dataset examines constitutional clauses that address religion for 177 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2008. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as Western democracies with smaller populations. 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 we prepared a comprehensive literature review, 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.

4.4.1 arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).



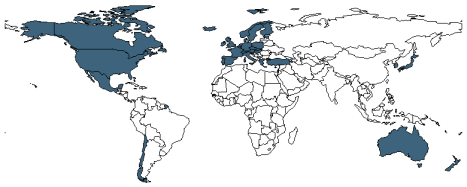
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



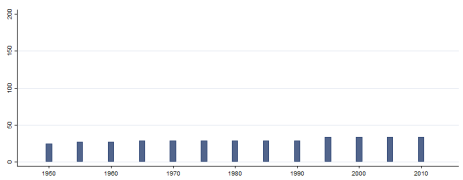
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.2 arda_bagenpct Baha'i: Total (% Adherents)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).



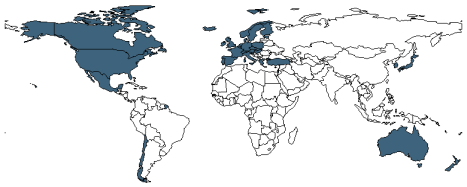
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



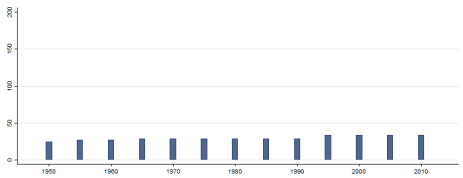
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.3 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).



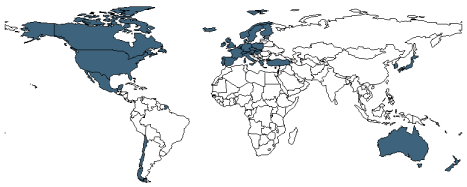
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



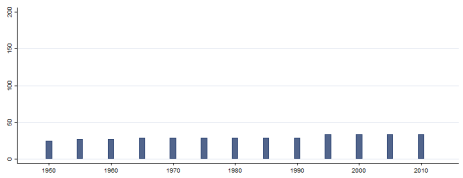
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.4 arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).



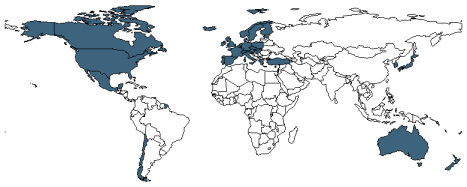
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



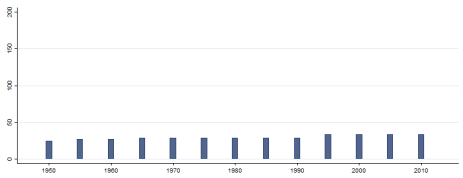
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.5 arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).



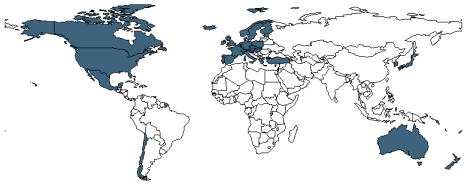
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



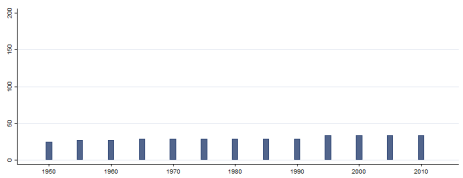
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.6 arda_buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).



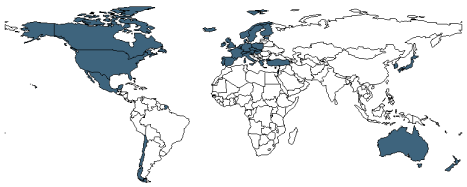
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



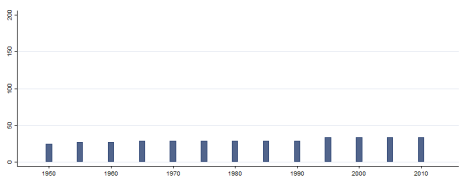
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.7 arda_changpct Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).



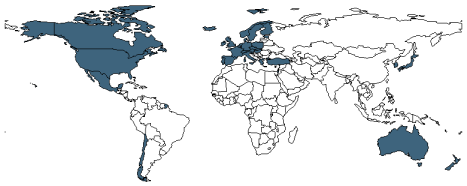
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



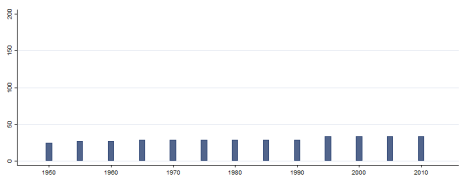
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.8 arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).



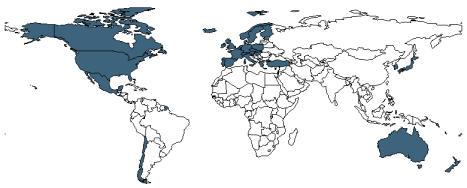
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



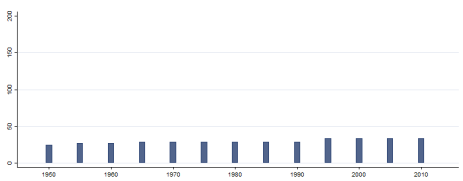
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.9 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).



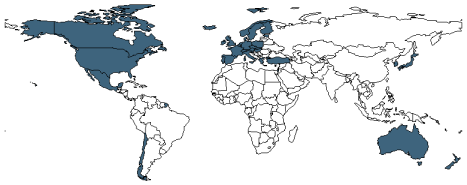
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



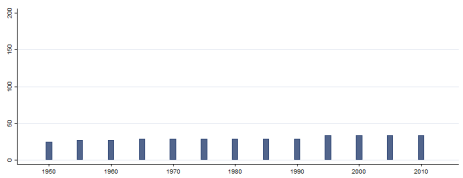
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.10 arda_chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).



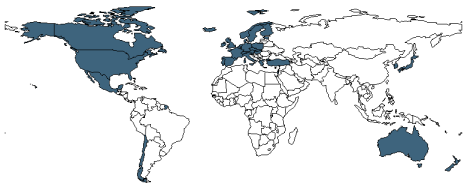
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



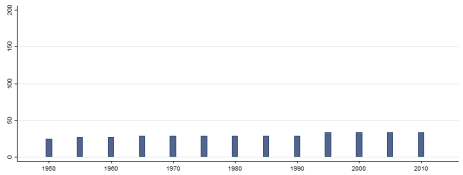
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.11 arda_chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).



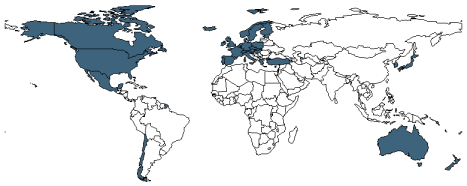
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



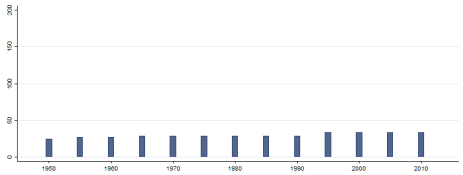
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.12 arda_chprtpct Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

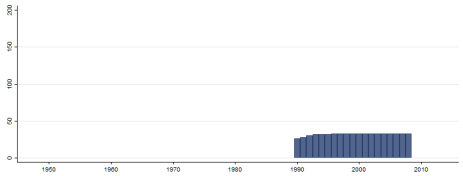


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.13 arda_coff General Constitutional Status of Religion

General Constitutional Status of Religion.

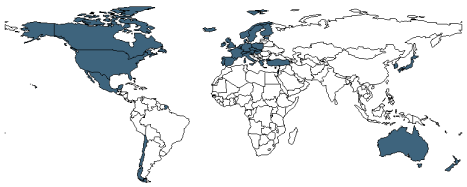
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



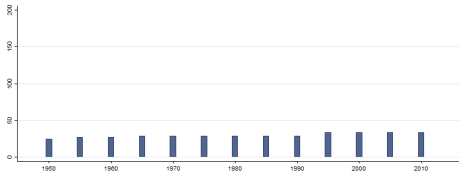
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.14 arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

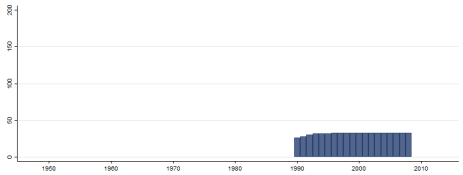


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.15 arda_eor Presence of EOR Clause

Presence of EOR Clause.

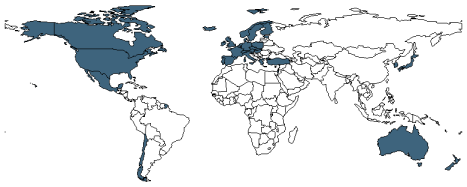
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



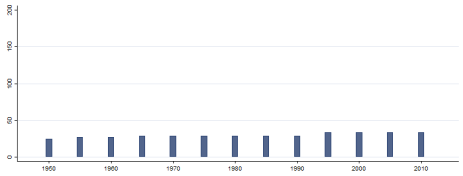
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.16 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).



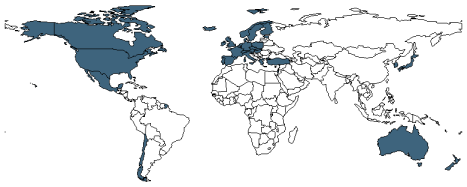
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



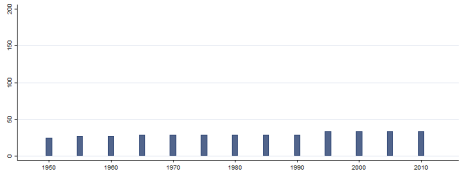
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.17 arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).



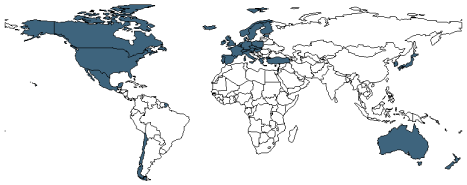
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



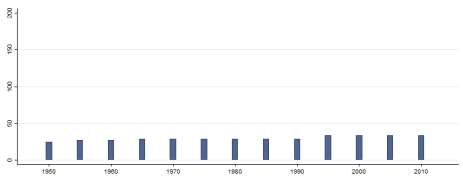
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.18 arda_isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).



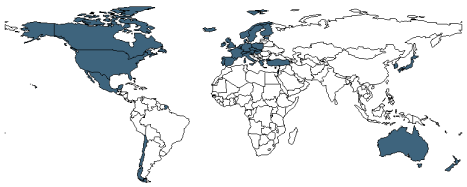
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



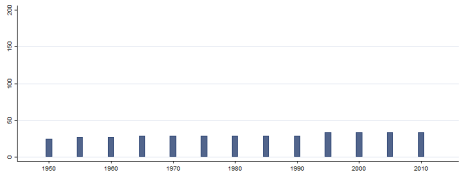
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.19 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).



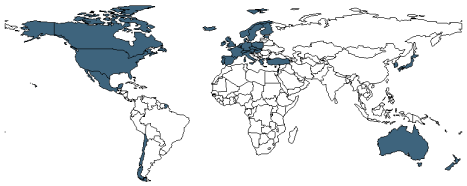
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



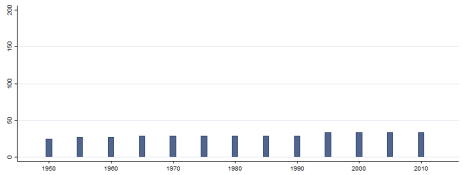
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.20 arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).



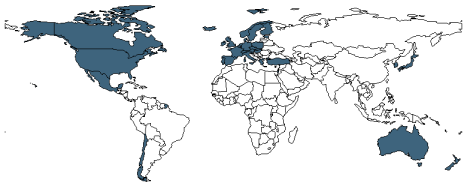
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



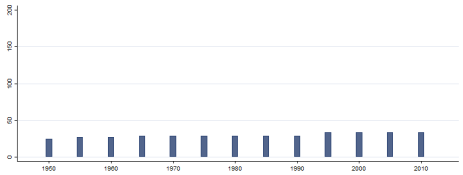
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.21 arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).



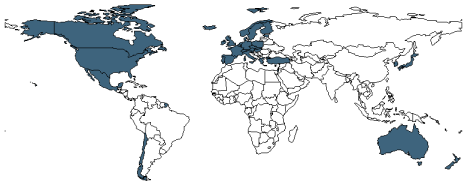
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



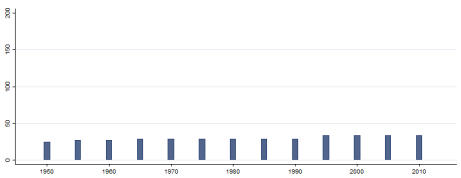
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.22 arda_isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).



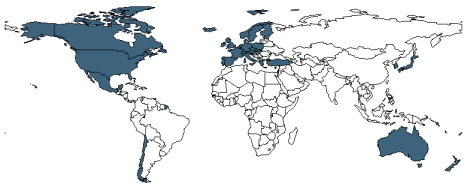
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



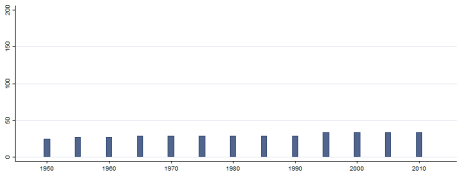
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.23 arda_isshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).



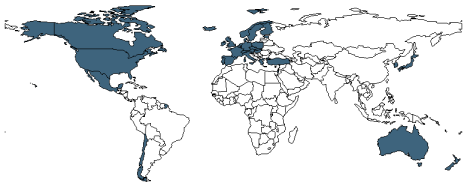
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



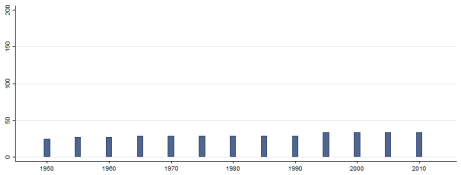
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.24 arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).



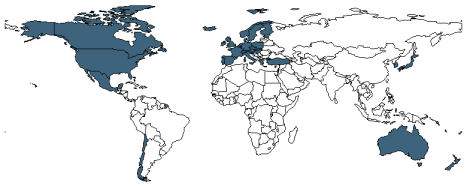
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



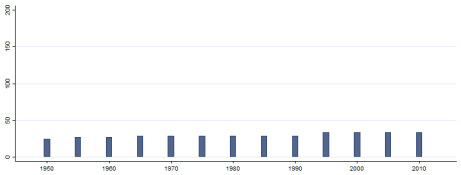
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.25 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).



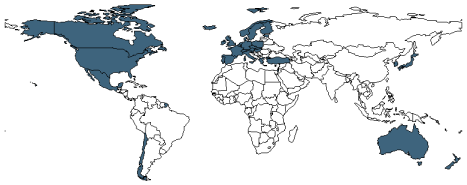
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



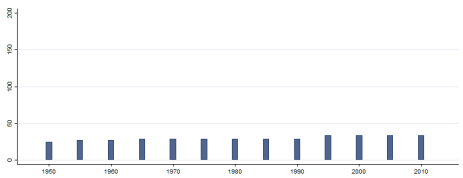
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.26 arda_jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).



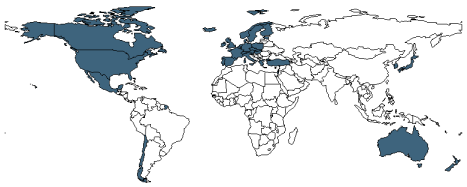
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



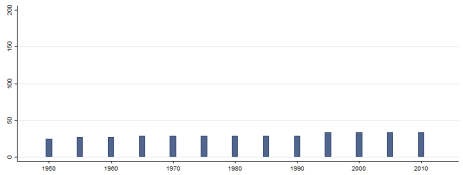
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.27 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).



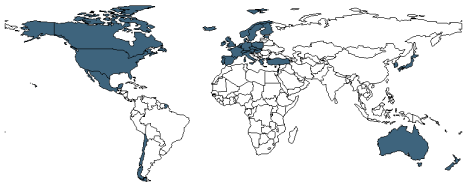
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



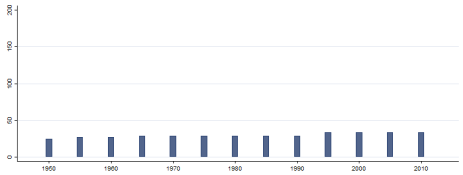
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.28 arda_jdorpct Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).



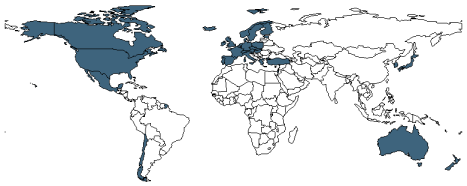
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



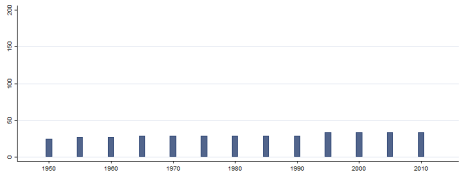
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.29 arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).



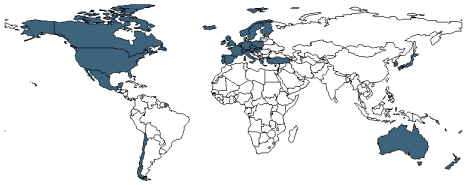
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



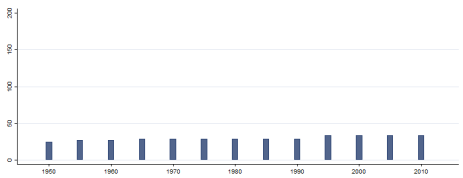
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.30 arda_jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).



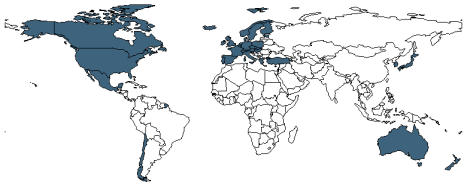
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



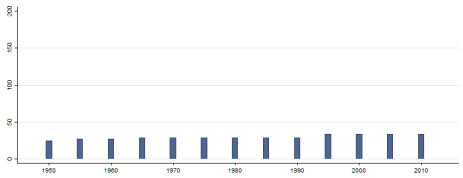
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.31 arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

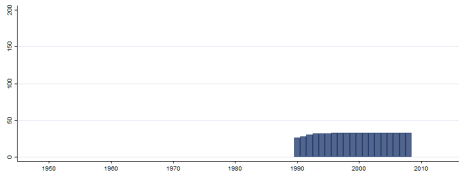


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.32 arda_nsr SRAS Clause: No State Religion

SRAS Clause: No State Religion.

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

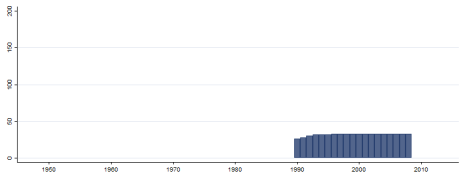


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.33 arda_oeor EOR Clause: Other EOR Clause

EOR Clause: Other EOR Clause.

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

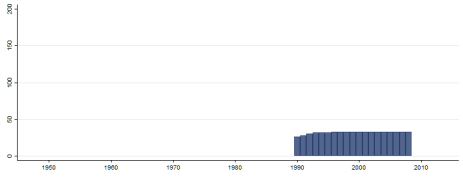


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.34 arda_osras SRAS Clause: Other SRAS Clause

SRAS Clause: Other SRAS Clause.

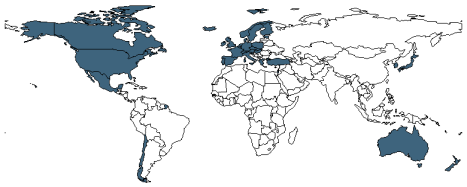
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



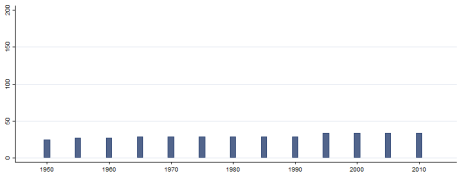
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.35 arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).



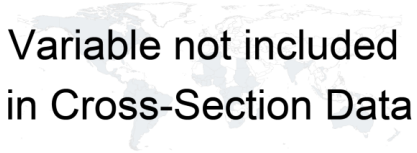
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



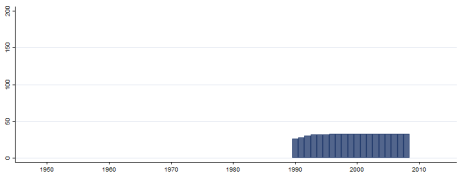
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.36 arda_rs EOR Clause: The State is Declared a Religious State

EOR Clause: The State is Declared a Religious State.



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

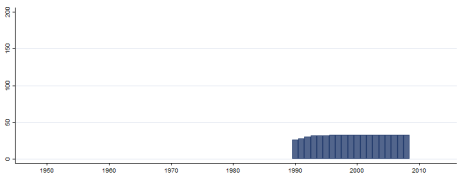


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.37 arda_ser SRAS Clause: State May Not Adopt a Religion

SRAS Clause: State May Not Adopt a Religion.

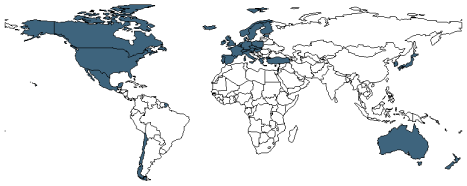
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



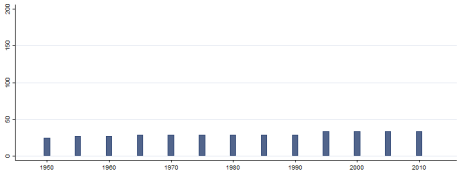
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.38 arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).



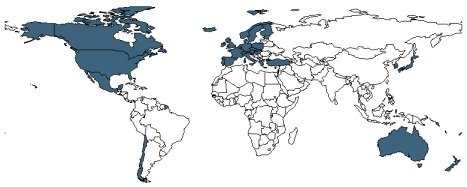
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



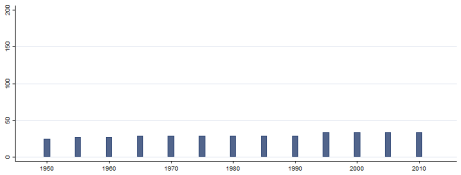
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.39 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

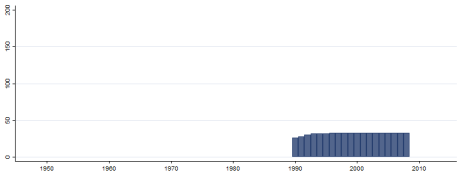


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.40 arda_sir SRAS Clause: State is Independent from Religion

SRAS Clause: State is Independent from Religion.

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

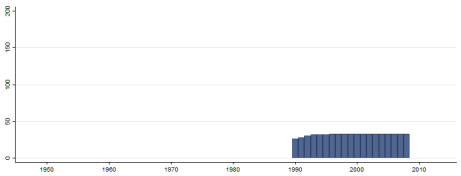


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.41 arda_sr EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared State Religion

EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared State Religion.

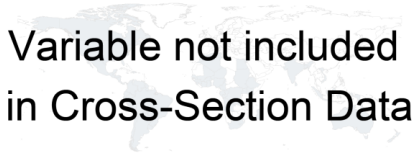
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



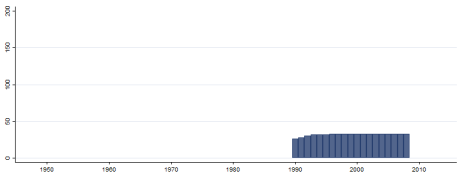
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.42 arda_sras Presence of a SRAS Clause

Presence of a SRAS Clause.



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

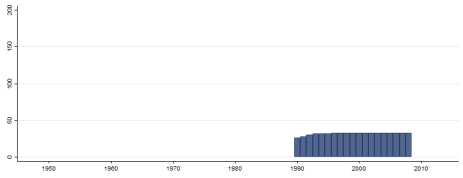


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.43 arda_srrl SRAS Clause: State Shall Refrain from Religious Activity

SRAS Clause: State Shall Refrain from Religious Activity.

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

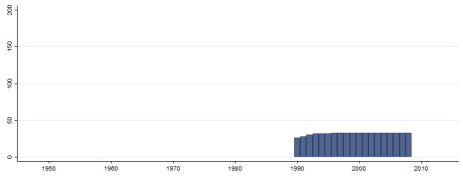


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.44 arda_ss SRAS Clause: State is Secular

SRAS Clause: State is Secular.

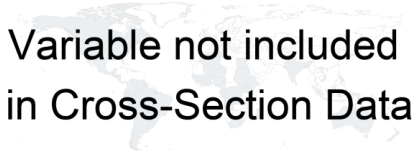
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



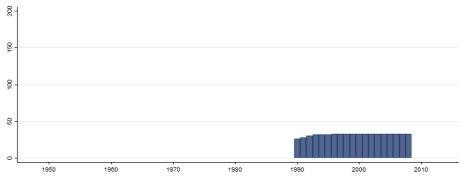
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.45 arda_ssr EOR Clause: The State Supports a Specific Religion

EOR Clause: The State Supports a Specific Religion.



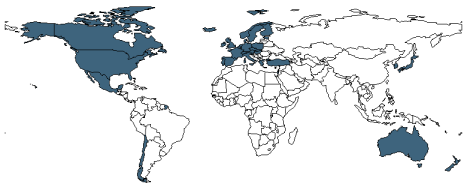
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



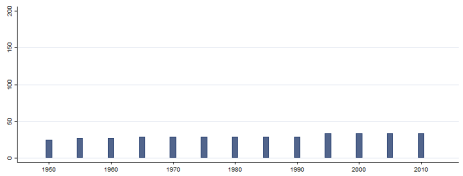
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.46 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).



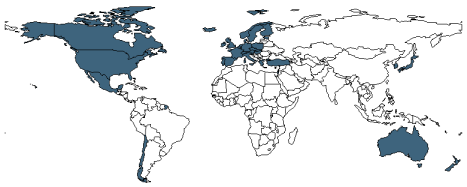
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



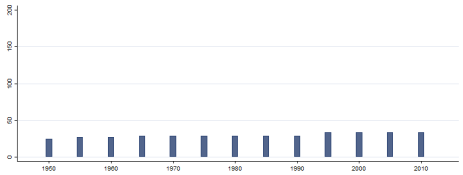
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.47 arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).



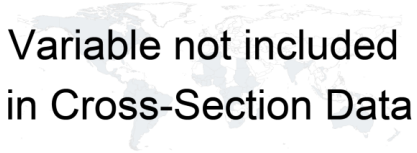
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



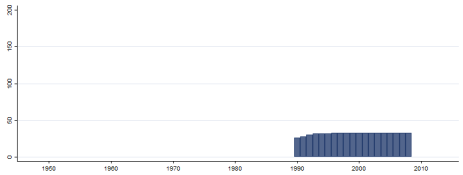
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4.48 arda_tr EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared the Traditional Religion

EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared the Traditional Religion.



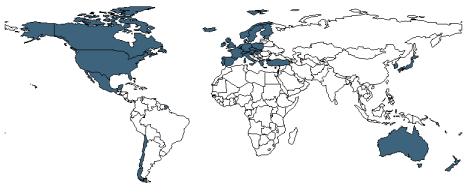
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



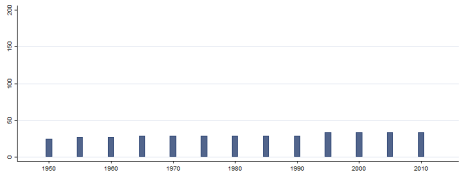
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 33 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.4.49 arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.5 Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

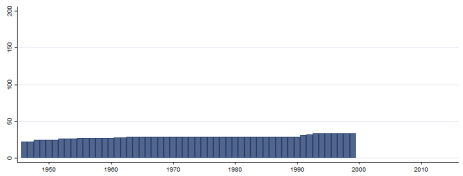
`http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics/data/bdm2s2/Logic.htm`
(Mesquita et al., 2005)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-08)

The Logic of Political Survival Data Source The data is used in the book "The Logic of Political Survival".

4.5.1 bdm_s Selectorate Size

Selectorate Size

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

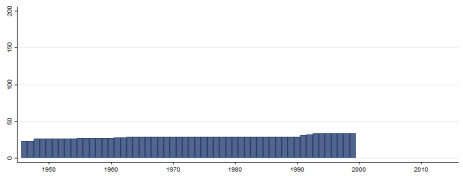


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 34 **n**: 1553 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.5.2 bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

Winning Coalition size

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

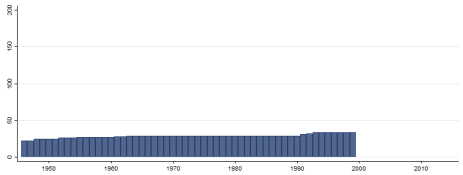


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 34 **n**: 1559 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.5.3 bdm_w_s Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 34 **n**: 1553 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

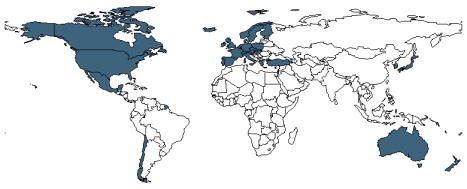
4.6 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

`http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6`
(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-09)

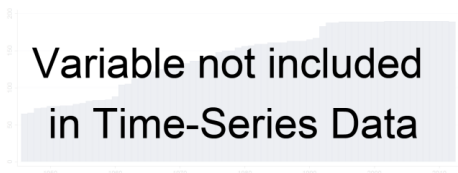
Red List of Threatened Species (version 2015.4) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity 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.

4.6.1 bi_a_total Animals Total

Threatened Animals.



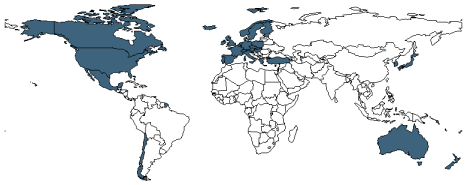
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



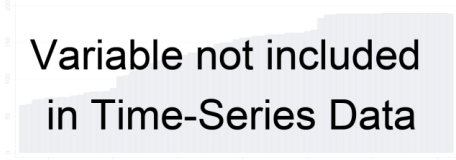
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.2 bi_p_total Plants Total

Threatened Plants.



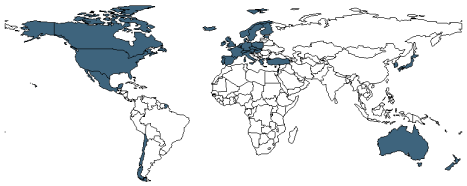
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



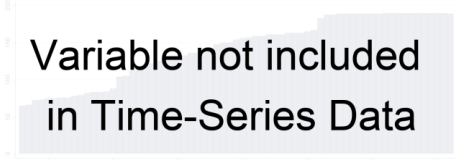
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.3 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Animal and Plants.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



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

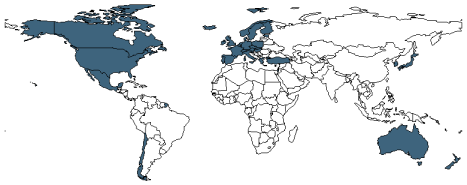
4.7 Barro & Lee

`http://www.barrolee.com/`
(Barro & Lee, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-08)

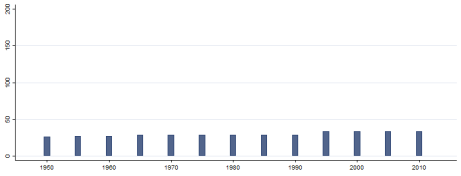
Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the 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. Aside from updating and expanding our previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), we improve the accuracy of estimation in the current version by using more information and better methodology. To reduce measurement error, the new estimates are constructed using recently available census/survey observations from consistent census data, disaggregated by age group, and new estimates of mortality rate and completion rate by age and by education.

4.7.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).



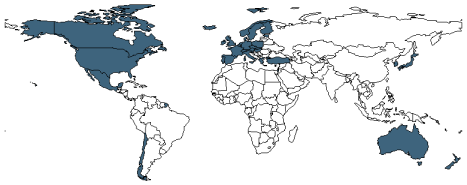
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



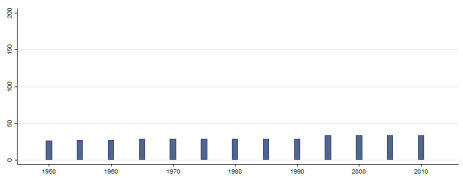
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.2 bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).



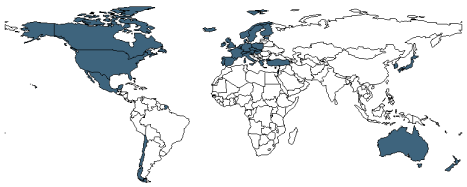
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



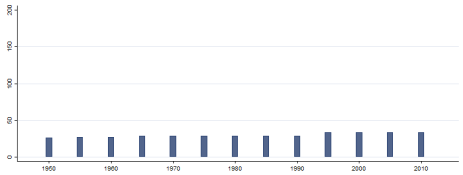
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.3 bl_asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+).



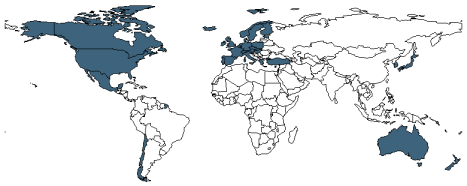
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



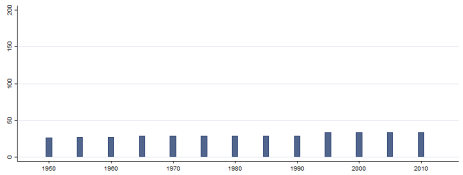
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.4 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).



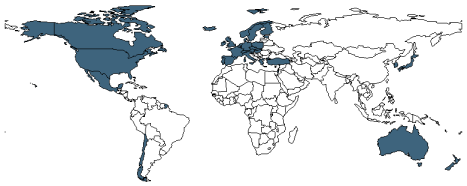
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



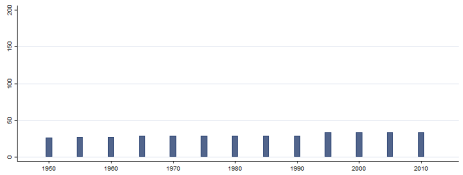
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.5 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).



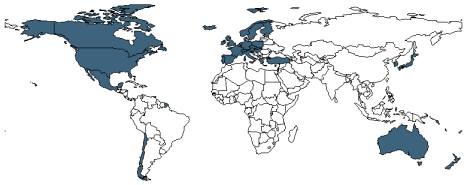
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



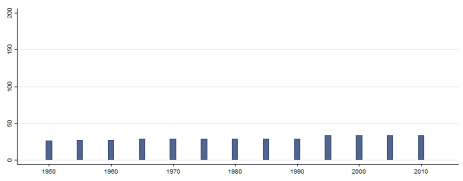
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

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

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



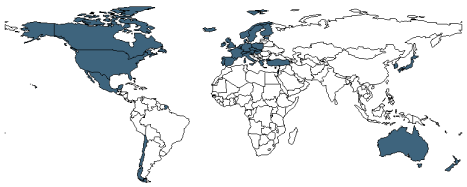
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



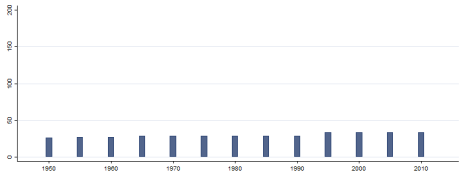
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.7 bl_asyp15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+).



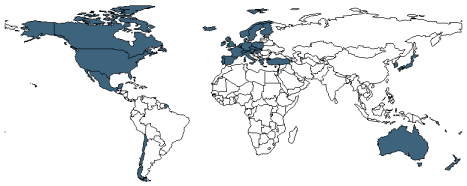
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



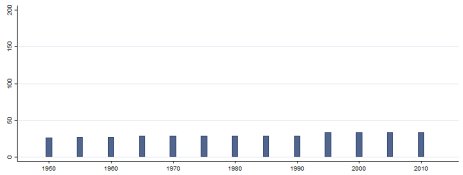
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.8 bl_asyp15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+).



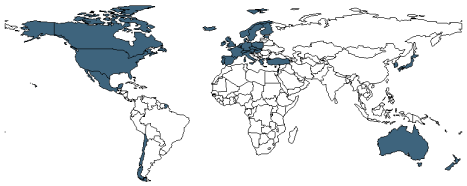
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



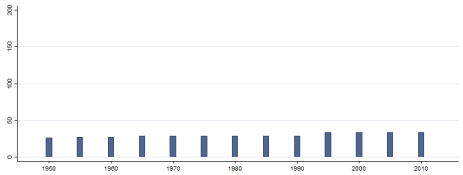
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.9 bl_asyp15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



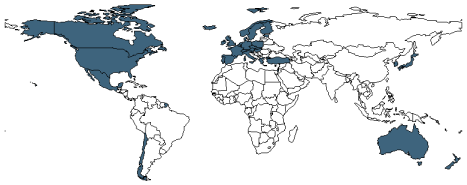
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



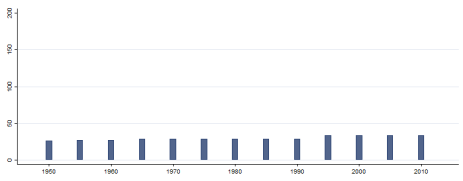
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.10 bl_asyp25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



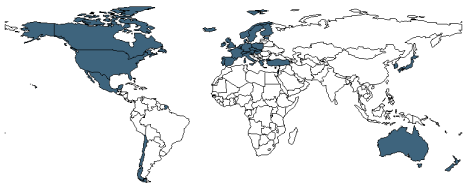
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



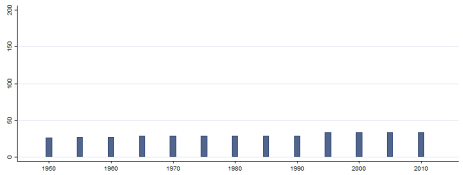
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.11 bl_asyp25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+).



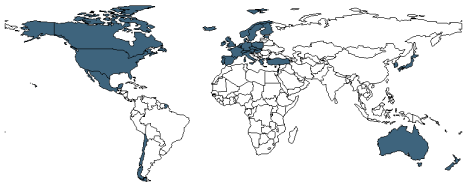
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



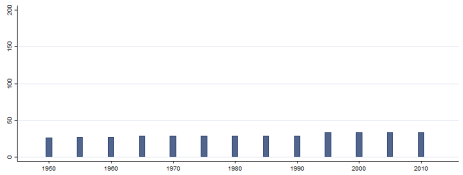
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.12 bl_asyp25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



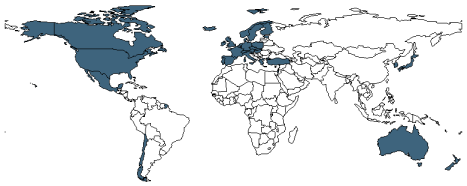
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



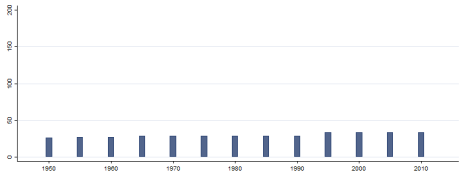
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.13 bl_asys15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).



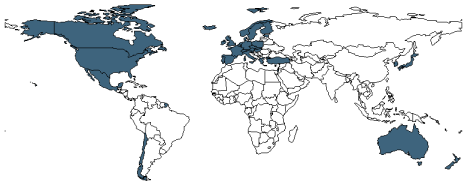
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



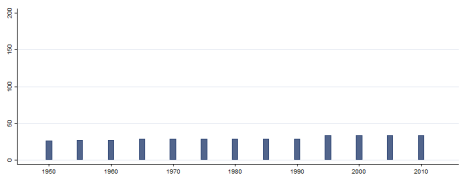
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.14 bl_asys15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).



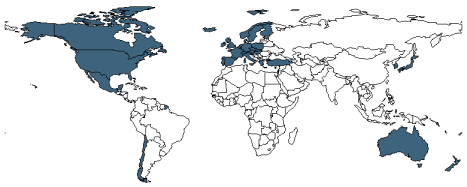
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



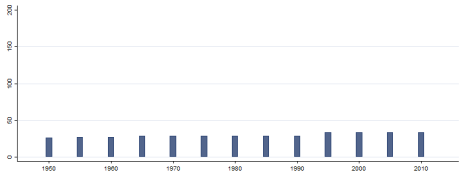
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.15 bl_asys15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



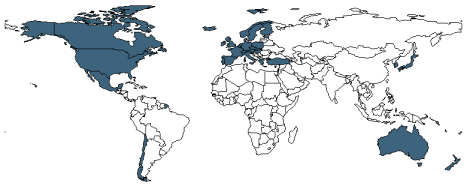
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



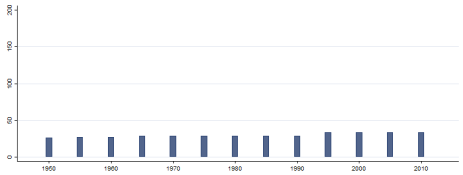
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.16 bl_asys25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



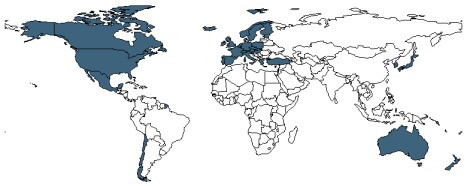
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



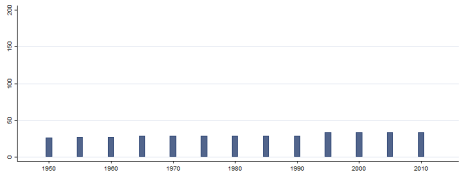
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.17 bl_asys25m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).



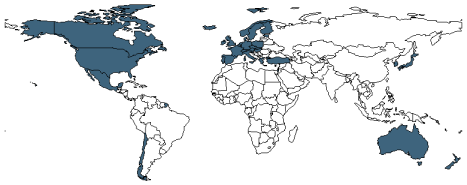
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



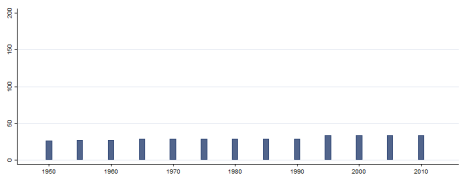
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.18 bl_asys25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



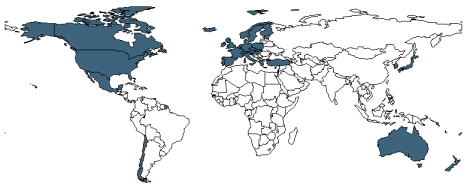
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



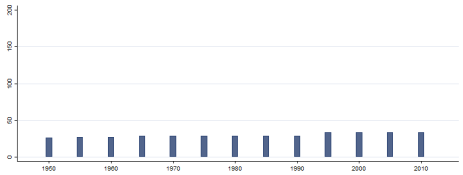
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.19 bl_asyt15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).



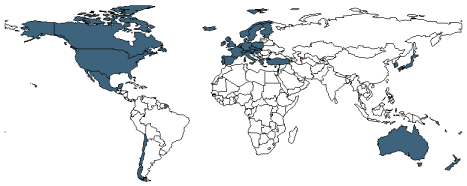
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



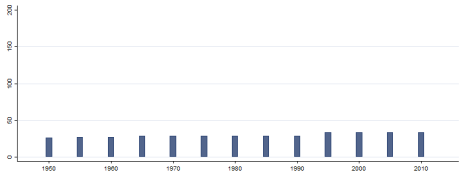
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.20 bl_asyt15m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).



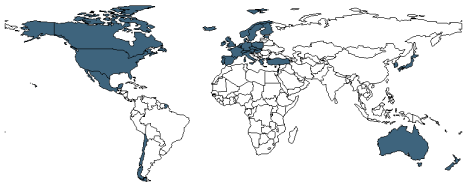
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



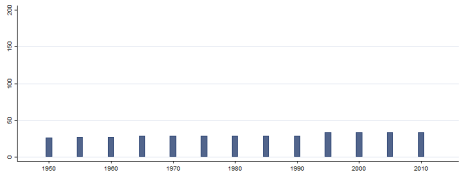
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.21 bl_asyt15mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



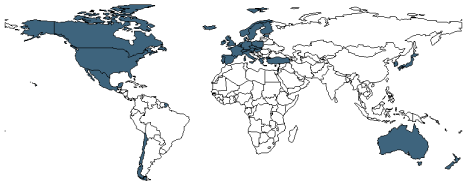
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



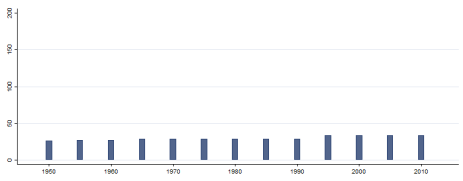
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.22 bl_asyt25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).



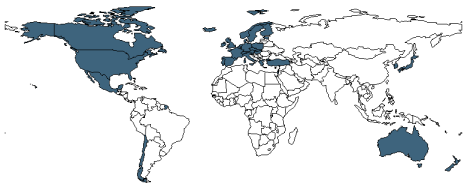
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



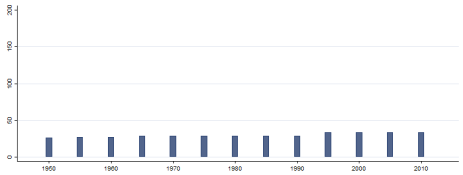
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.23 bl_asyt25m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).



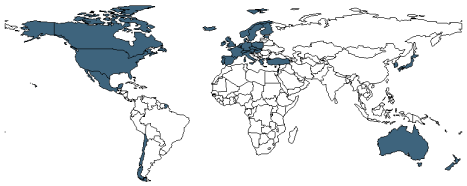
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



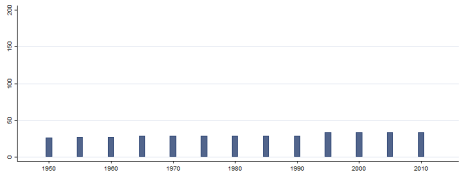
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.24 bl_asyt25mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



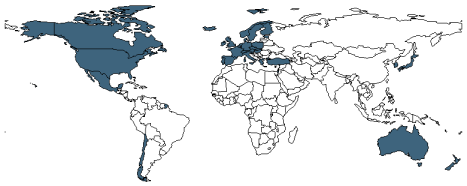
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



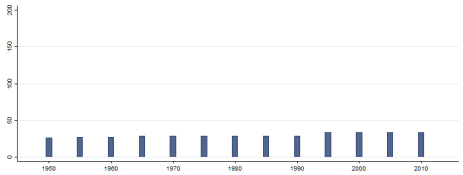
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.25 bl_lh_15f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).



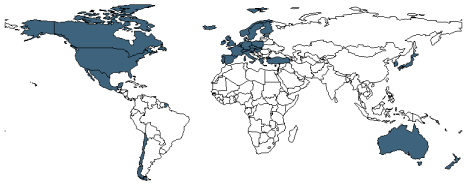
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



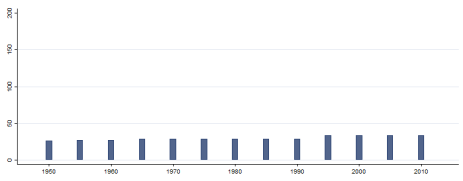
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.26 bl_lh_15m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).



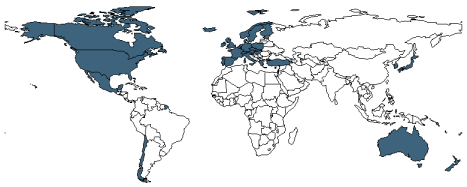
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



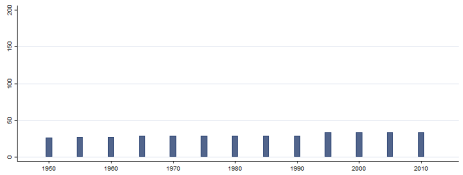
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.27 bl_lh_15mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



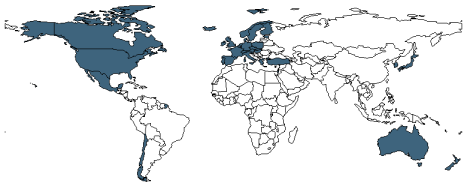
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



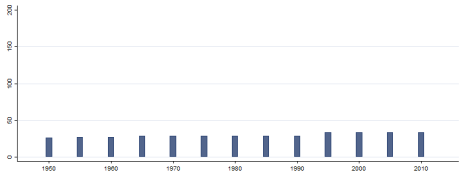
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.28 bl_lh_25f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).



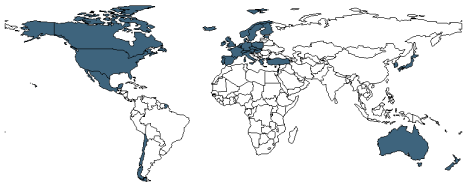
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



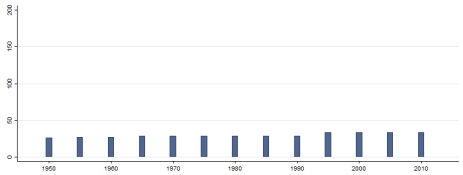
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.29 bl_lh_25m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).



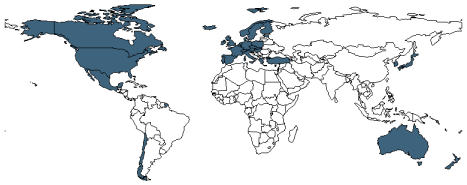
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



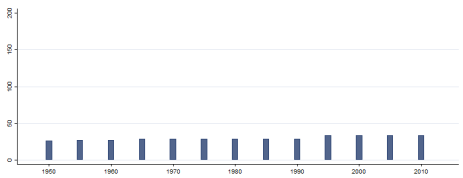
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.30 bl_lh_25mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



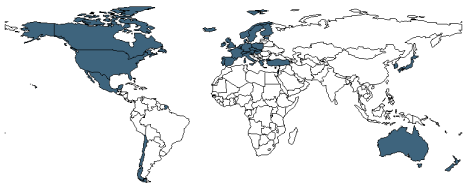
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



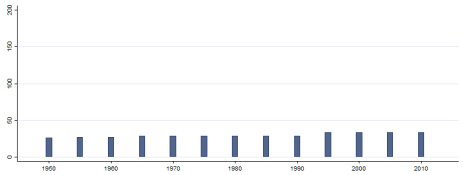
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.31 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+).



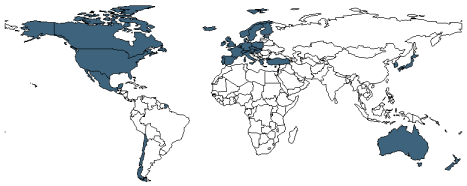
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



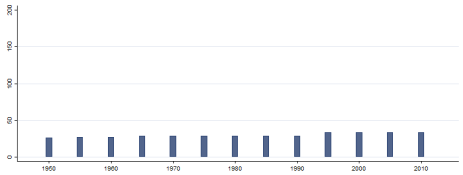
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.32 bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (15+).



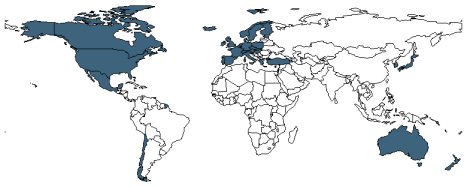
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



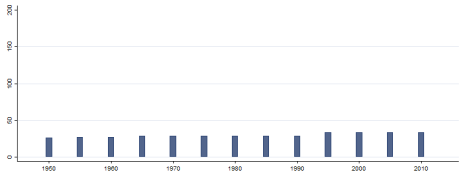
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.33 bl_lhc_15mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+).



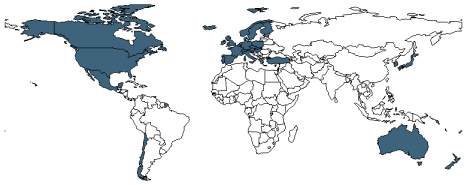
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



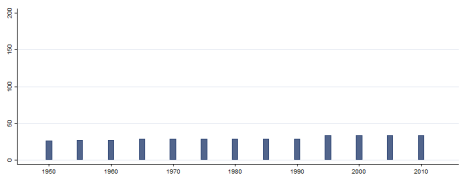
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.34 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+).



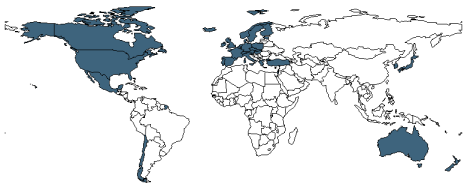
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



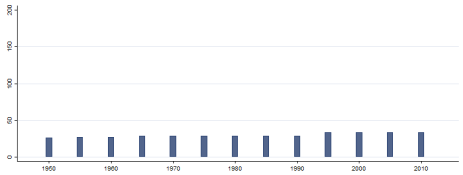
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.35 bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (25+).



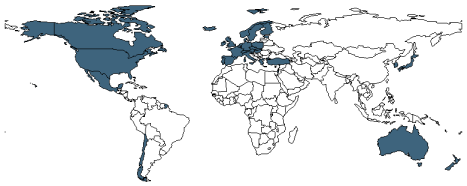
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



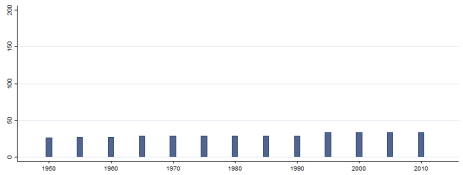
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.36 bl_lhc_25mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



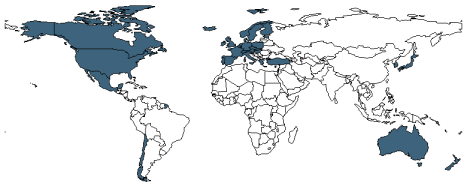
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



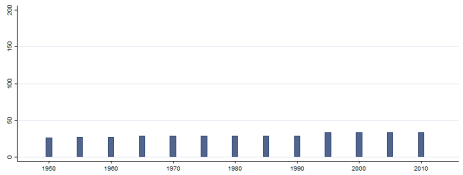
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.37 bl_lp_15f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+).



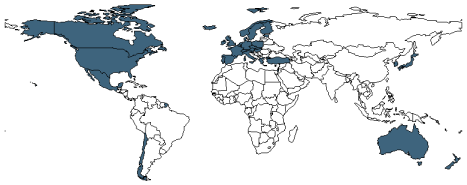
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



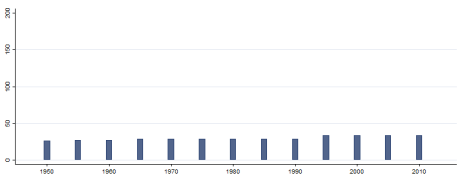
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.38 bl_lp_15m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+).



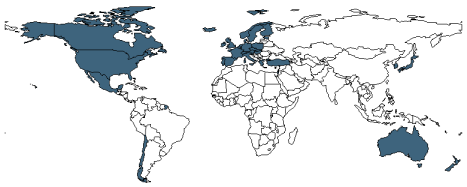
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



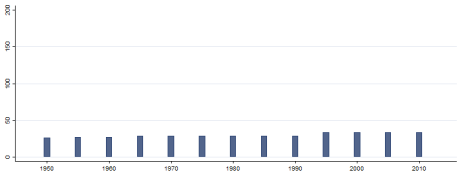
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.39 bl_lp_15mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



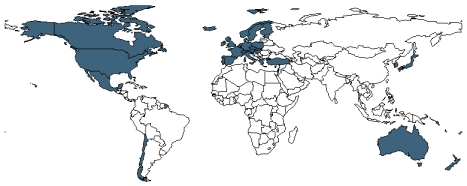
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



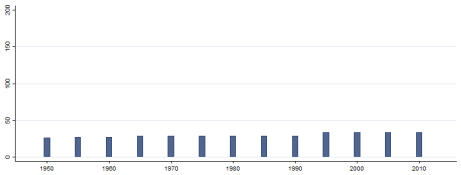
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.40 bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



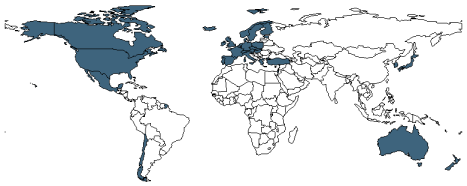
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



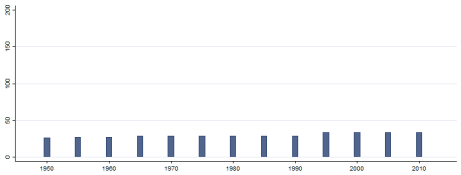
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.41 bl_lp_25m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).



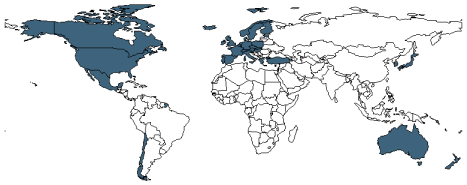
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



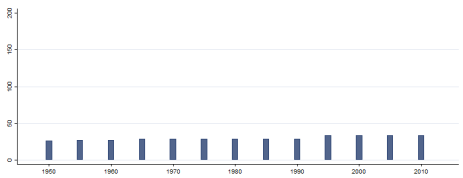
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.42 bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



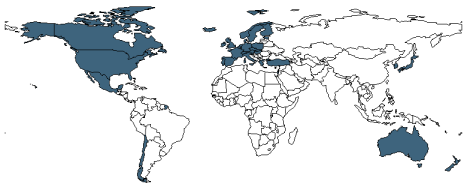
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



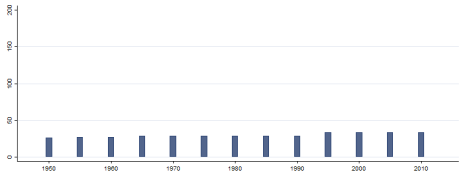
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.43 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+).



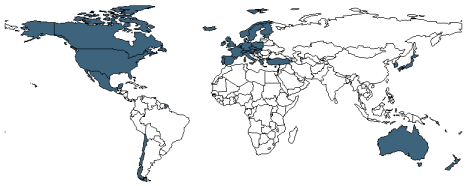
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



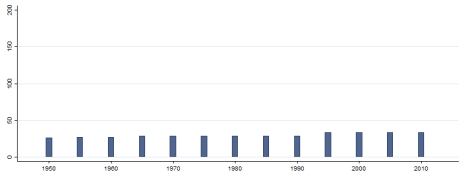
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.44 bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Male (15+).



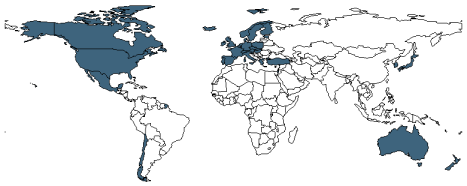
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



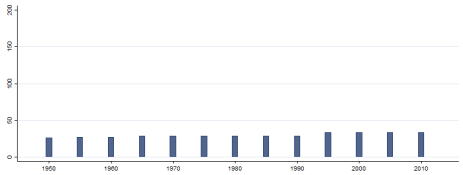
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.45 bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+).



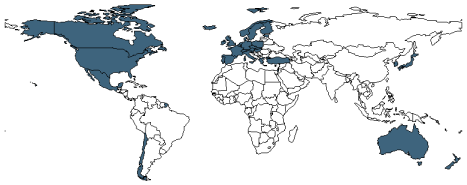
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



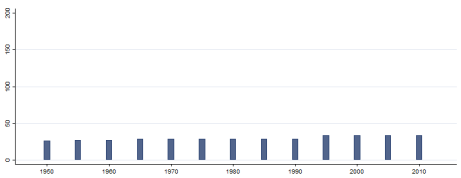
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.46 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+).



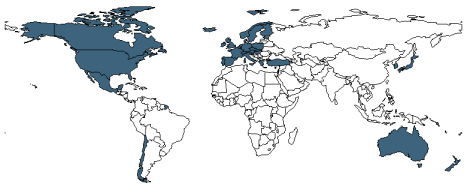
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



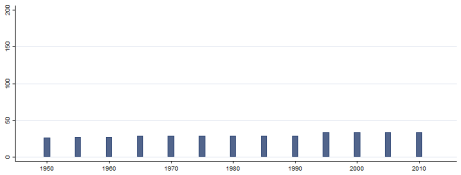
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.47 bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Male (25+).



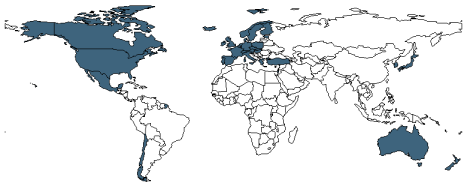
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



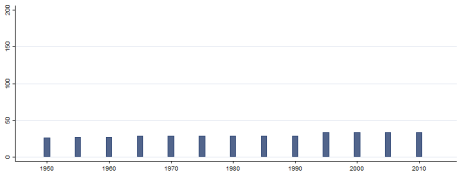
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.48 bl_lpc_25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



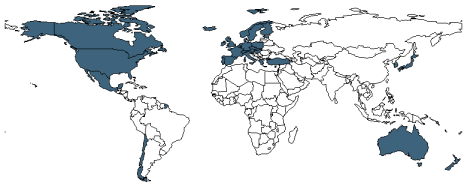
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



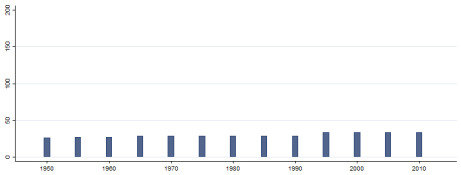
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.49 bl_ls_15f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).



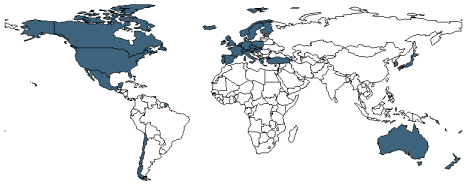
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



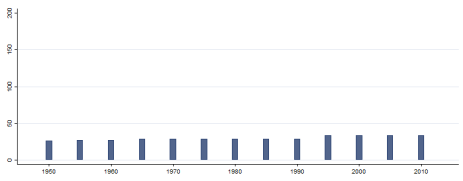
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.50 bl_ls_15m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).



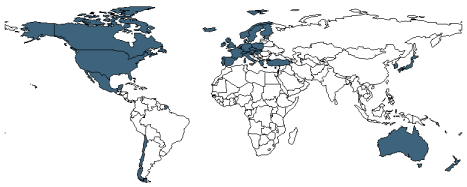
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



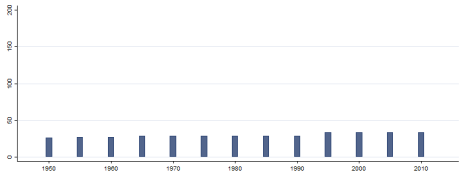
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.51 bl_ls_15mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



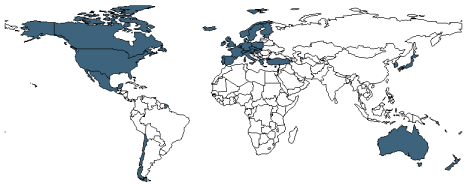
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



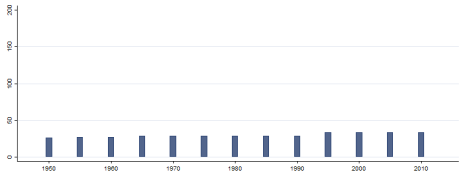
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.52 bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



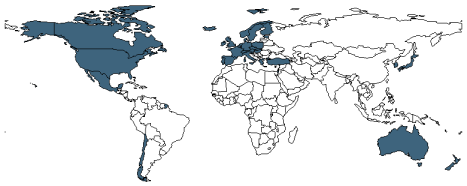
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



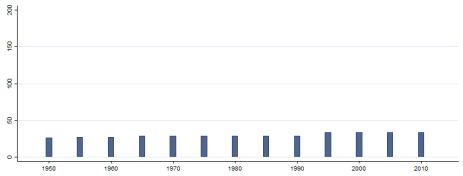
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.53 bl_ls_25m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).



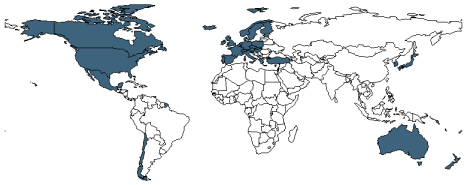
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



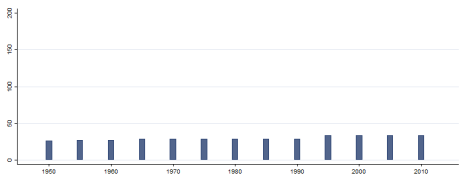
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.54 bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



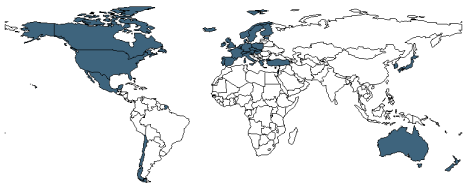
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



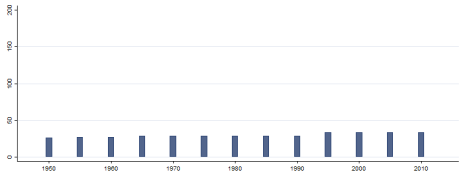
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.55 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+).



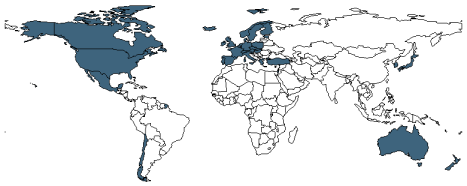
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



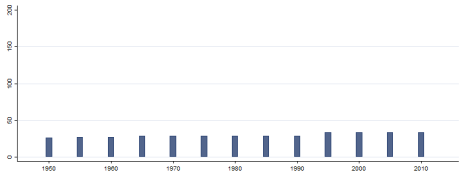
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.56 bl_lsc_15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Male (15+).



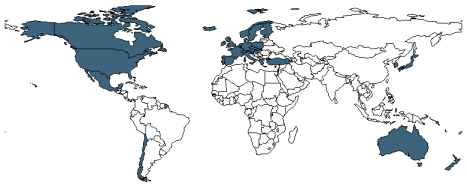
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



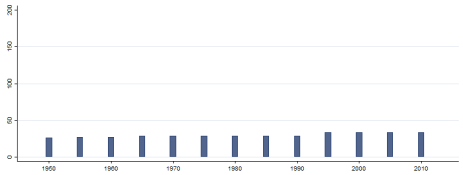
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.57 bl_lsc_15mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+).



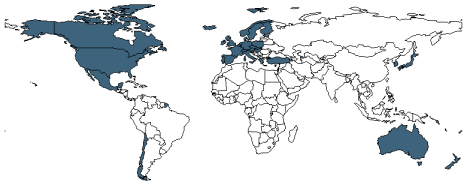
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



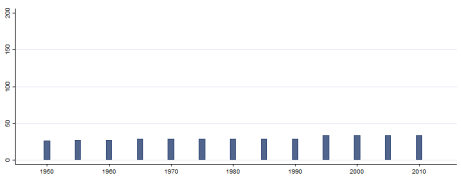
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.58 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).



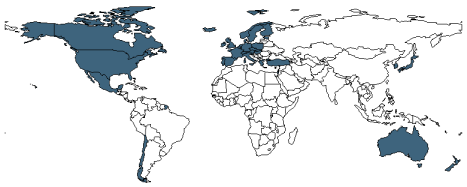
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



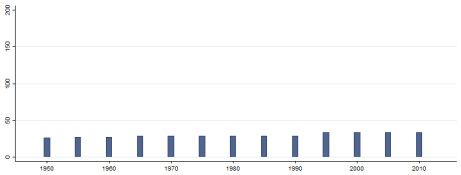
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.59 bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).



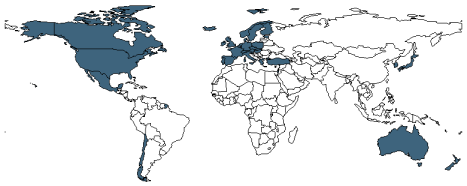
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



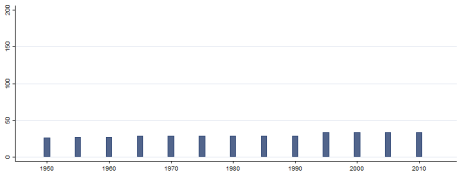
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.60 bl_lsc_25mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



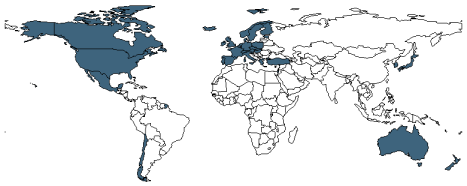
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



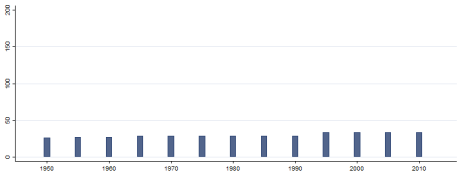
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.61 bl_lu_15f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+).



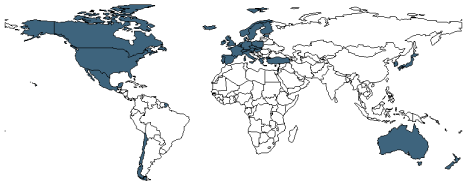
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



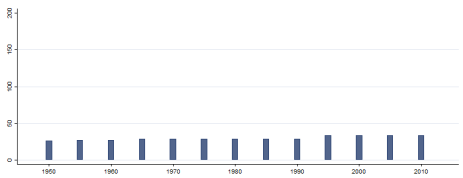
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.62 bl_lu_15m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+).



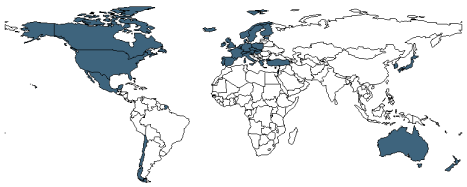
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



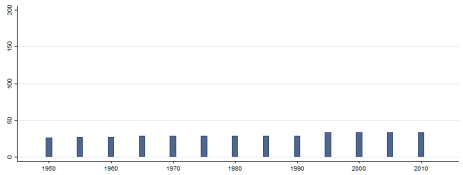
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.63 bl_lu_15mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+).



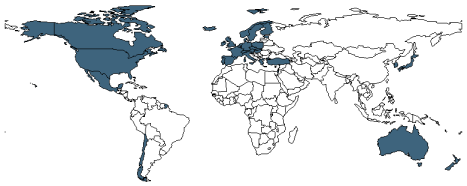
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



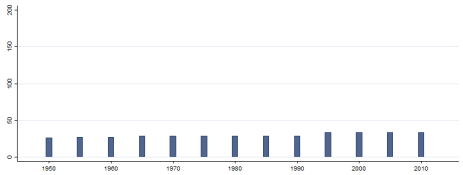
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.64 bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).



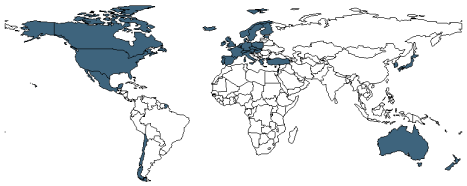
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



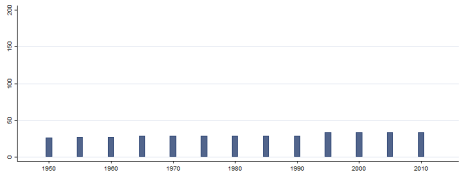
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.65 bl_lu_25m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).



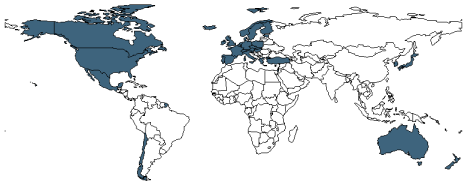
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



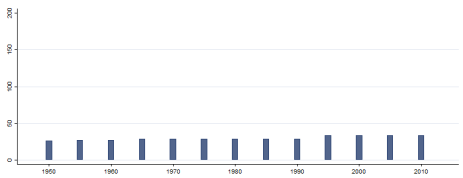
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.7.66 bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 390 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 11

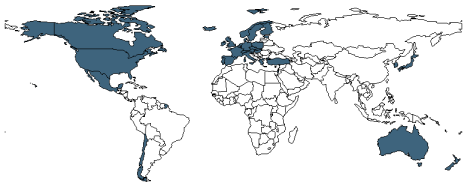
4.8 Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller, and Sebastian Rosato (2013)

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Boix & Rosato, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

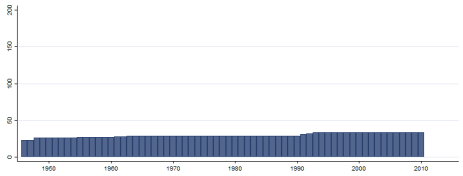
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.8.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.



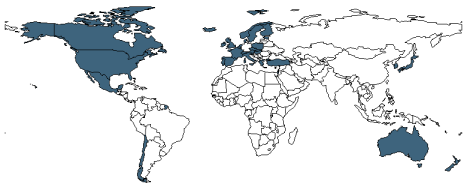
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



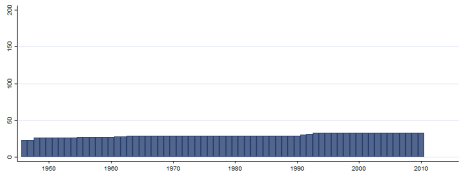
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.8.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.



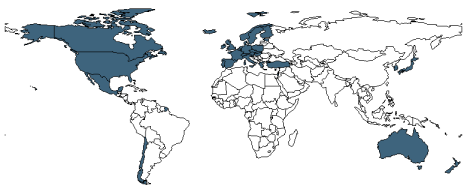
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



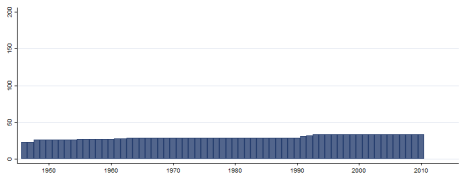
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 1913 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.8.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.



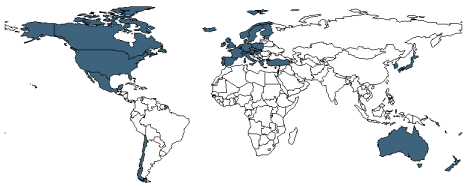
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



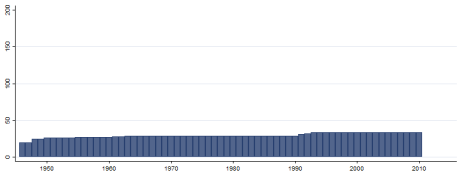
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.8.4 bmr_demmis Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries)

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



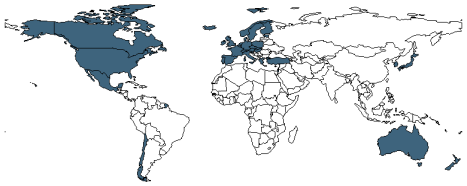
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



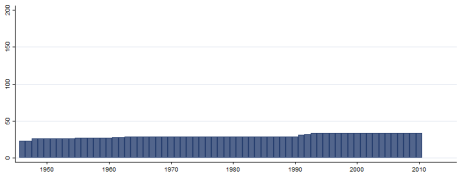
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1925 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.8.5 bmr_demtran Democratic transition

(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.9 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

`http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm`
(Bernhard et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-11)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns The BNR_dem variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

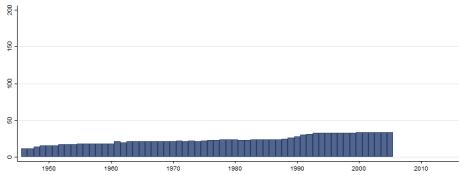
4.9.1 bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.
Competitiveness: Like Przeworski et al. we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.
Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.
Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding

elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 1421 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.10 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

`http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm`
(Coppedge et al., 2008)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-29)

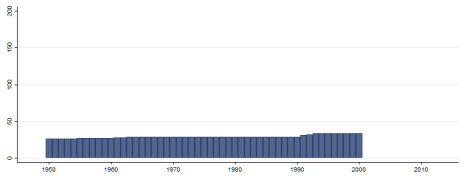
Conntestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000 These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset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

4.10.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



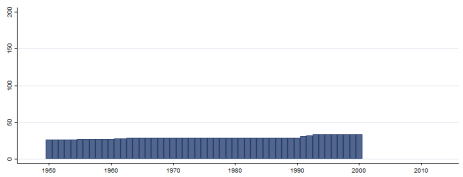
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1495 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.10.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1495 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

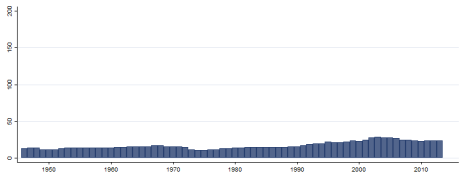
4.11 The Comparative Constitutions Project

`http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/`
(Elkins et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-07)

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.

4.11.1 ccp_buildsoc Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

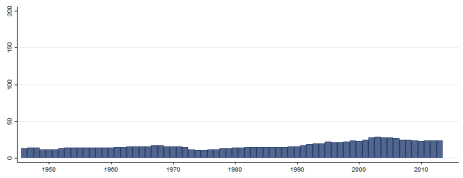


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.2 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine



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

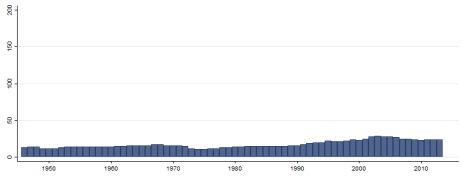
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.3 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?
1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



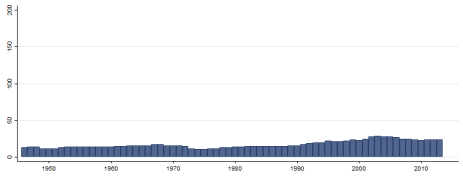
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.4 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



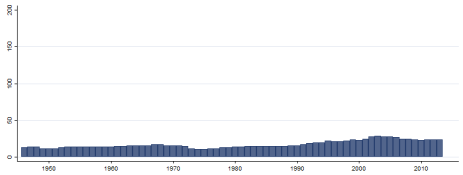
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

Does the constitution refer to ”democracy” or ”democratic”?
1. Yes
2. No

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



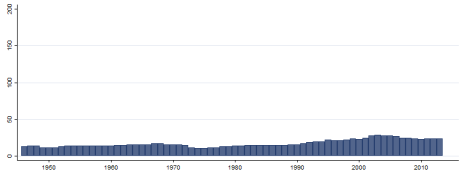
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.6 ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

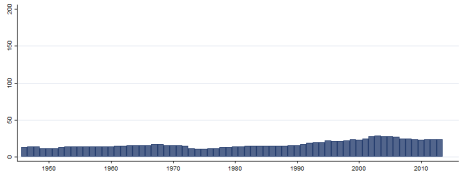
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.7 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

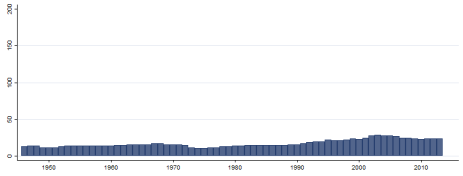


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

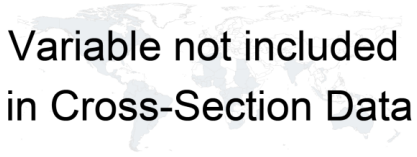


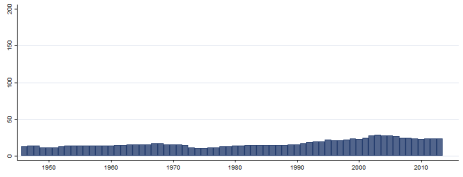
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other





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

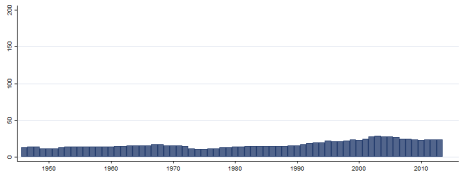
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.10 ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



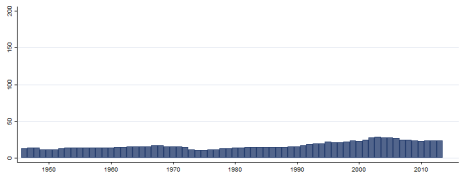
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

Does the constitution refer to the "free market," "capitalism," or an analogous term?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



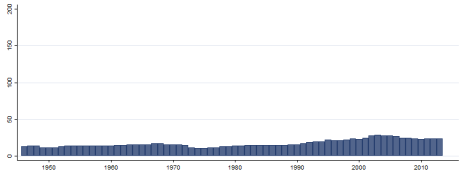
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.12 ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?
1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



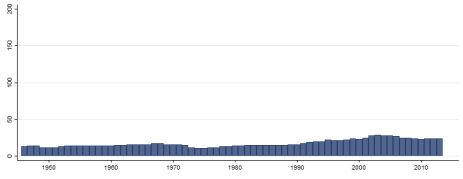
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.13 ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

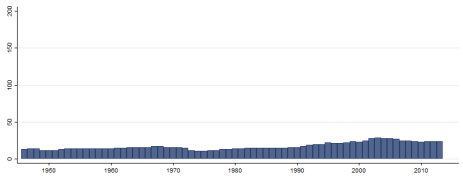


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

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

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

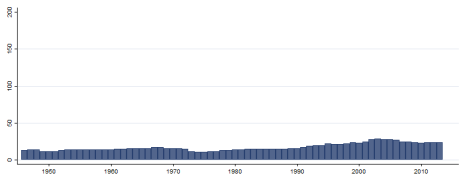


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.15 ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism

Does the constitution refer to ”socialism” or ”socialist”?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

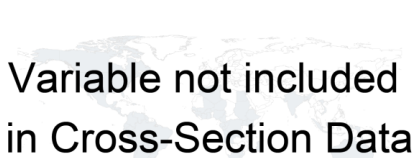
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



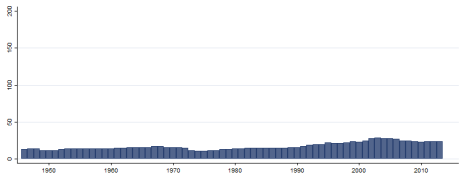
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.16 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?
1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other



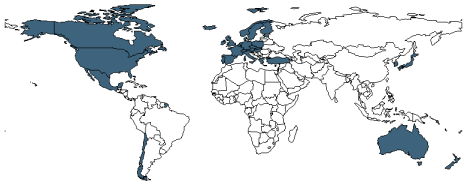
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



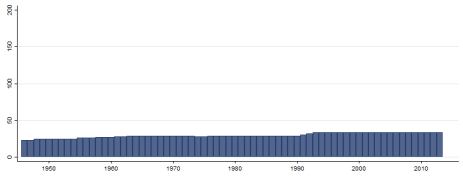
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.11.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.



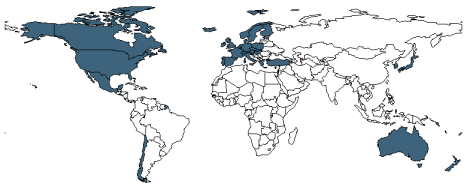
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



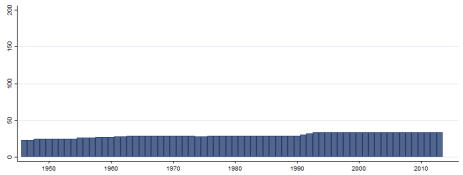
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 2022 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.11.18 ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.



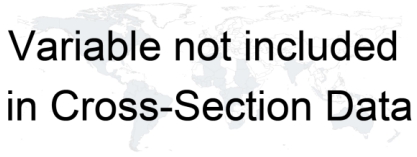
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



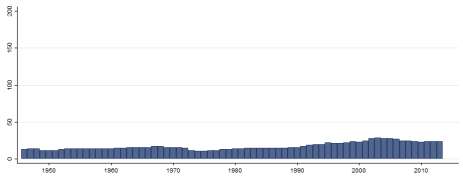
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 2022 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.11.19 ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.12 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-30)

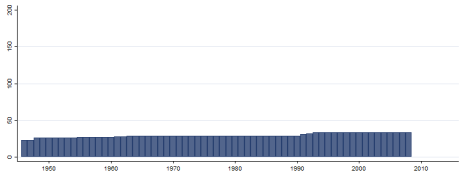
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

4.12.1 chga_demo Democracy

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



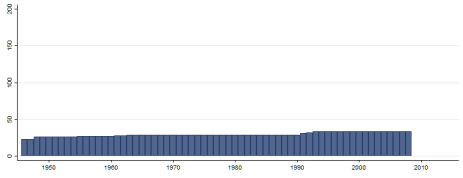
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 34 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.12.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

Six-fold classification of political regimes:
0. Parliamentary Democracy.
1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy.
2. Presidential democracy.
3. Civilian dictatorship.
4. Military dictatorship.
5. Royal dictatorship.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 34 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

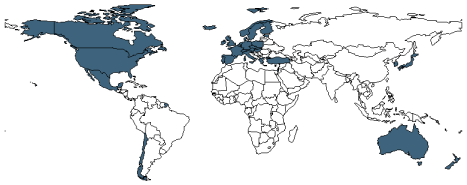
4.13 Cingranelli & Richards

`http://www.humanrightsdata.com/`
(Cingranelli et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-28)

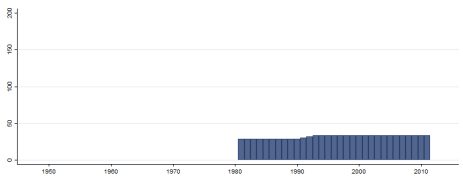
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek 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.
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.

4.13.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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



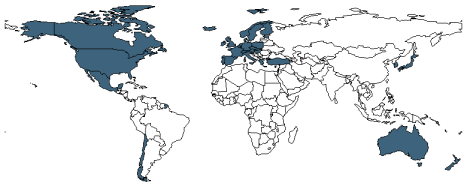
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



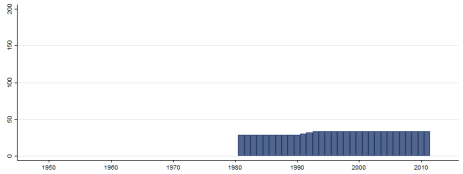
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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



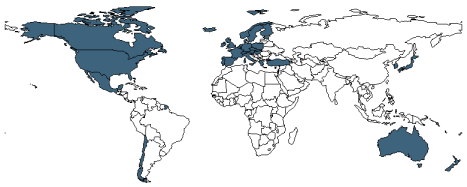
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



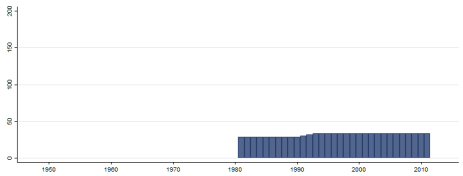
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.3 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country.
0. Freedom was severely restricted
1. Freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Freedom of foreign movement



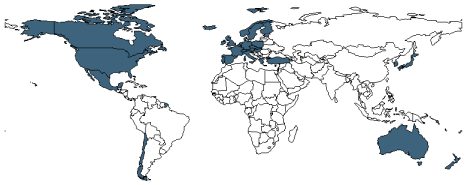
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



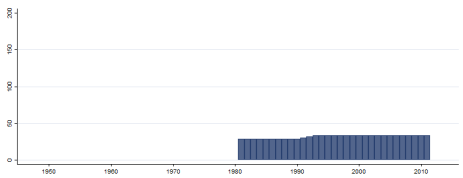
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.4 ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination

This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to selfdetermination.
0. The right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice
1. While citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open.
2. Political participation was very free and open and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice



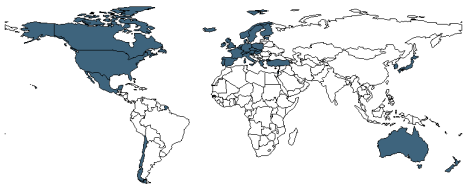
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



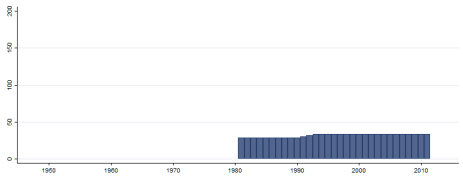
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.5 ciri_empinx_new Empowerment Rights Index (New)

This is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly and Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these seven rights) to 14 (full government respect for these seven rights).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

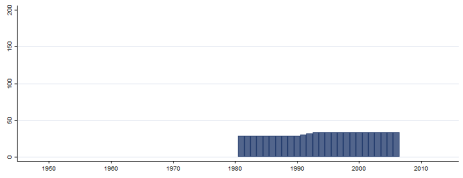


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.6 ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

This is an additive index constructed from the Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Speech, Workers' Rights, Political Participation, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these five rights) to 10 (full government respect for these five rights). Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired in favor of the newer index ciri_empinx_new.

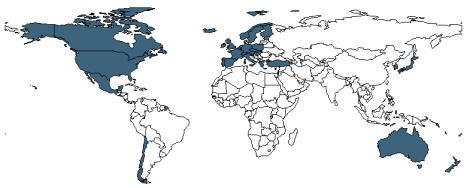
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



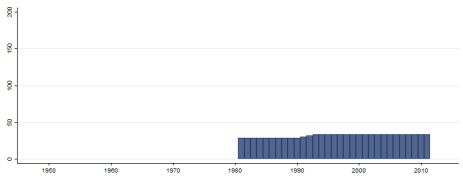
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 34 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.7 ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country.
0. This freedom was severely restricted
1. The freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Unrestricted freedom of foreign movement



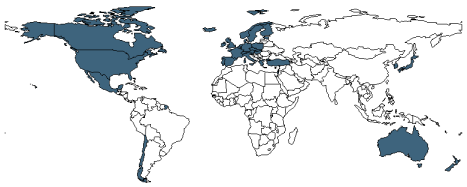
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



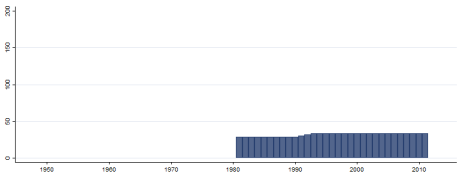
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.8 ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary

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.
0. Not independent
1. Partially independent
2. Generally independent



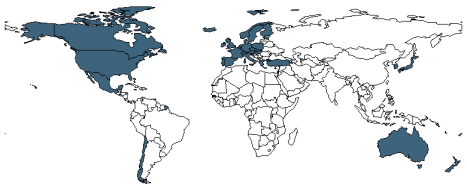
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



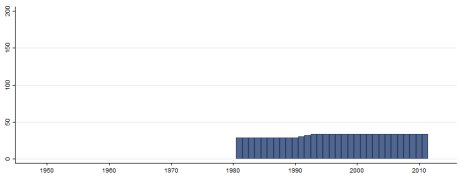
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others.
0. Extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently
1. Extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally
2. Such killings did not occur



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

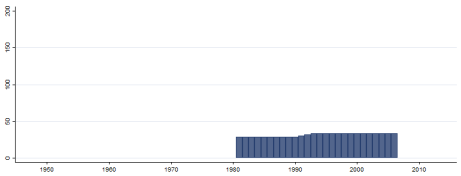


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country.
0. Domestic and foreign travel was restricted
1. Such travel was generally unrestricted.
Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired and became two separate variables, ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement and ciri_formov Freedom of International Movement.

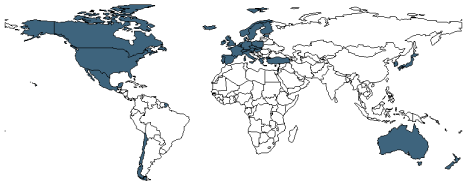
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



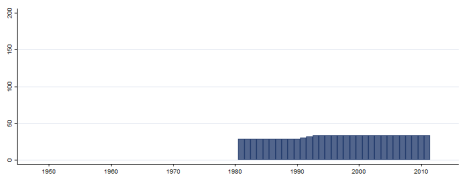
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 34 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.11 ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index

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).



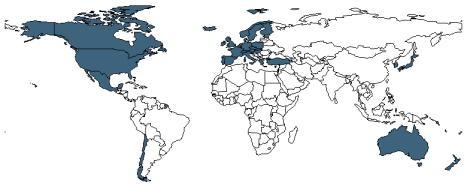
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



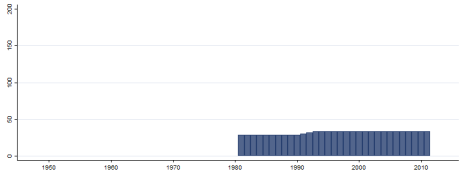
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.12 ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group.
0. There were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs
1. A few people were imprisoned
2. No persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons



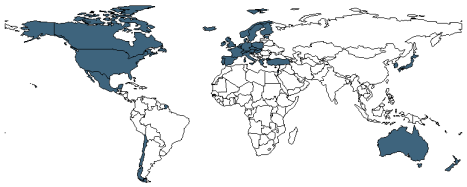
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



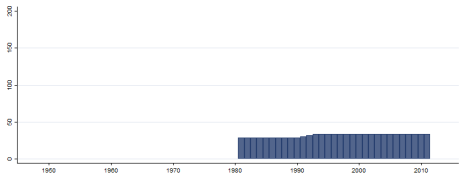
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.13 ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner.
0. The government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread
1. Such practices are moderate
2. Such practices are practically absent



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

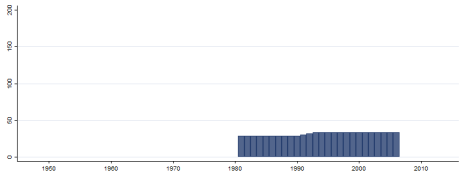


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.14 ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner.
0. The government restricted some religious practices,
1. The government placed no restrictions on religious practices.
Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired.

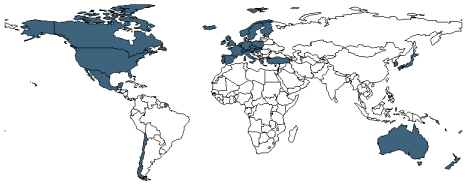
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



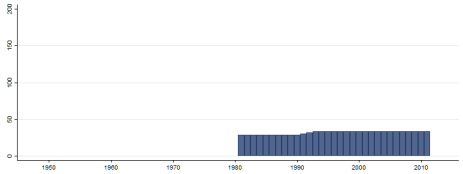
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 34 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.15 ciri_speech Freedom of 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.
0. Government censorship of the media was complete
1. There was some government censorship of the media
2. There was no government censorship of the media



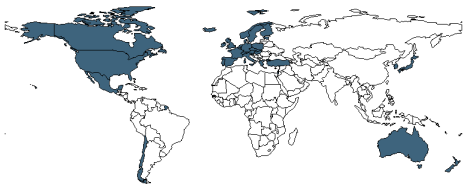
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



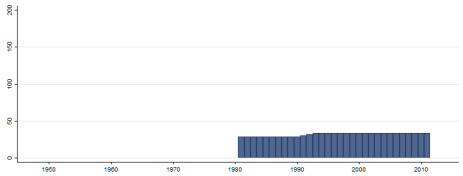
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.16 ciri_tort Torture

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

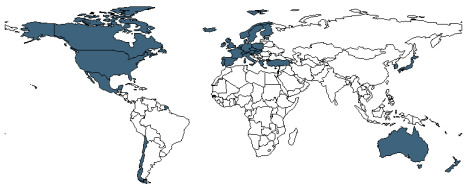


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

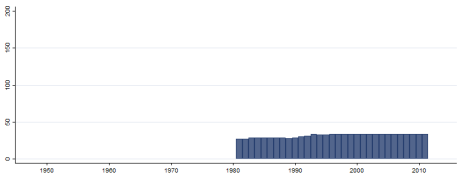
4.13.17 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, Equality in hiring and promotion practices, Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...), Non-discrimination by employers, The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, The right to work at night, The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, The right to work in the military and the police force.
0. There were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law
1. Women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced

2. Women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters
3. All or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice



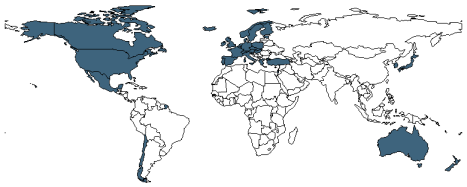
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



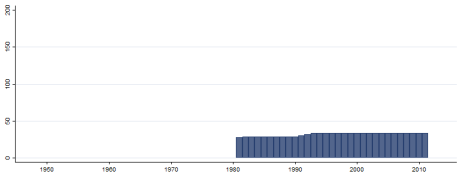
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 990 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.18 ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to vote, The right to run for political office, The right to hold elected and appointed government positions, The right to join political parties, The right to petition government officials.
0. Women's political rights were not guaranteed by law
1. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice
2. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice
3. Women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice



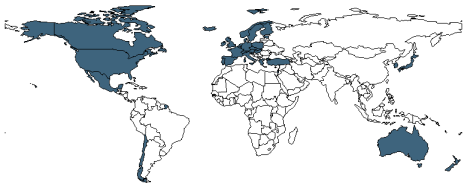
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



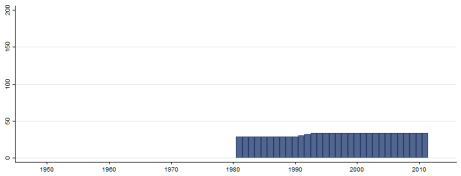
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.19 ciri_worker Workers Rights

Workers should have freedom of association at their workplaces and the right to bargain collectively with their employers. This variable indicates the extent to which workers enjoy these and other internationally recognized rights at work, including a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.
0. Workers' rights were severely restricted
1. Workers' rights were somewhat restricted
2. Workers' rights were fully protected



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



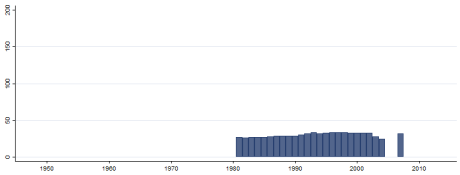
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.13.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to equal inheritance, The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, The right to travel abroad, The right to obtain a passport, The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, The right to initiate a divorce, The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property

brought into marriage, The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities, The right to an education, The freedom to choose a residence/domicile, Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent, Freedom from forced sterilization.
0 There were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law
1. Women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced
2. Women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters
3. All or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.
Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

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



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 34 **n**: 758 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 22

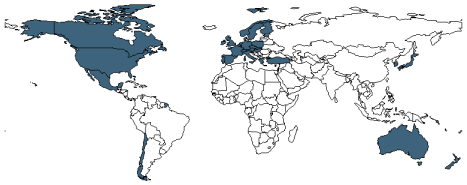
4.14 Center for Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall & Cole, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-14)

State Fragility Index and Matrix The original data provides the State Fragility Indices and the eight component indicators.

4.14.1 cspf_effect Effectiveness

Effectiveness. Sum of scores in four performance dimensions: Security, Political, Economic, and Social. Security Effectiveness + Political Effectiveness + Economic Effectiveness + Social Effectiveness (13 points possible).

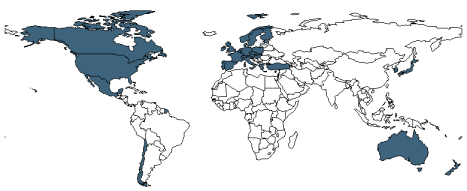


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

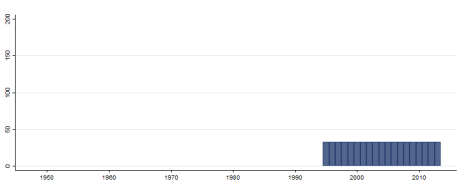
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.14.2 cspf_legit Legitimacy

Legitimacy. Sum of scores in four performance dimensions: Security, Political, Economic, and Social. Security Legitimacy + Political Legitimacy + Economic Legitimacy + Social Legitimacy (12 points possible).



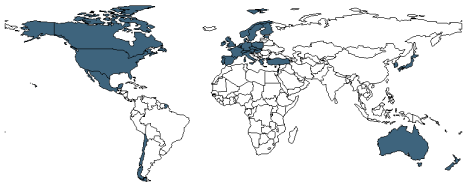
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



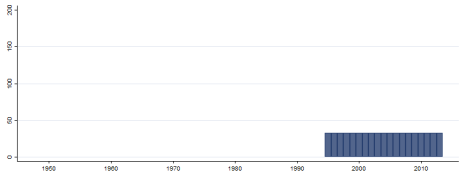
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.14.3 cspf_sfi State fragility index

State fragility index. 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. = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 19

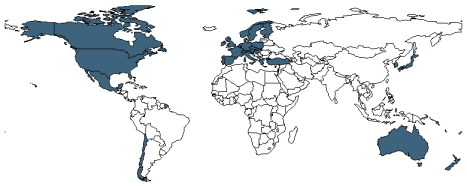
4.15 Center for Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-14)

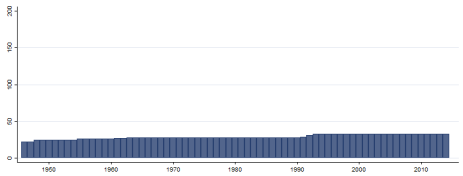
Major Episodes of Political Violence Dataset Annual Set lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores (independence, interstate, ethnic, and civil; violence and warfare) for all countries; Full Set (1946-2012) includes both country data and scores for neighboring countries and regional context for all independent countries (does not include independence wars).

4.15.1 cspv_civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence.



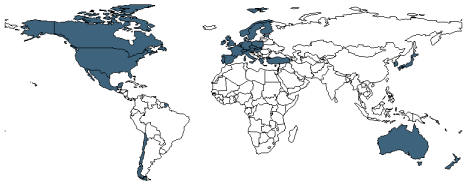
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



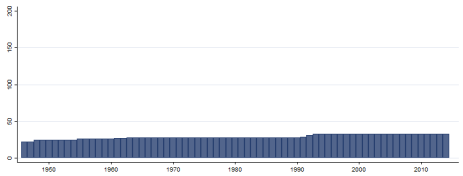
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.15.2 cspv_civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare.



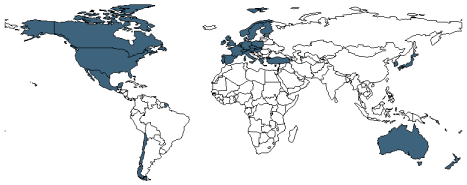
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



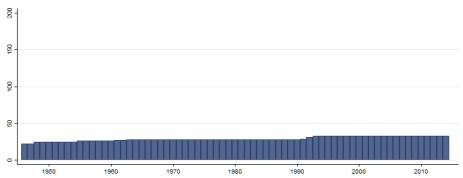
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.15.3 cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence.



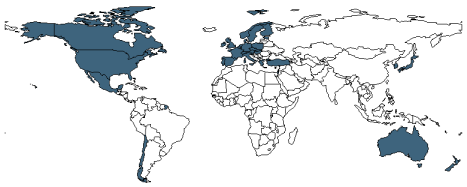
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



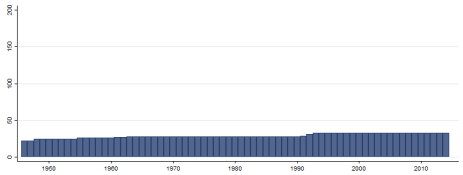
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.15.4 cspv_ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare.



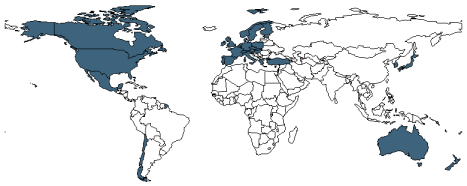
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



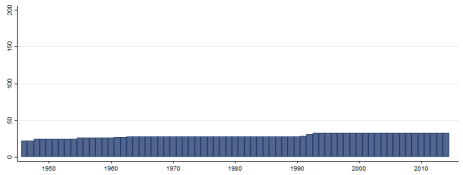
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.15.5 cspv_intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence.



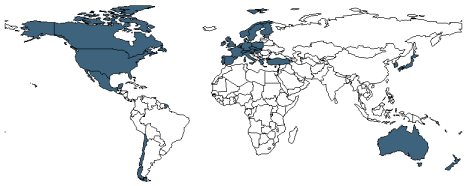
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



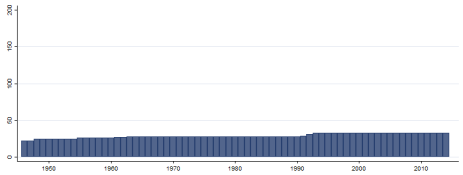
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.15.6 cspv_intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1999 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.16 Williams Andrew (2014)

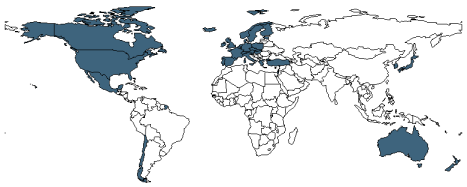
`https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/`
(Williams, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of what we call Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data

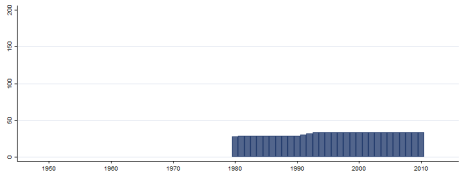
from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.16.1 diat_ati Accountability Transparency

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



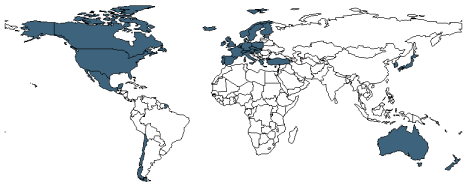
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



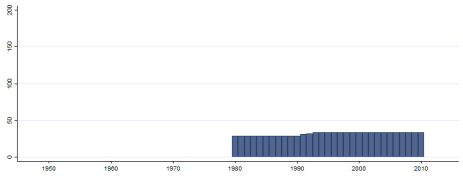
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.16.2 diat_iti Information Transparency

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints. Author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.



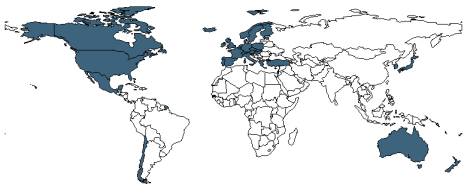
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



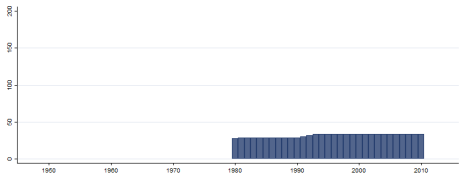
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.16.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

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



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

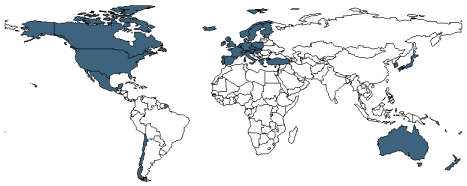
4.17 World Bank

`http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40`
(Beck et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-02)

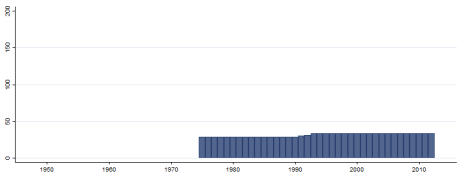
Database of Political Institutions The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions. Please note that the missing codes (-999, -888) has been recoded to missing (.).

4.17.1 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

Are there autonomous regions? Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as "autonomous" or "independent" or "special". Federal Districts or Capital Districts do not count as autonomous regions. Disputed autonomy is not recorded. Indian reservations are not counted as autonomous. Note: This variable is deviating from convention, no information recorded as 0.



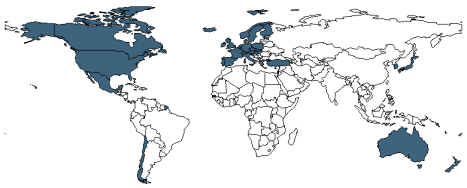
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



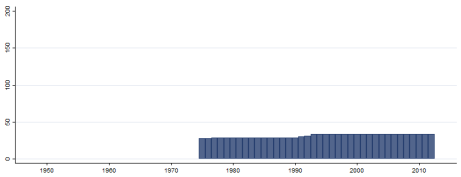
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1205 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.2 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

Is Chief Executive a military officer? "1" if the source includes a rank in their title, "0" otherwise. If chief executives were described as officers with no indication of formal retirement when they assumed office, they are always listed as officers for the duration of their term. If chief executives were formally retired military officers upon taking office, then this variable gets a "0".



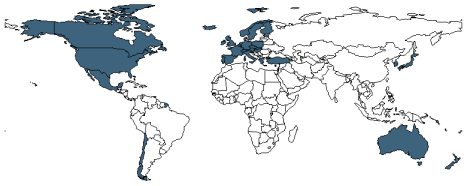
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



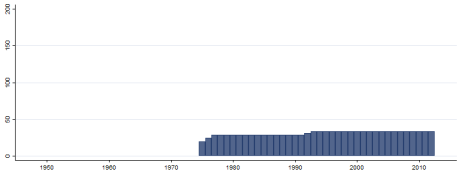
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.3 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

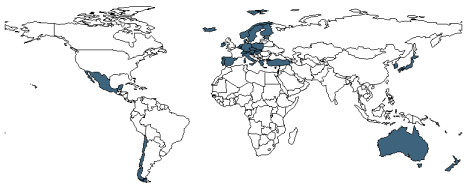


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1191 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

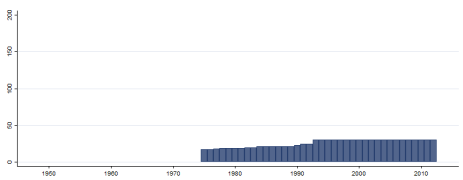
4.17.4 dpi_cl Closed List

Are closed lists used? (1 if yes, 0 if no) When PR is "1", closed list gets a "1" if voters cannot express preferences for candidates within a party list, 0 if voters can. If PR is "NA" or 0, and Mean District Magnitude =1, Closed list is NA. If PR is "NA" or 0 and Mean District Magnitude is greater than one, the following rules apply: 1) If only one party takes seats, closed list is: "0" (open list), if the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats in an electoral district in a one-party state

where other parties may or may not be illegal (LIEC is 4 or 5), "1" (closed list), if the number of candidates equals the number of seats in an electoral district in a one party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3), blank ,if it is unclear whether there is more than one candidate for every seat in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3.5). 2) If there are multiple parties taking seats, closed list is blank unless the system is explicitly stated as open or closed.



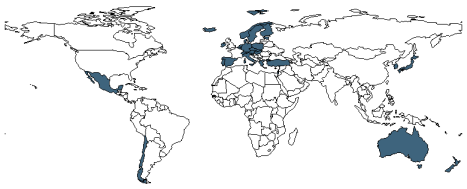
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



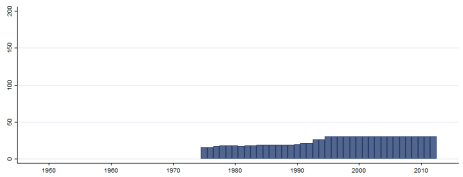
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.17.5 dpi_dhondt D'Hondt System

Is the D'Hondt system used? (1 if yes, 0 if no) Is the D'Hondt rule used to allocate seats in a PR system? NA if PR is 0 or NA. If PR is 1, and information is only available from IPU, just record data in 1995.



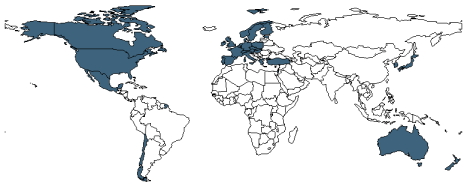
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



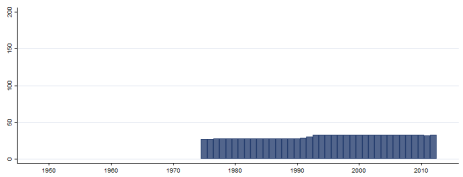
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 924 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.17.6 dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?

Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? Same as in dpi_cemo If no one in the cabinet with such responsibility, or if there are no armed forces, then "NA". If there is no defense minister but the chief executive controls military directly, then same answer as in dpi_cemo.



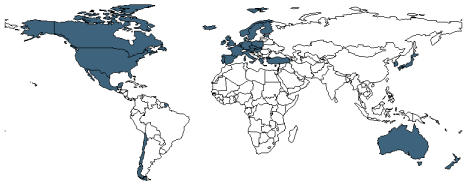
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



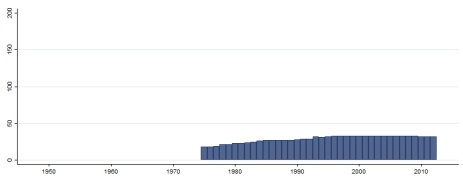
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1164 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.7 dpi_eage Age of Chief Executive Party

Time since formation under this name. NA if executive is not affiliated with a party. We record party age from the first year that the party was founded under its current name (which can be before a country achieves independence). For parties undergoing a name change or emerging from existing parties, the subsequent party is considered a new party except in the cases where the sources report that the change was superficial. We define a name change as "superficial" if the party leaders, platform, and constituency remained the same. In nearly all cases of a name change, the sources explicitly identify substantive differences in the new party compared to the old, ranging from a change in leadership to change in program. Mergers with other parties are not counted as changes unless name is changed. If several parties come together to form an alliance under a new name, this is counted as a new party.



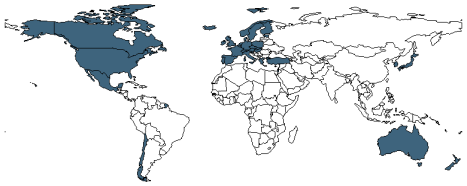
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



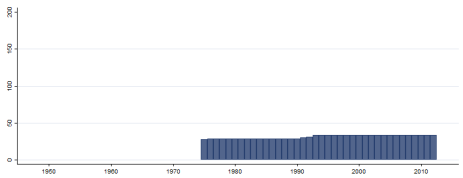
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1092 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.17.8 dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness

Uses same scale as Legislative IEC. Executives who are: 1) Elected directly by population, or 2) Elected by an electoral college that is elected by the people and has the sole purpose of electing the executive, are scored on the above scale. Executives elected by bodies other than these are given the same score that the electing body would get. Even if the electing body is not the actual "legislature" that is tracked in the LIEC (such as an appointed electoral college), the competitiveness of that body is used to score the executive. This means that competitively elected prime ministers get 6 or 7. The chief executives of Communist nations (the chairman of the Communist Party) is given a 3, because they are elected by the Party Congress, electing bodies which they do not appoint. Executives elected by small, appointed juntas or by appointed electoral colleges get 2. Rival chief executives in one country, particularly in the setting of armed conflicts, are counted as No executives, and thus score a 1. Referenda and votes by "popular acclamation" on unelected executives are scored as 3. If executives unilaterally extend their terms of office, they get a 2 starting in the year they should have held elections. Any executive elected for life, even by the people or an elected assembly, gets a 2. This elected-for-life rule is slightly different from that followed for legislatures that unilaterally extend their rule. If chief executive takes office through a coup and remains office without an election, EIEC is 2 because the executive is unelected. If an elected president is impeached and the vice-president succeeds the presidency in a legal and proper way, EIEC remains as was. If EIEC was 7 under the old president, it remains 7 under the new president. For "Electoral Rules" variables: all get an NA if the LIEC is 1. If LIEC is 2, then legislature is unelected and we infer that district magnitude is NA. If LIEC is less than or equal to 4, then PR is also NA irrespective of district magnitude. If LIEC is less than or equal to 3.5, then both PR and Plurality are NA. In order to assess electoral rules we use the IPU website as well as the Europa Yearbook (and to a lesser extent Banks). IPU has the most recent information whereas Europa has information up to 1984, and from 1990 to 1994. If there are discrepancies between Europa (to 1984) and IPU (1998), we assume that changes have occurred, and only input the IPU information for 1995, leaving blanks from 1985 to 1994. If the IPU matched the Europa exactly, we assumed no changes took place, and filled in the intervening years. In the event that a system changed and then switched back, this introduces errors. Since this assumption was made only when institutions from 1984 matched those in 1998, these cases are limited to very stable democracies.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

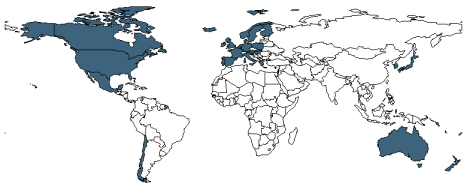


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

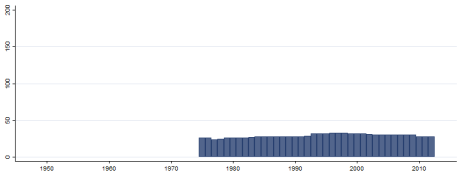
4.17.9 dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation

Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, or left-wing. Center: for parties that are defined as centrist or when party position can best be described as centrist (e.g. party advocates strengthening private enterprise in a social-liberal context). Not described as centrist if competing factions "average out" to a centrist position (e.g. a party of "right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists"). 0: for all those cases which do not fit into

the above-mentioned category (i.e. party's platform does not focus on economic issues, or there are competing wings), or no information.
1. Right
2. Center
3. Left
Note: Missing (-999) and No Information (0) have been coded as missing (.).



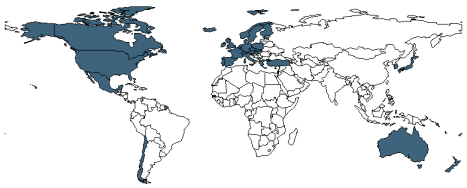
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



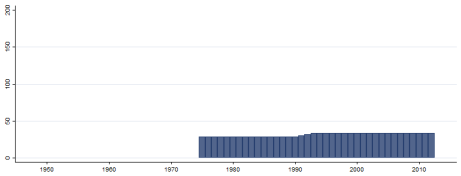
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1101 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.17.10 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

"1" if there was an executive election in this year.



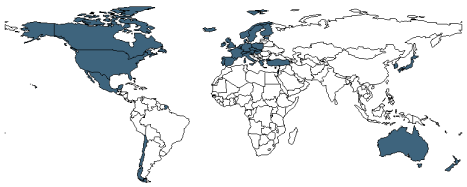
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



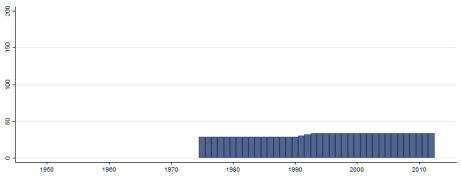
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1206 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.11 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

Is there a finite term in office? (1 if yes, 0 if no) Is there a constitutional limit on the number of years the executive can serve before new elections must be called? Deviating from the convention, a 0 is recorded if a limit is not explicitly stated. This gets a 0 in the cases where the constitution with year limits is suspended or unenforced.



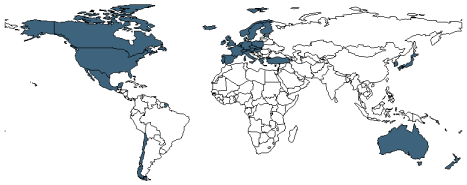
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



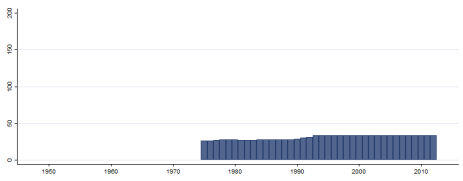
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1206 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.12 dpi_fraud Vote Fraud

Were vote fraud or candidate intimidation serious enough to affect the outcome of elections? This variable captures extra-constitutional irregularities, which are recorded only if mentioned in sources. 0 reported for countries where, for example, opposition parties are officially and constitutionally banned or where irregularities are not mentioned (although may still exist); "1" when opposition is officially legal but suppressed anyway. If not an election year, or if elected government has been deposed, refers to most recent election (i.e. the only way to get rid of a "1" is to hold a fair election). Recording is irrespective of whether only opposition claims that fraudulent elections have occurred or whether allegations are backed by independent international observers. Recorded also are any forms of boycotts carried out by important parties before or after parliamentary elections. In the cases where irregularities are mentioned in the text of the sources, they were recorded. However, there may have been instances of fraud/violence that were not reported, thus resulting in false negatives.



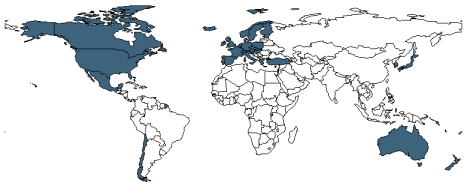
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



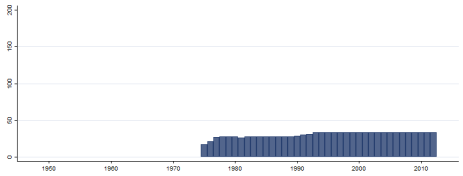
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1182 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.13 dpi_gf Government Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the government parties will be of different parties. Equals NA if there is no parliament. If there are any government parties where seats are unknown (cell is blank), GOVFRAC is also blank. No parties in the legislature (0 in 1GOVSEAT) results in NA, just as in the Herfindahl.



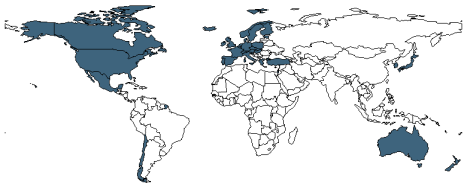
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



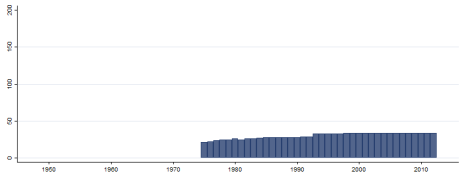
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.14 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

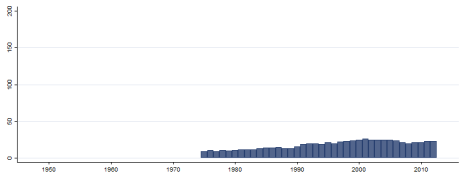


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1148 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.15 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.

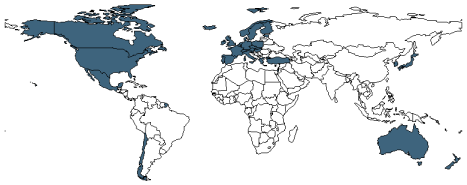
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



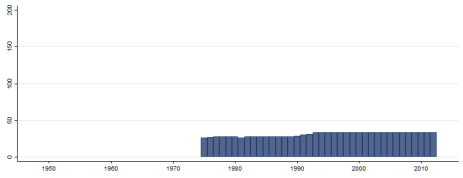
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.17.16 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.



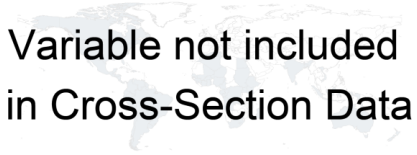
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



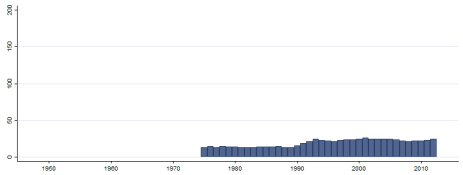
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.17 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.



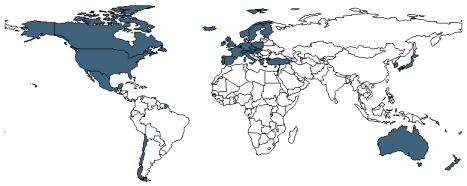
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



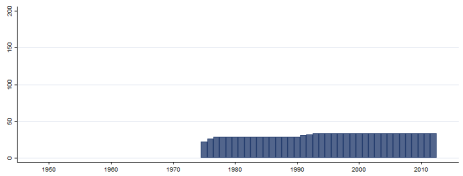
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 734 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.17.18 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.



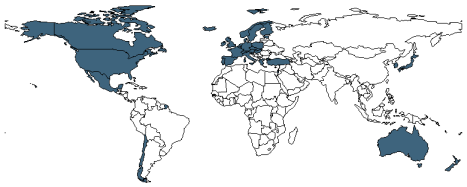
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



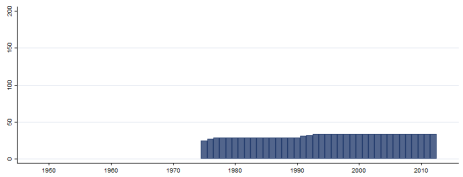
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1197 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.19 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.



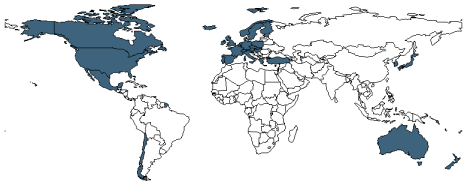
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



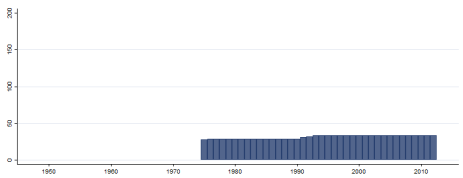
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1201 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.20 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.



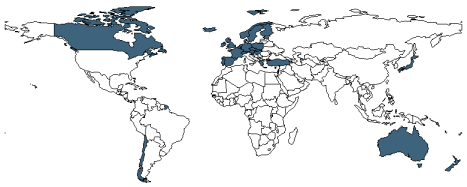
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



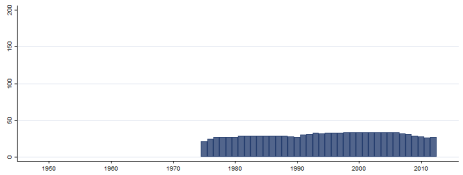
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1206 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.21 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.



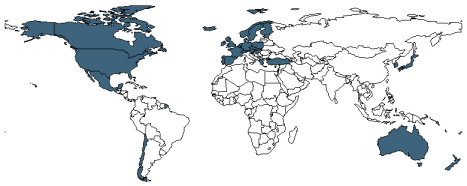
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



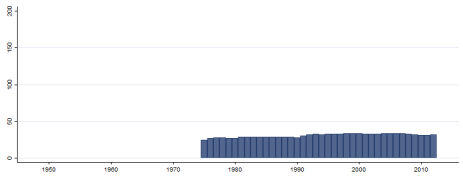
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1145 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.22 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



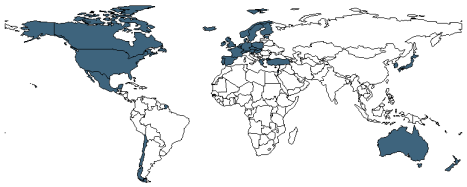
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



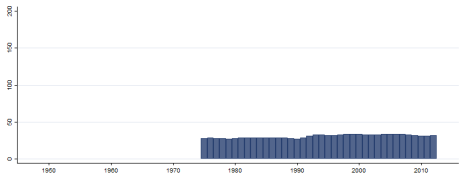
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1173 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.23 dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.



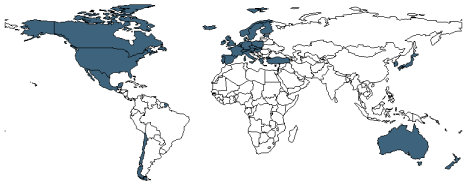
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



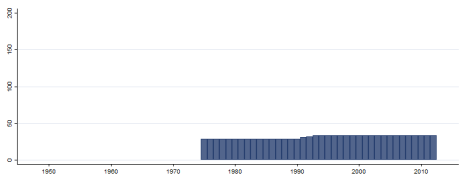
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1174 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.24 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

Number of Government Seats. Records the total number of seats held by all government parties.



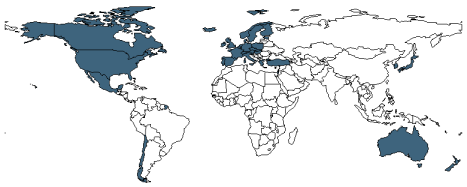
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



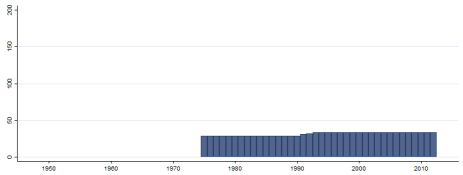
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.25 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

Vote Share of Government Parties. Records the total vote share of all government parties.



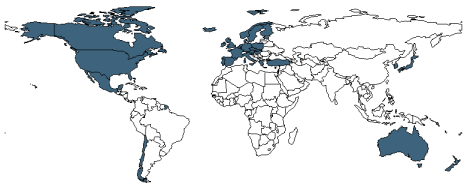
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



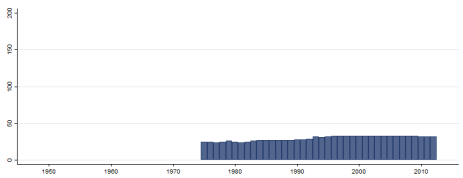
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.26 dpi_hlio Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office

Party of chief executive has been how long in office. Same rules as dpi_yio. NA if there are no parties, if the chief executive is an independent, or if the "party" is the army. In general, the counting restarts from 1 for a party if its name changes. However, in a few cases the sources indicated that party leadership, membership, and platform remained the same following the name change. In these cases, the name change was recorded but the year count did not restart. All of these cases are noted in the database.



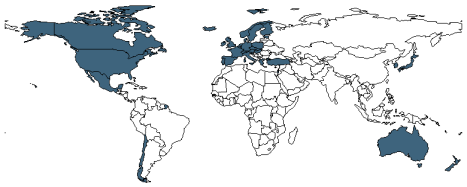
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



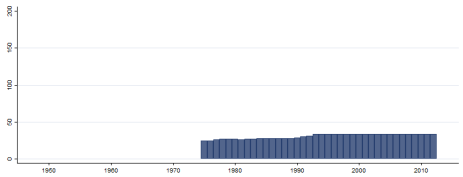
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1125 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.27 dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House

Which electoral rule (proportional representation or plurality) governs the election of the majority of House seats? This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional. In cases where the majority of legislators are appointed or indirectly elected, the variable is coded Indirect.



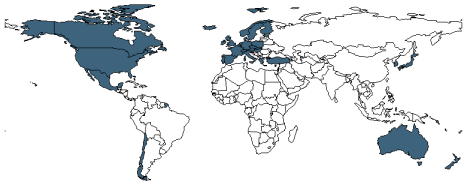
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



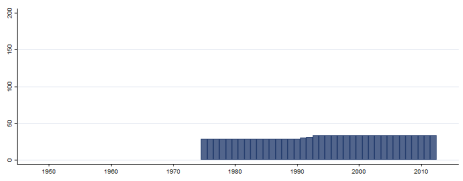
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1175 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.28 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

"1" if there was a legislative election in this year.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

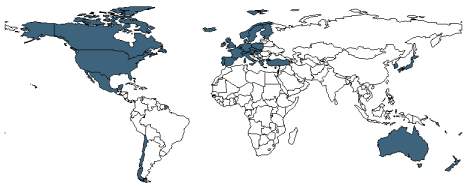


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1205 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

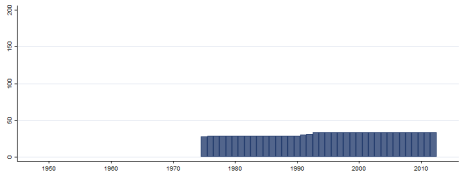
4.17.29 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

1. No legislature
2. Unelected legislature
3. Elected, 1 candidate
4. 1 party, multiple candidates
5. Multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats
6. Multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats
7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of "Front" parties (as in many Communist nations), the same criteria as in the legislature is used to separate single from multiple parties.

Voting irregularities are picked up elsewhere, and are ignored here. If an elected legislature exists but parties are banned (i.e. a legislature made up of independents), the legislature gets a 4. Constituent assemblies, if convened for the sole purpose of drafting a constitution, are not counted as legislatures (i.e. system gets a 1 if there are no other assemblies). Appointed advisory councils (frequently used in the Middle East and North Africa) are given a 2, but only if they have legislative power. If it is unclear whether there is competition among elected legislators in a single-party system, a "3.5" is recorded. If multiple parties won seats but it is unclear how many the largest party got, a "6.5" is recorded. If it is not clear whether multiple parties ran and only one party won or multiple parties ran and won more than 75% of the seats, a "5.5" is recorded Assemblies that are elected with indefinite (or life-long) terms are scored based on their competitiveness, then marked down by one. Assemblies that are elected by other groups are scored based on the competitiveness of those groups. If an assembly is partly elected and party appointed, we score based on how the majority is decided. Assemblies operating under conditions of civil war or where there are power struggles within a country, with the result that its institutions do not control most of the territory or the most important parts of the territory, are scored as 1. This is irrespective of how competitively the assembly has been elected and its formal powers. Even if the right to vote or the right to run for office is restricted to a small sub-group of the population, we still score according to the normal system and make a note.



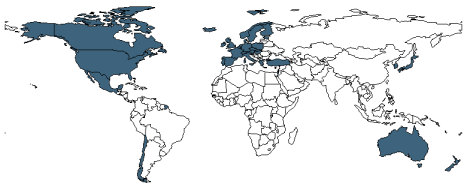
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



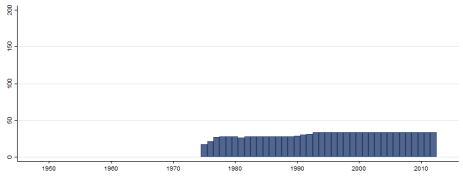
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.30 dpi_maj Margin of Majority

This is the fraction of seats held by the government. It is calculated by dividing the number of government seats (NUMGOV) by total (government plus opposition plus non-aligned) seats.



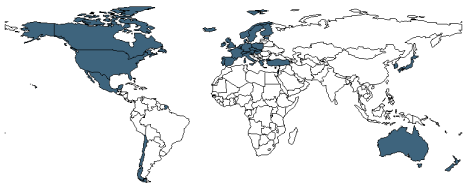
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



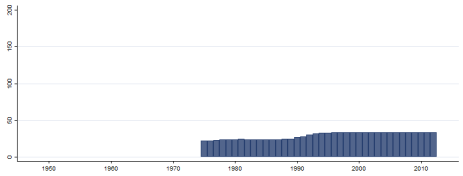
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.31 dpi_mdmh Mean District Magnitude House

Mean District Magnitude House. The weighted average of the number of representatives elected by each constituency size, if available. If not, we use the number of seats divided by the number of constituencies (if both are known). If the constituencies are the provincial or state divisions, we use the number of states or provinces to make this calculation for as long as we know this number and the number of seats. If the only information we have on the number of constituencies comes from the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the constituencies are not the states/provinces, then we use IPU's number to calculate the Mean District Magnitude for 1995, and leave all unknowns blank. If we have no positive data on district magnitude, we extrapolate backwards from the last year that we do have positive data until we run into a constitutional overhaul or an electoral law change that is either a) mentioned in both sources or b) explicitly says that MDMH changed, but doesn't tell us how it changed. If there is no information about district magnitude, MDMH is coded blank. MDMH is NA where there is no legislature and, if legislature is appointed or members are described as indirectly elected, district magnitude is coded as Indirect. Information about constitutional and electoral law changes were obtained through Europa and Political Handbook yearbooks, as well as online sources (ACE Project, 1upinfo.com, IPU Parline).



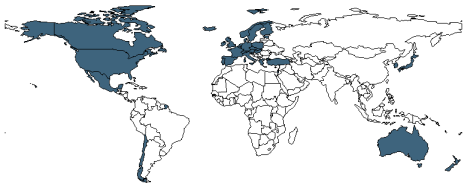
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



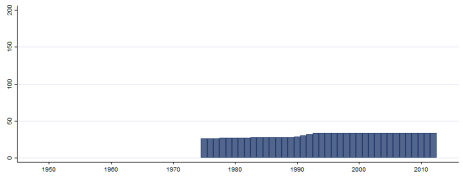
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1119 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.17.32 dpi_mt Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms

If there are formal restraints on an executive's term (NA if not), can s/he serve additional term(s) following the current one? If the executive's term is constitutionally limited (NA if not), can s/he be reelected? The word "additional" is new in 2004, but reflects only an effort to improve clarity, not a change coding rules. Deviating from the convention, a 1 is recorded if a term limit is not explicitly stated. Only limits on immediate reelection count. Prime ministers always get "1".



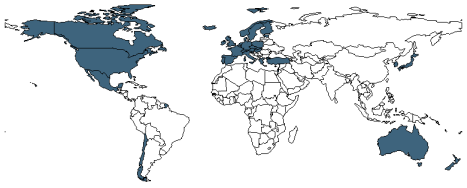
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



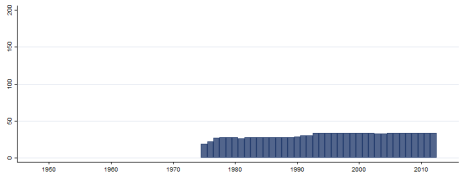
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1180 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.33 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.



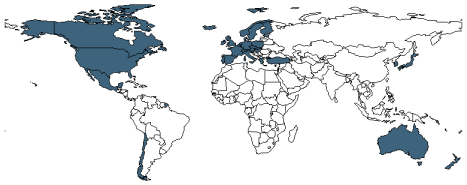
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



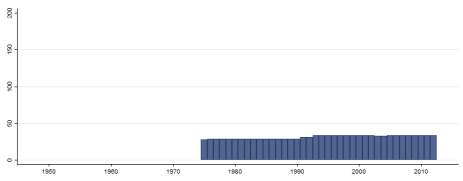
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.34 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.



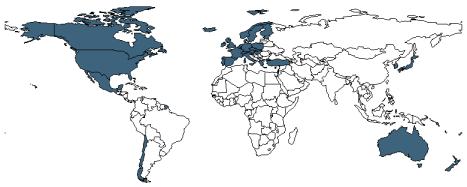
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



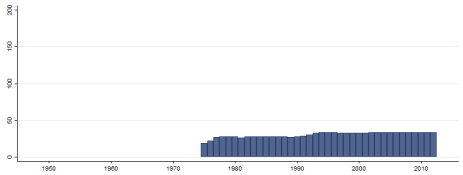
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.35 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.



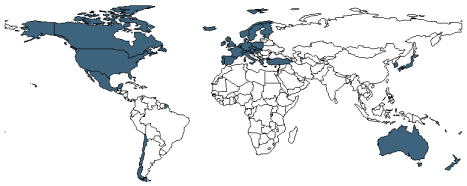
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



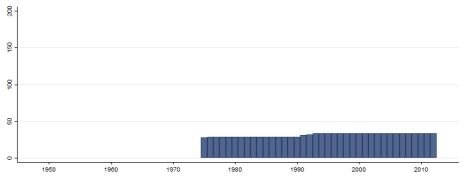
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1162 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.36 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.



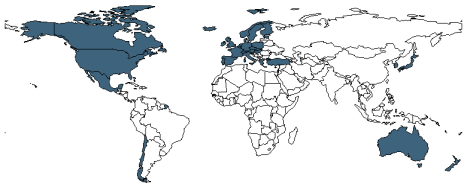
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



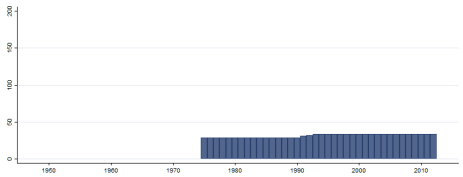
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1206 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.37 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.



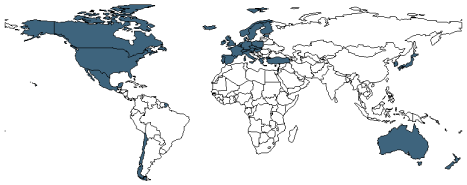
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



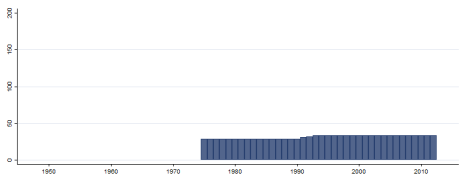
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.38 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.



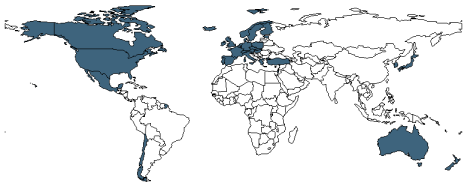
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



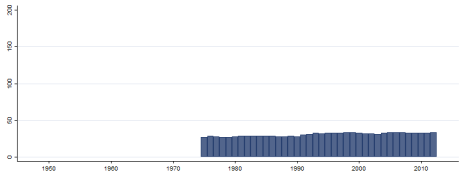
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.39 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.



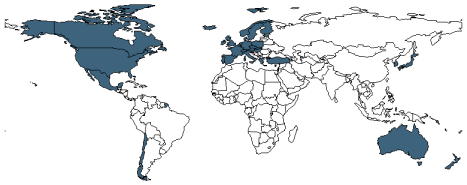
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



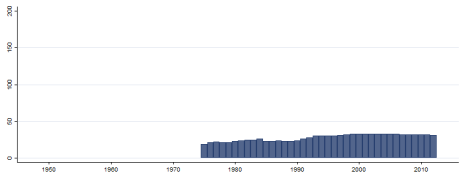
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1175 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.40 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



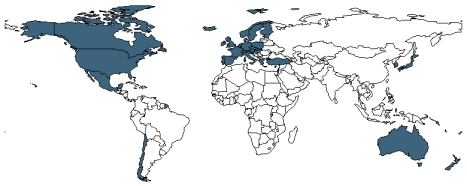
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



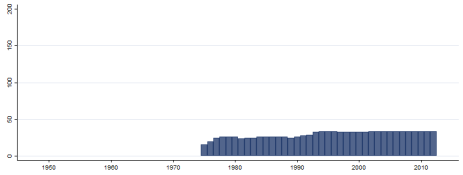
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1059 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.17.41 dpi_opf Opposition Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the opposition parties will be of different parties. Equals missing if there is no parliament. If there are any opposition parties where seats are unknown, the variable is also blank.



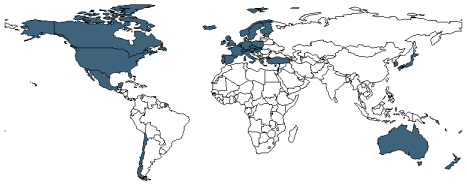
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



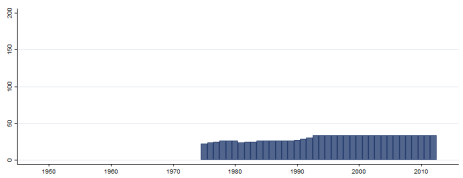
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1125 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.17.42 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.



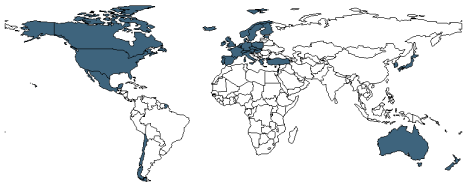
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



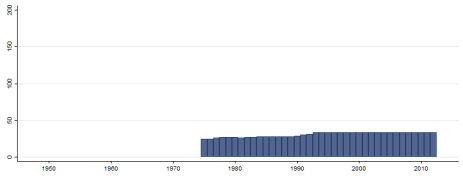
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1145 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.43 dpi_plurality Plurality

In "plurality" systems, legislators are elected using a winner-take-all / first past the post rule. "1" if this system is used, 0 if it isn't. "1" if there is competition for the seats in a one-party state, blank if it is unclear whether there is competition for seats in a one-party state and missing if there is no competition for seats in a one-party state or if legislators are appointed.



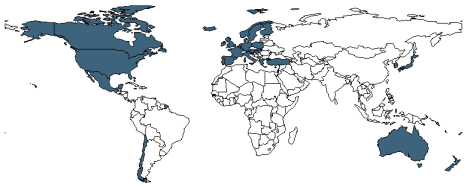
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



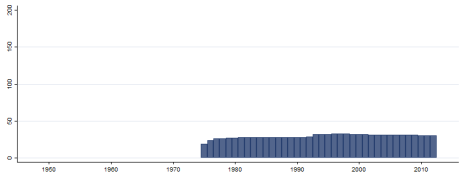
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1175 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.44 dpi_polariz Polarization

Maximum polarization between the executive party and the four principle parties of the legislature.



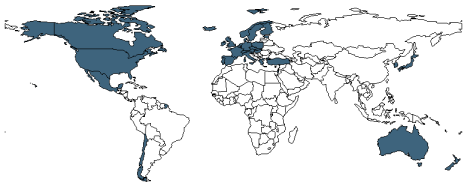
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



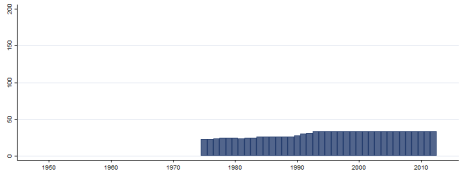
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1115 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.45 dpi_pr Proportional Representation

"1" if candidates are elected based on the percent of votes received by their party and/or if our sources specifically call the system "proportional representation". "0" otherwise.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

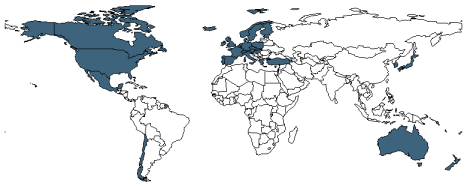


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1144 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

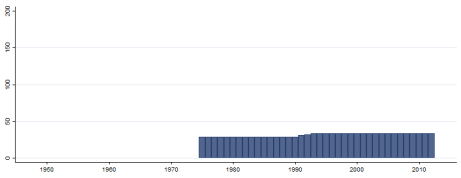
4.17.46 dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature

Total seats in the legislature, or in the case of bicameral legislatures, the total seats in the lower house. This variable includes appointed and elected seats and is recorded directly from the sources. In cases where total seats are not available in the sources, it is calculated by adding the values for all the seat share variables (gov1seat, gov2seat, gov3seat, opp1seat, opp2seat, opp3seat, govothst,

oppothst, numul). Total seats is NA (-999) when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved.



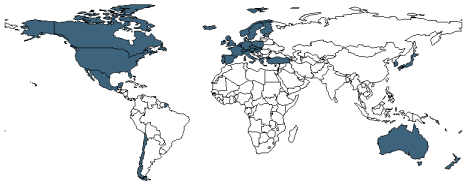
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



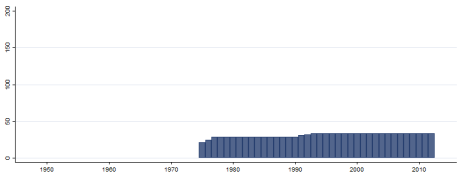
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.47 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.



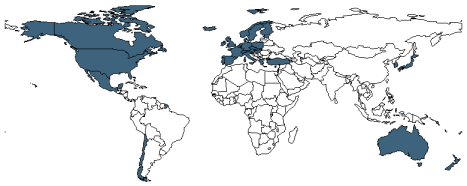
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



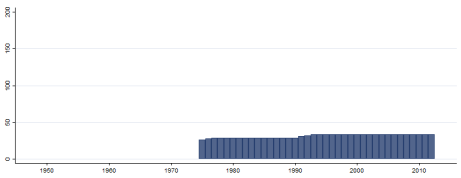
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1195 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.48 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



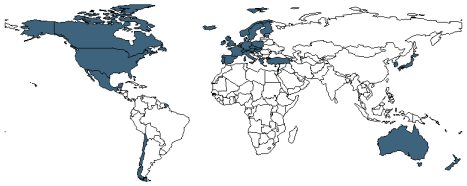
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



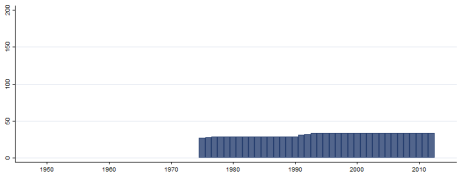
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.49 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

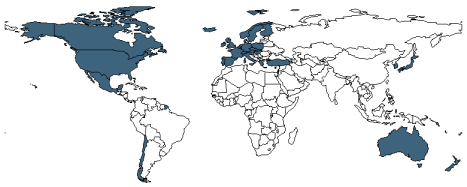


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

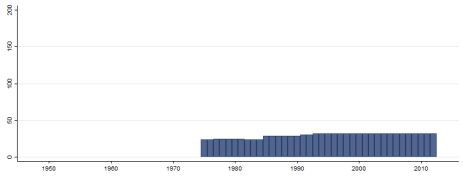
4.17.50 dpi_state State Government

Are there state/province governments locally elected? Recorded in the same manner as MUNI. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the highest level as the "state/province" level. Indirectly elected state/province governments, where directly elected municipal bodies elect the state/province level, are not considered locally elected. Indirectly elected state/province governments elected by directly elected state/province bodies are considered locally elected. This variable was

extensively updated for this version, and as a result, the number of non-missing observations has increased from 66% to 77%.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32

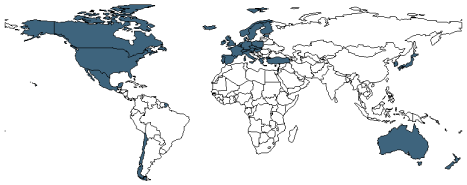


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 1119 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 35

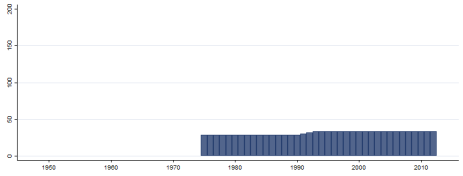
4.17.51 dpi_system Political System

0. Presidential
1. Assembly-elected President
2. Parliamentary

Systems with unelected executives get a 0. Systems with presidents who are elected directly or by an electoral college (whose only function is to elect the president), in cases where there is no prime minister, also receive a 0. In systems with both a prime minister and a president, we consider the following factors to categorize the system: a) Veto power: president can veto legislation and the parliament needs a supermajority to override the veto. b) Appoint prime minister: president can appoint and dismiss prime minister and / or other ministers. c) Dissolve parliament: president can dissolve parliament and call for new elections. d) Mentioning in sources: If the sources mention the president more often than the PM then this serves as an additional indicator to call the system presidential (Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Estonia, Yugoslavia). The system is presidential if (a) is true, or if (b) and (c) are true. If no information or ambiguous information on (a), (b), (c), then (d). Consult Appendix for specific country examples. Countries in which the legislature elects the chief executive are parliamentary (2), with the following exception: if that assembly or group cannot easily recall him (if they need a 2/3 vote to impeach, or must dissolve themselves while forcing him out) then the system gets a 1.



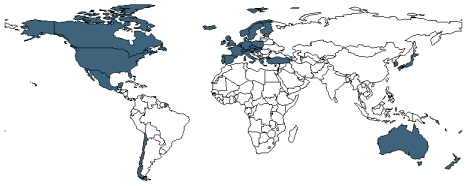
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



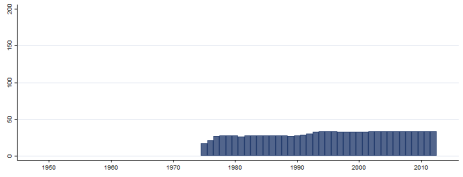
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1206 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.52 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from the legislature will be of different parties.



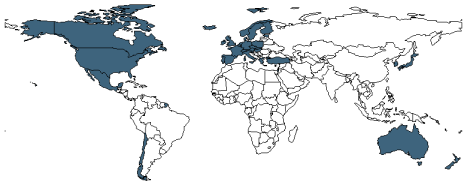
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



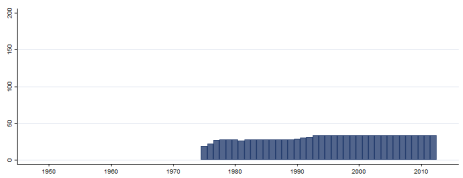
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1159 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.53 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.



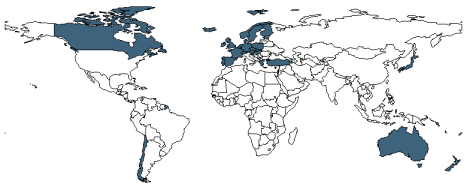
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



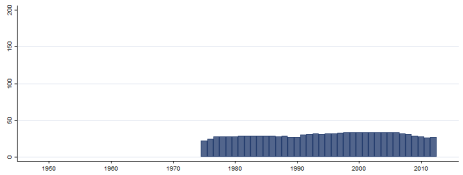
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1172 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.54 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.



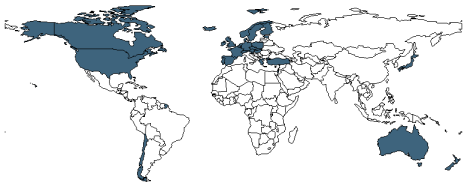
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



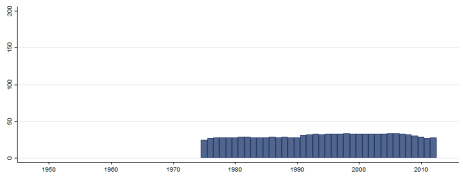
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1144 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.55 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



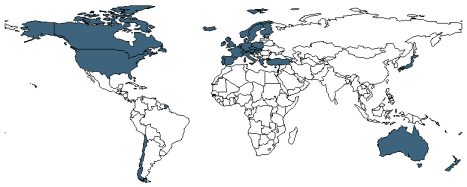
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



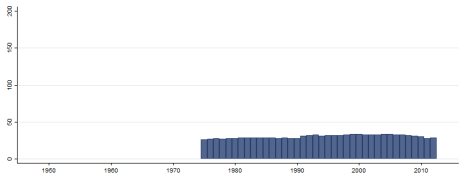
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1154 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.56 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



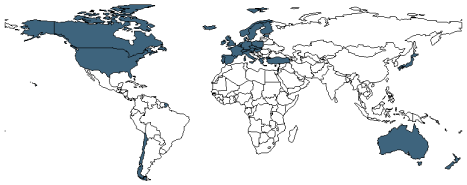
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



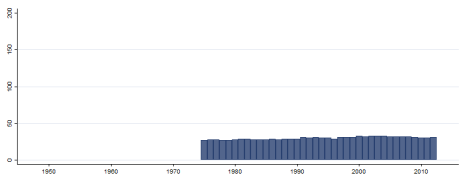
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1158 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.57 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.



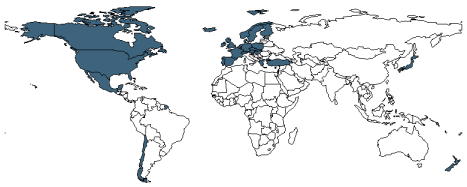
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



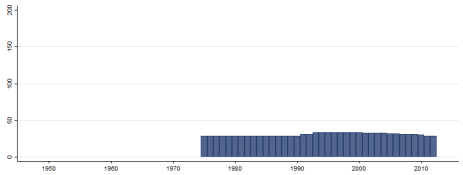
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1139 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.17.58 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.



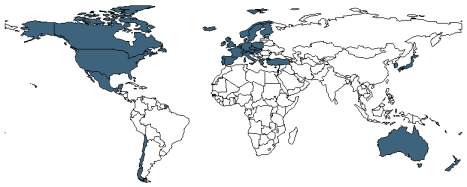
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



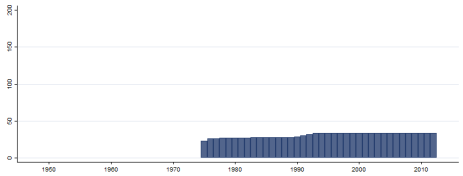
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1175 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.59 dpi_yct Years Left in Current Term

Years left in current term. Only full years are counted. Thus, a "0" is scored in an election year, and n-1 in the year after an election, where n is the length of the term. In countries where early elections can be called, the variable is set to the de jure term limit or schedule of elections, but resets in the case of early elections.



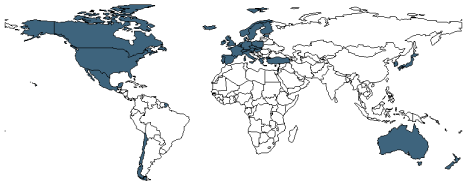
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



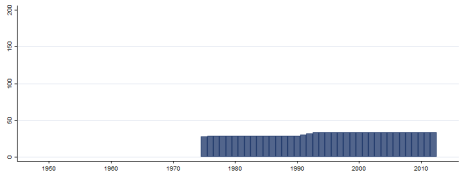
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1177 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.17.60 dpi_yio Chief Executive Years in Office

How many years has the chief executive been in office? Some decision rule is needed to deal with partial years. We use the following: years are counted in which the executive was in power as of January 1 or was elected but hadn't taken office as of January 1. Thus, a "1" is recorded in the year following his/her election. Example: Bush was president as of January 1, 1992, so although he lost the election in November 1992, this variable is recorded as a 4 in 1992, marking Bush's fourth year in office. Although Clinton was elected in November of 1992 and took office in January 1993, since he was president-elect on January 1 1993, this variable is recorded as "1" for 1993. If a country made a transition from colony to independence, we date a chief executive's tenure to the start of independence, not the granting of internal self-government (e.g., Timor-Leste for 2003). Republics of the Soviet Union do not fall into this category - they are tracked from full independence. The executive who formally (de jure) holds power is counted. However, the executive must actually be in the country to be counted. If an executive is deposed by a coup and returns to power within the same calendar year, the coup is counted as "failed" and the executive's rule is considered unbroken. On the other hand, if a parliamentary government resigns and then is re-appointed, this is counted as a new government. See Appendix for examples of ambiguous cases. In the case of Communist nations, we track the general secretary of the Communist party, regardless of who is president/premier. See documentation for original data source for ambiguous cases.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1205 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

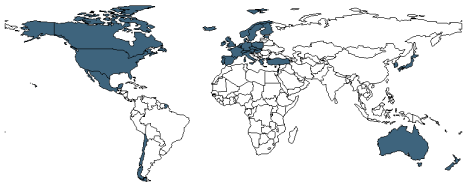
4.18 Axel Dreher

`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-02)

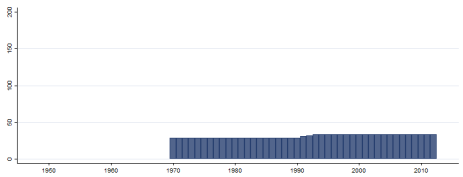
KOF Index of Globalization KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

4.18.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

Economic globalization is here defined as the long distance flows of goods, capital and services as well as information and perceptions that accompany market exchanges. It is measured by actual flows of trade and investments, and by restrictions on trade and capital such as tariff rates.



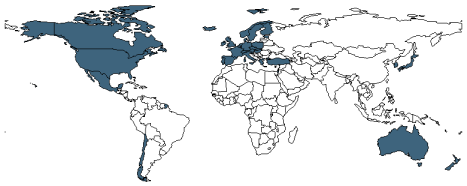
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



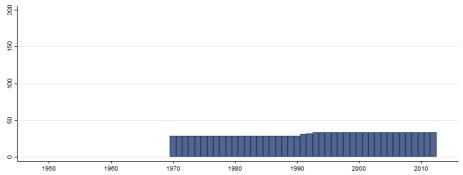
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.18.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

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



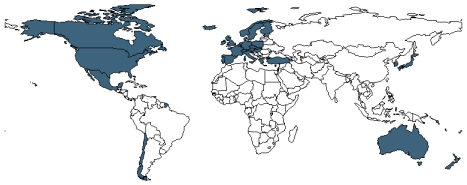
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



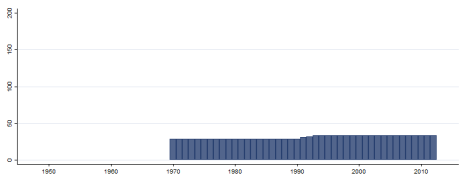
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.18.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

Political globalization is measured by the number of embassies and high commissions in a country, the number of international organizations of which the country is a member, the number of UN peace missions the country has participated in, and the number of international treaties that the country has signed since 1945.



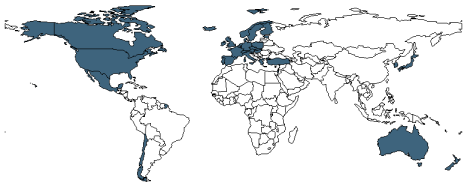
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



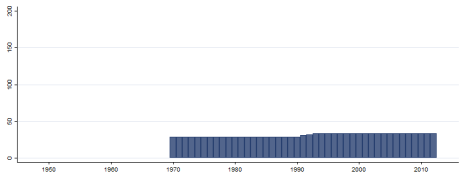
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.18.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

Social globalization is measured by three categories of indicators. The first is personal contacts, such as telephone traffic and tourism. The second is information flows, e.g. number of Internet users. The third is cultural proximity, e.g. trade in books and number of Ikea warehouses per capita.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

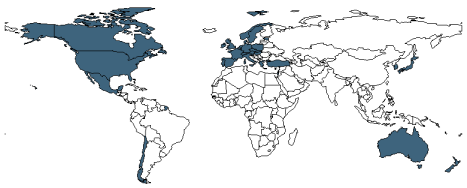
4.19 Global Footprint Network

`http://www.footprintnetwork.org`
(Global Footprint Network, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

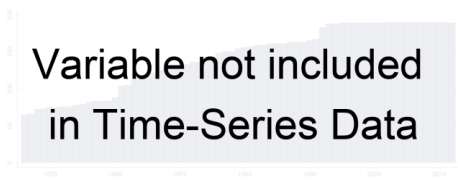
Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the 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. Results from the National Footprint Accounts 2015 Edition.

4.19.1 ef_bul Built up land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land.



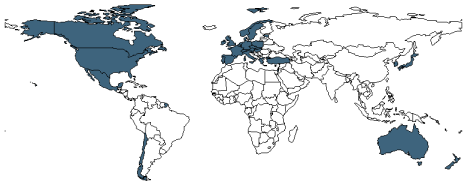
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



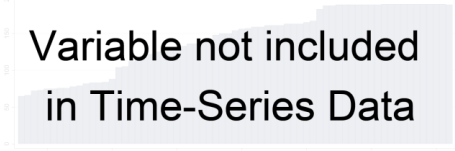
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.2 ef_carb Carbon Footprint

Ecofootprint, Carbon.



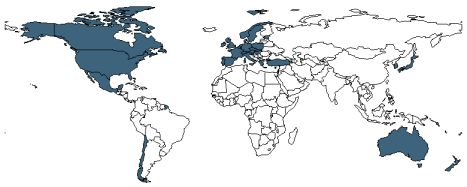
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



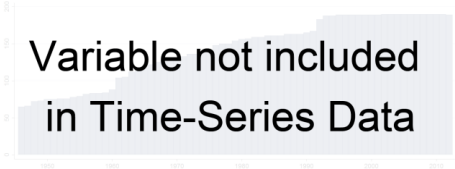
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.3 ef_crop Cropland Footprint

Ecofootprint, Cropland.



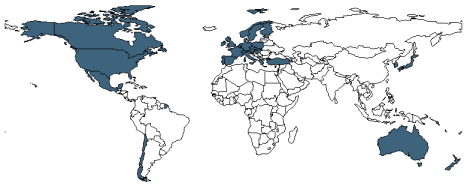
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



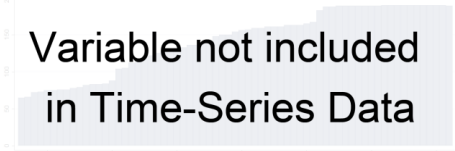
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.4 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint

Ecofootprint, Total.



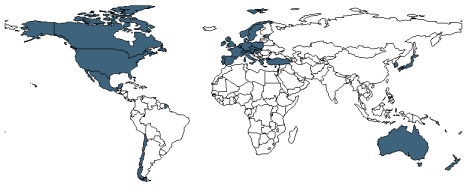
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32



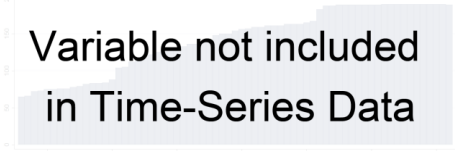
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.5 ef_fg Fish Footprint

Ecofootprint, Fish.



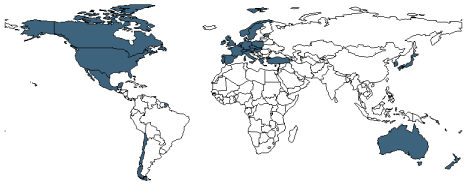
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



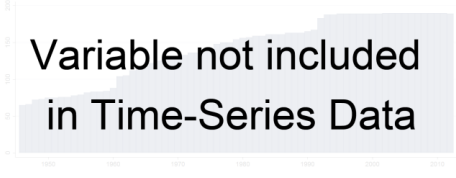
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.6 ef_for Forest Product Footprint

Ecofootprint, Forest Production.



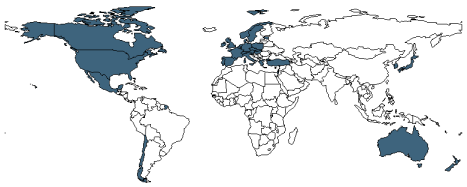
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



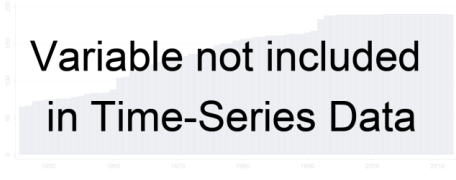
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.19.7 ef_gl Grazing Footprint

Ecofootprint, Grazing.



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



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

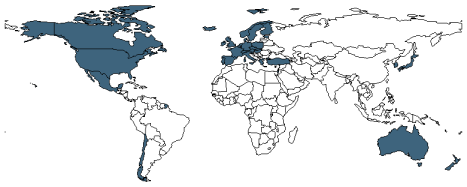
4.20 Economist Intelligence Unit

`http://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=Democracy0115`
(The Economist, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-26)

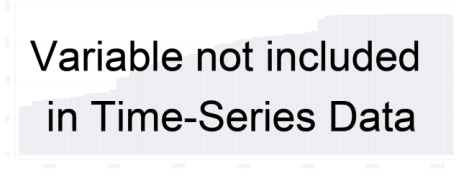
The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is an independent business within The Economist Group providing forecasting and advisory services through research and analysis, such as monthly country reports, five-year country economic forecasts, country risk service reports, and industry reports.

4.20.1 eiu_cl Civil liberties

Civil liberties include freedom of speech, expression and the press; freedom of religion; freedom of assembly and association; and the right to due judicial process.



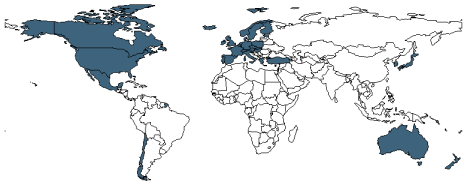
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

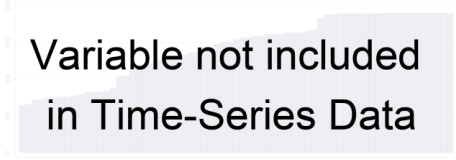


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.20.2 eiu_dpc Political culture

The Democratic Political Culture index measures the extent to which there is a societal consensus supporting democratic principles.



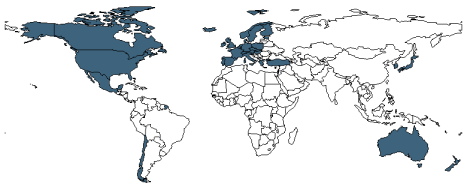


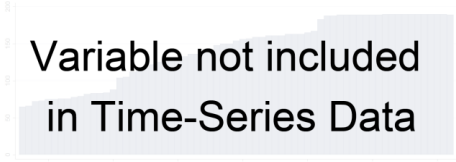
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

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

4.20.3 eiu_epp Electoral process and pluralism

This category is based on indicators relating to the condition of having free and fair competitive elections, and satisfying related aspects of political freedom.



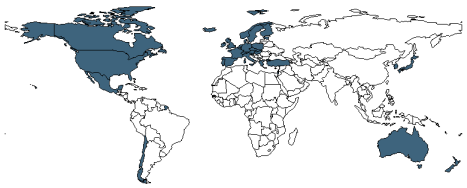


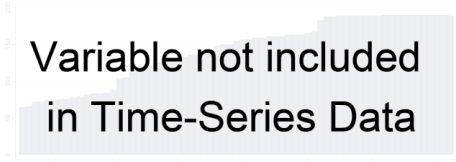
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

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

4.20.4 eiu_fog Functioning of government

The Functioning of Government category is based on indicators relating to e.g. the extent to which control over government is exercised by elected representatives, the capability of the civil service, and the pervasiveness of corruption.



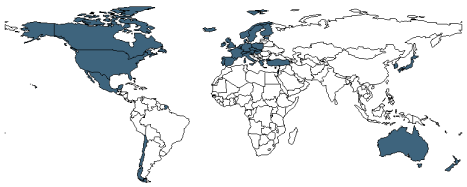


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

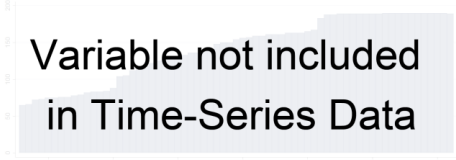
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.20.5 eiu_iod Index of Democracy

The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy, on a 0 to 10 scale, is based on the ratings for 60 indicators grouped in fi ve categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Each category has a rating on a 0 to 10 scale, and the overall index of democracy is the simple average of the five category indexes. The category indexes are based on the sum of the indicator scores in the category, converted to a scale of 0 to 10. Adjustments to the category scores are made if countries do not score a 1 in the following critical areas for democracy: 1. Whether national elections are free and fair; 2. The security of voters; 3. The infl uence of foreign powers on government; 4. The capability of the civil service to implement policies. If the scores for the fi rst three questions are 0 (or 0.5), one point (0.5 point) is deducted from the index in the relevant category (either the electoral process and pluralism or the functioning of government). If the score for 4 is 0, one point is deducted from the functioning of government category index.



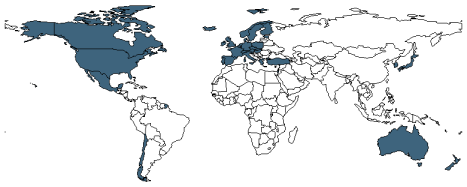
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



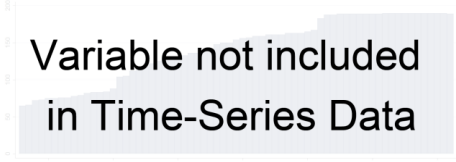
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.20.6 eiu_pp Political participation

The Political Participation index measures among other things the adult literacy rate, the amount of women in parliament, and the extent to which citizens freely choose to elect representatives and join political parties.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



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

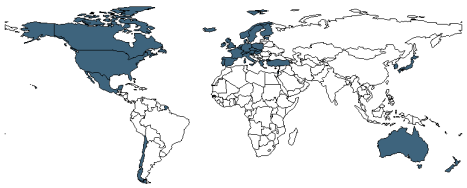
4.21 Environmental Performance Index

`http://epi.yale.edu/downloads`
(Hsu et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

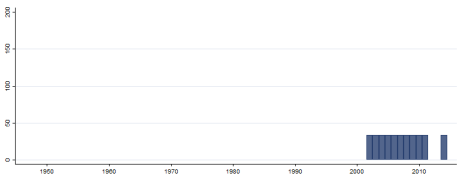
Environmental Performance Data The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy reas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in nine issue areas comprised of 20 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.

4.21.1 epi_acsat Access to Sanitation

Access to Sanitation : Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation.



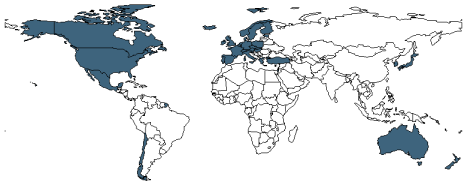
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



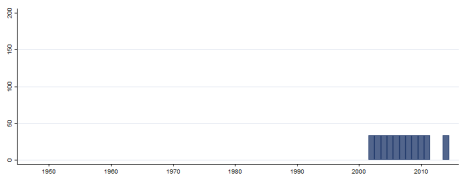
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.2 epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies

Agricultural Subsidies: Subsidies are expressed in price of their product in the domestic market (plus any direct output subsidy) less its price at the border, expressed as a percentage of the border price (adjusting for transport costs and quality differences).



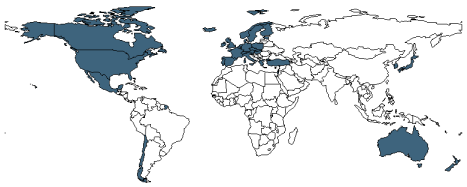
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



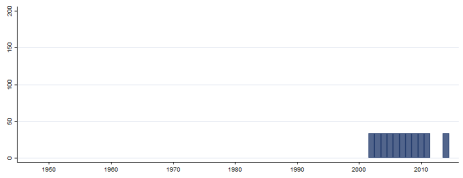
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.3 epi_chmort Child Mortality

Child Mortality: Probability of dying between a child's first and fifth birthdays (between age 1 and 5).



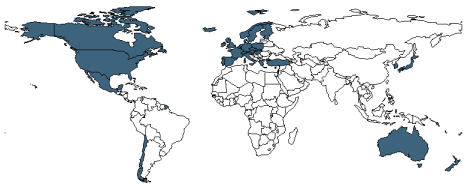
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



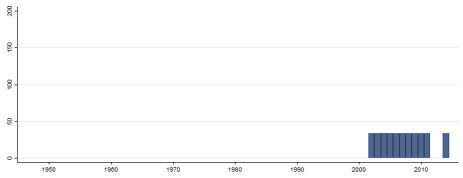
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.4 epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH: Change in CO2 emissions from electricity and heat production.



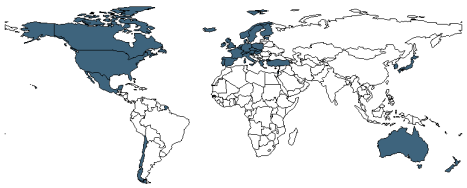
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.5 epi_eh Environmental Health

Environmental Health: Index calculated from three indicies : Health Impacts, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation.

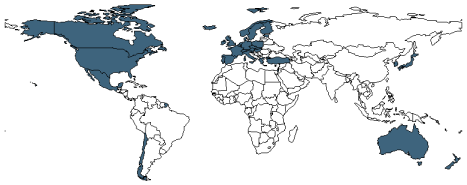


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

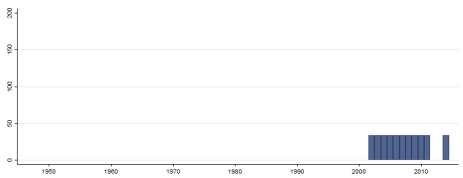
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.6 epi_ehair Air Quality

Air Quality: Index calculated from three variables : Household Air Quality, Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 and Air Pollution - PM2.5 Exceedance.



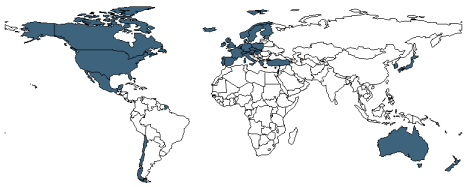
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



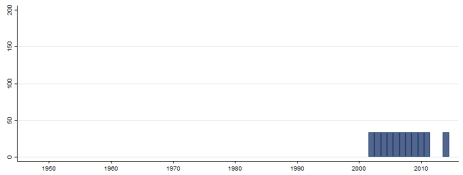
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.7 epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation: Index calculated from two variables :Access to Drinking Water and Access to Sanitation.



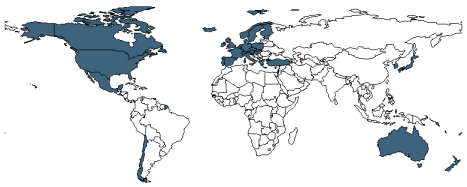
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



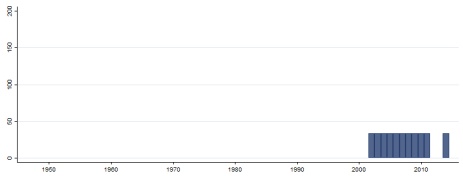
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.8 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

Environmental Performance Index: Index calculated from two indicies : Environmental Health (40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%).



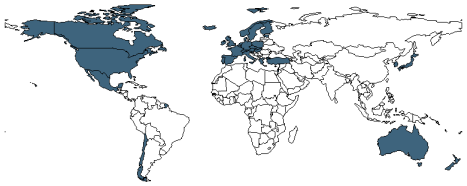
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



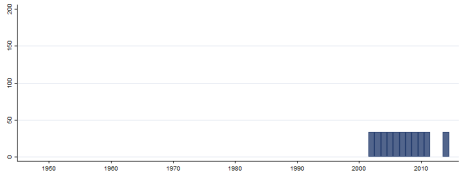
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.9 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

Ecosystem Vitality: Index calculated from five indicies : Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Biodiversity and Habitat.



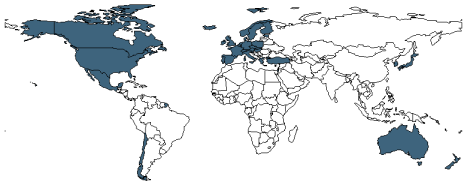
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



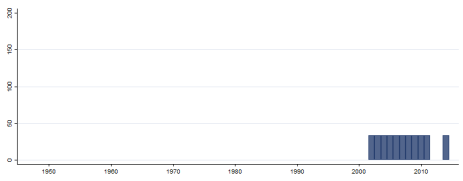
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.10 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture: Index calculated from two variables : Agricultural Subsidies and Pesticide Regulation.



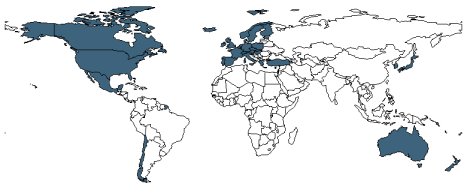
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



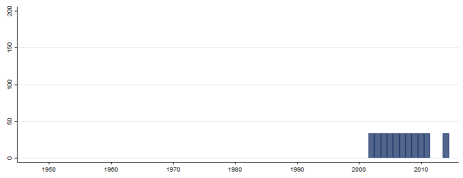
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.11 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

Biodiversity and Habitat: Index calculated from four variables : Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weights), Marine Protected Areas and Critical Habitat Protection.



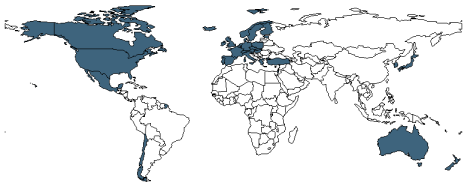
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



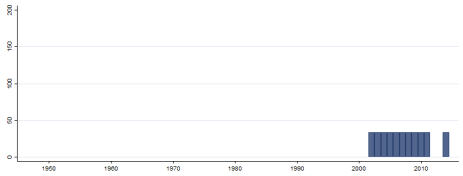
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.12 epi_evclimate Climate and Energy

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three variables : Trend in Carbon Intensity, Change of Trend in Carbon Intensity and Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).



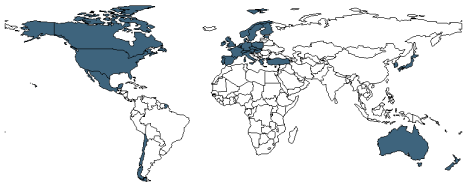
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



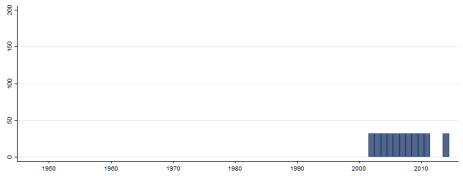
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.13 epi_evforest Change in Forest Cover

Change in Forest Cover: Forest loss - Forest gain in $>$ 50% tree cover, as compared to 2000 levels. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).



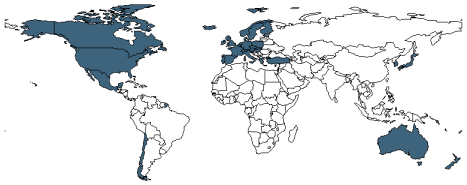
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



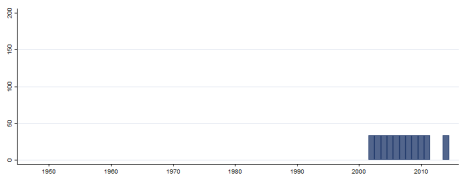
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 352 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.14 epi_ewater Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.



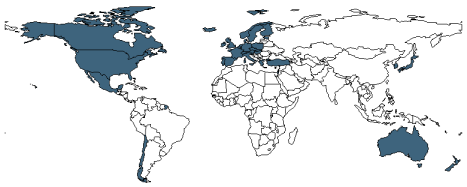
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



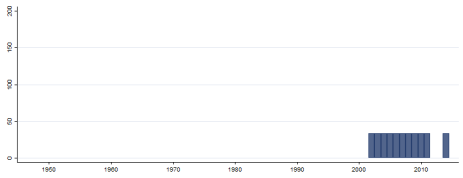
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.15 epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5

Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5: Population weighted exposure to PM2.5 (three- year average).



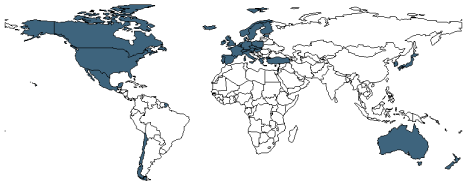
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



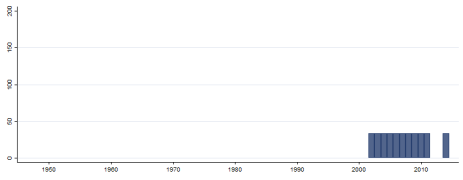
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.16 epi_pops Pesticide Regulation

Pesticide Regulation: Scoring of whether countries have signed on to the Stockholm Convention and allow, restrict, or ban the "dirty dozen" POPs that are common agricultural pesticides.



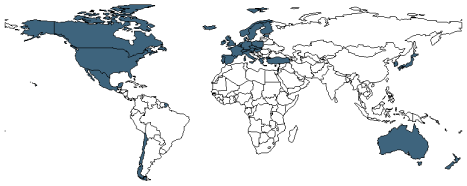
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



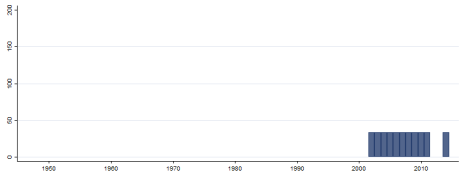
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.21.17 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Access to Drinking Water: Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water source.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

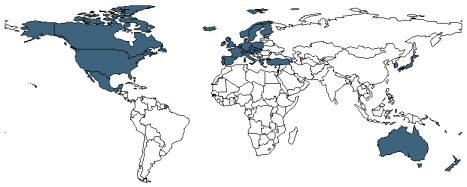
4.22 Eurostat

`http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`
(European Comission, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2014-07-29)

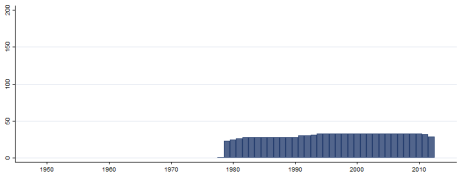
Eurostat Datasets Be careful and examine the original Eurostat Data. Potential problems are: (1) break in time series, (2) definition differs, see metadata (3) low reliability. The data was downloaded via R. In order to provide transparancy, we tried to keep the variable name as close as possible to the original data found at the Eurostat Database. For example, the variable "eu_gov_a_main_P1" can be found in the original data under "gov_a_main" with the restriction unit "P1" which is "General Government".

4.22.1 eu_pat_ep Patent applications to the EPO

Patent applications to the EPO.



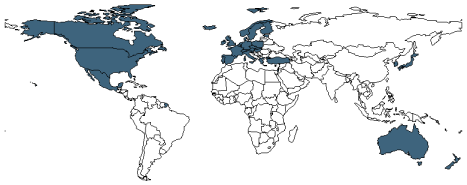
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



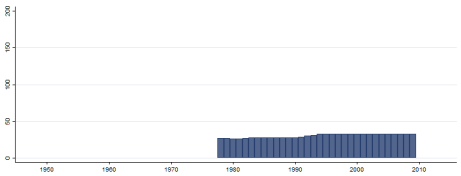
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1040 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.22.2 eu_pat_us Patents granted by the USPTO

Patents granted by the USPTO.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33 **n**: 975 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 30

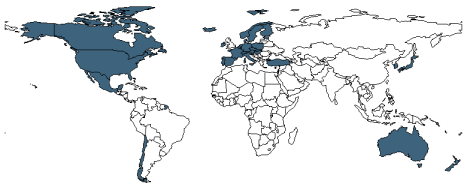
4.23 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

`http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`
(Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-04)

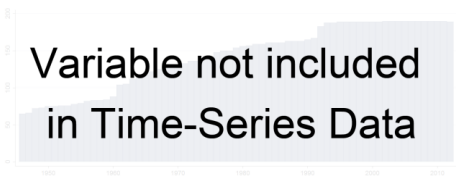
FAO Statistics The data shows the forest coverage and the volume of fish caught measured in tons, and excludes other aquatic animals and plants. The data is divided by capture and aquaculture, and marine and inland waters. Capture for all purposes are included: commercial, recreational etc.

4.23.1 fao_fcc00_05 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005.



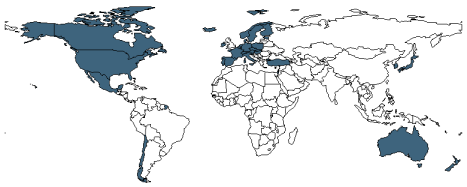
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 31



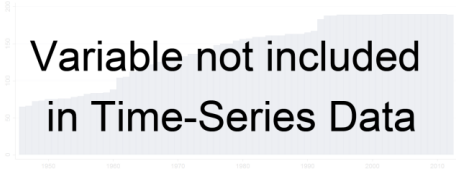
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.23.2 fao_fcc05_10 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010.



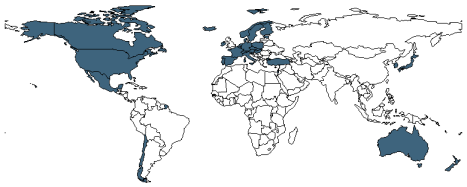
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 31



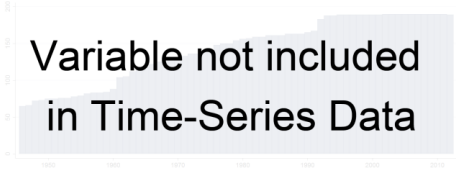
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.23.3 fao_fcc10_15 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015.



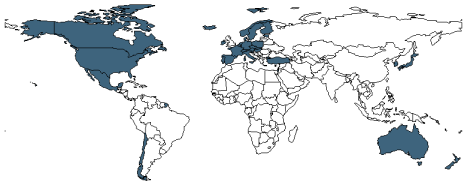
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 31



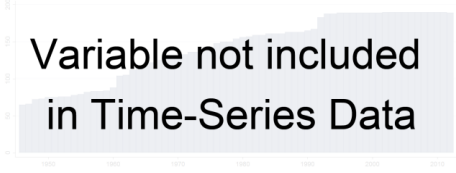
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.23.4 fao_fcc90_00 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000.



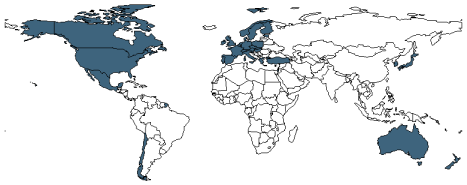
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 31



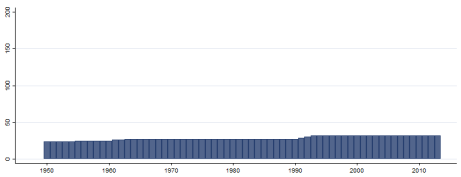
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.23.5 fao_fpic Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons

Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons.



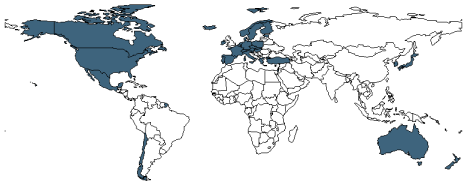
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



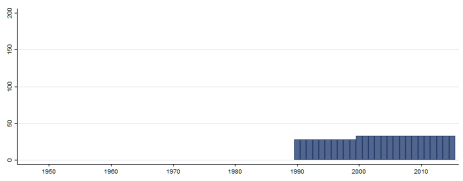
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 1809 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.23.6 fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 808 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

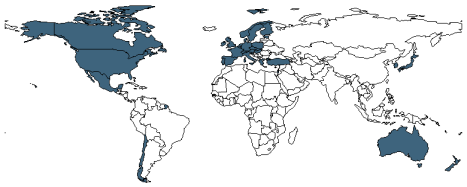
4.24 Fearon

`http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/`
(Fearon, 2003)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

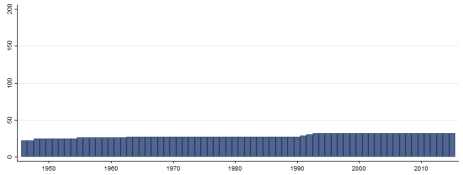
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.24.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversi-ty index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



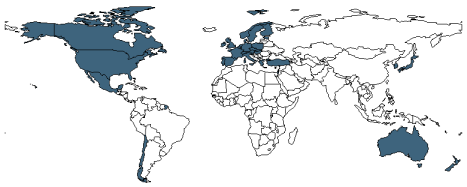
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



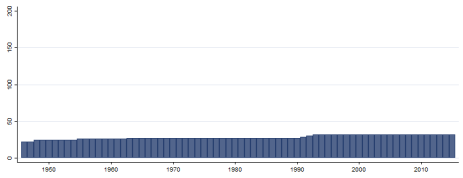
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 1978 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.24.2 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



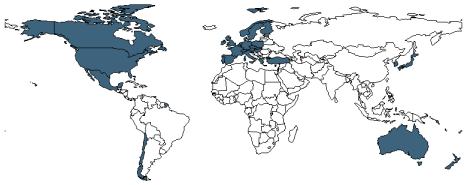
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



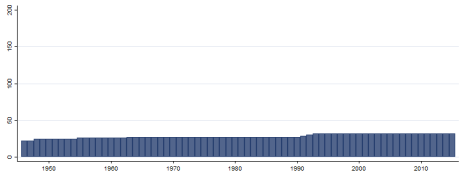
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 1978 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.24.3 fe_plural Plurality Group

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 1978 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 62

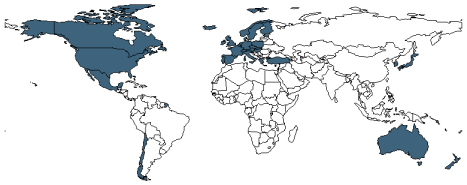
4.25 Fund for Peace

`http://ffp.statesindex.org/`
(Haken et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

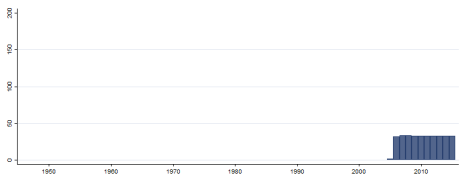
Fragile States Index The Fragile States Index (Failed States Index) , produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the FSI - and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built - makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, The Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The FSI is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the FSI. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research. The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. The scores produced by The Fund for Peace's software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics - as well as human analysis - to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

4.25.1 ffp_dp Demographic Pressure

Demographic Pressure - Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to natural disasters, disease, environment, pollution, food scarcity, malnutrition, water scarcity, population growth, youth bulge, mortality.



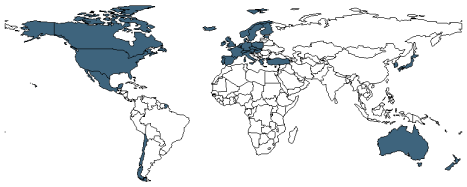
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



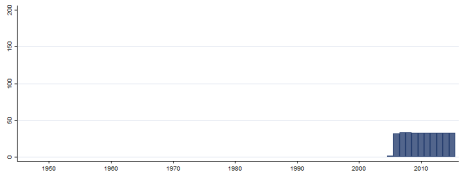
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.2 ffp_eco Poverty and Economic Decline

Poverty and Economic Decline - Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between the "haves" and the "have nots". Includes pressures and measures related to economic deficit, government debt, unemployment, youth employment, purchasing power, GDP per capita, GDP growth, inflation.



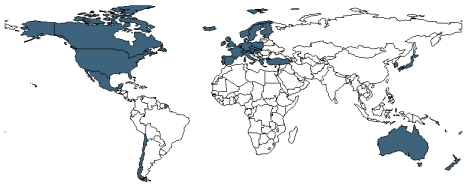
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



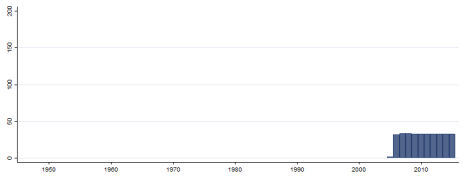
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.3 ffp_ext External Intervention

External Intervention - When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs. Includes pressures and measures related to foreign assistance, presence of peacekeepers, presence of UN missions, foreign military intervention, sanctions, credit rating.



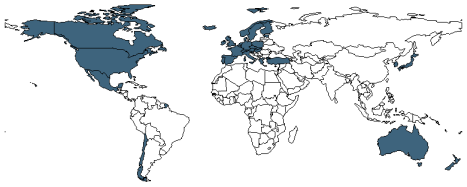
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



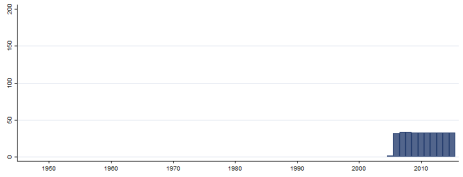
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.4 ffp_fe Factionalized Elites

Factionalized Elites - When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to power struggles, defectors, flawed elections, political competition.



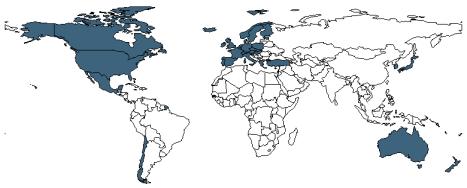
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



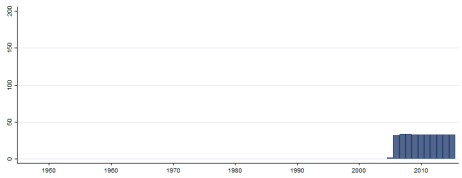
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.5 ffp_fsi Fragile States Index

Fragile States Index (The Failed States Index) includes an examination of the pressures on states, their vulnerability to internal conflict and societal deterioration. The country ratings are based on the total scores of 12 indicators:
Social Indicators
1. Mounting Demographic Pressures
2. Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies
3. Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia
4. Chronic and Sustained Human Flight.
Economic Indicators
5. Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines
6. Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline
Political Indicators
7. Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State
8. Progressive Deterioration of Public Services
9. Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights
10. Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"
11. Rise of Factionalized Elites
12. Intervention of Other States or External Politicl Actors.
For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120.



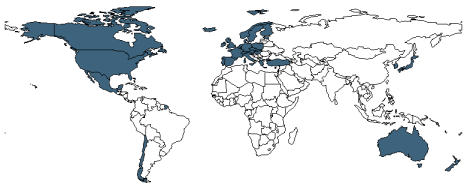
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



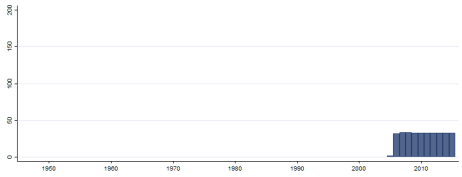
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.6 ffp_gg Group Grievance

Group Grievance - When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue. Includes pressures and measures related to discrimination, powelessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, religious violence.



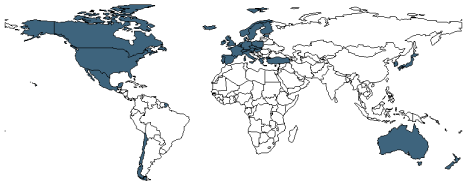
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



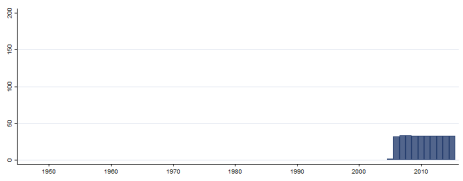
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

Human Flight and Brain Drain - When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.



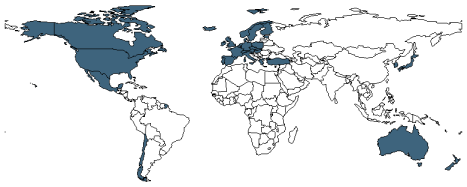
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



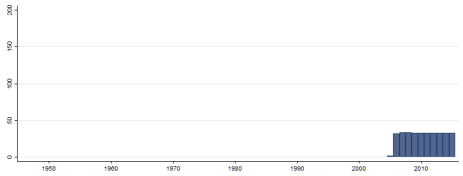
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.8 ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law

Human Rights and Rule of Law - When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. Includes pressures and measures related to press freedom, civil liberties, political freedoms, human trafficking, political prisoners, incarceration, religious persecution, torture, executions.



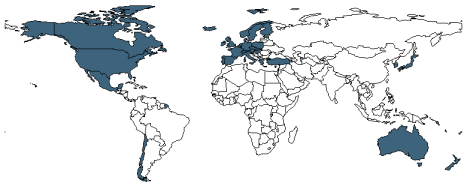
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



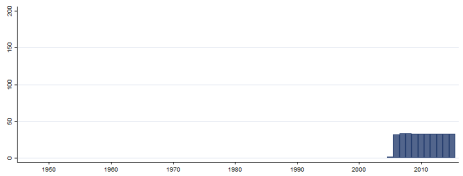
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.9 ffp_ps Public Services

Public Services - The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. Includes pressures and measures related to policing, criminality, education provision, literacy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, quality healthcare, telephony, internet access, energy reliability, roads.



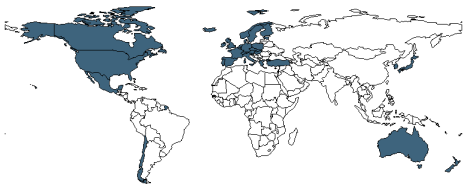
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.10 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

Refugees and IDPs - Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat. Includes pressures and measures related to displacement, refugee camps, IDP camps, disease related to displacement, refugees per capita, IDPs per capita, absorption capacity.

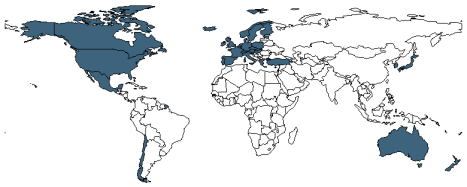


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

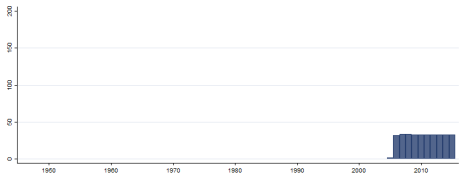
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.11 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

Security Apparatus - The security apparatus should have monopoly on the use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where this is affected by competing groups. Includes pressures and measures related to internal conflict, small arms proliferation, riots and protests, fatalities from conflict, military coups, rebel activity, militancy, bombings, political prisoners.



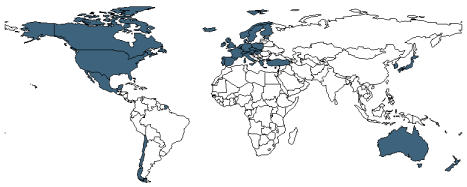
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



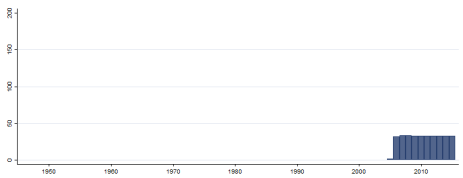
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.12 ffp_sl State Legitimacy

State Legitimacy - Corruption and lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to corruption, government effectiveness, political participation, electoral process, level of democracy, illicit economy, drug trade, protests and demonstrations, power struggles.



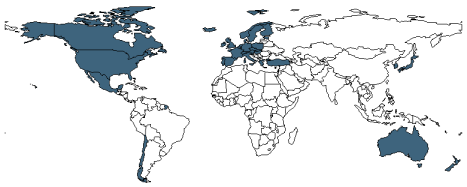
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



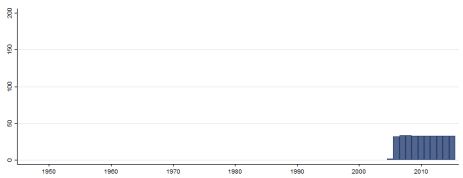
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.13 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

Uneven Economic Development - When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, the governed tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract. Includes pressures and emasures related to GINI coefficient, income share of highest 10%, income share of lowest 10%, urban-rural service distribution, access to improved services, slum population.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

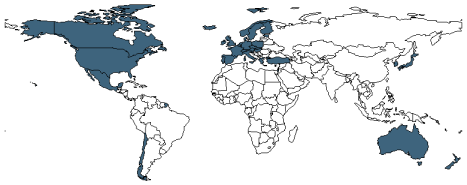
4.26 Freedom House

`http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores` (Freedom House, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-06)

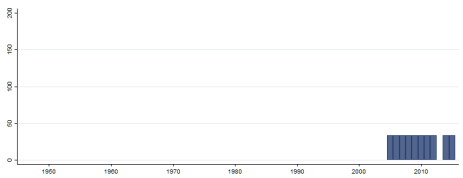
Freedom of the World Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981- Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 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 fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights

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



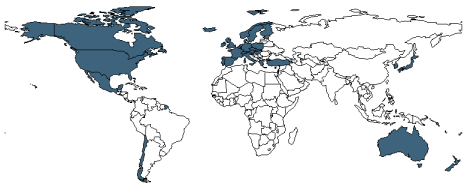
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



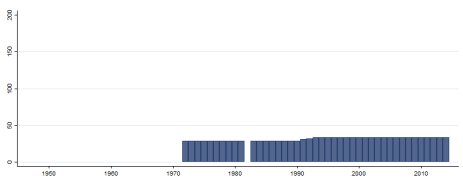
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

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



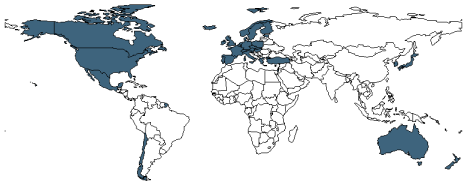
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



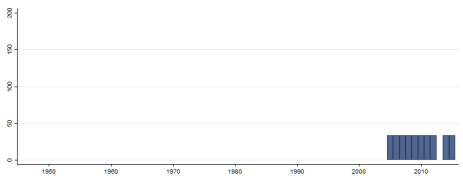
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.3 fh_ep Electoral Process

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).



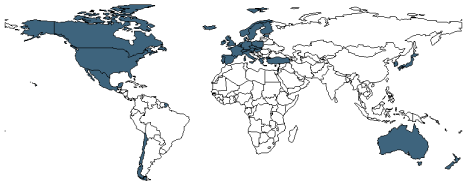
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



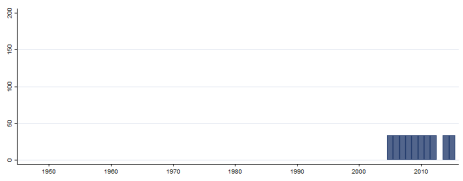
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.4 fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

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).



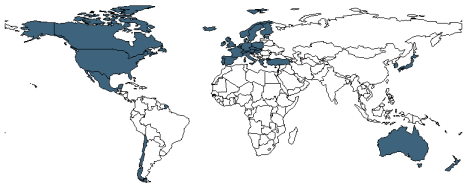
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



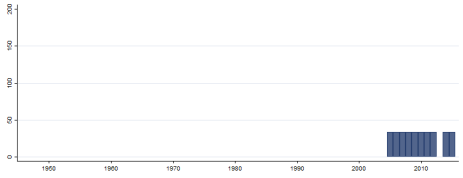
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

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).



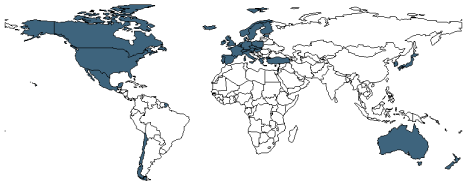
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



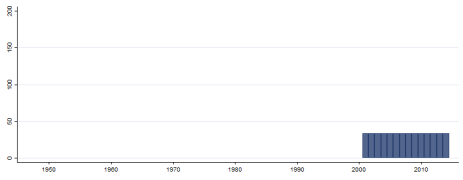
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.6 fh_fotpa5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)

The variable ŞLaws and Regulations that Influence Media ContentŤ encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



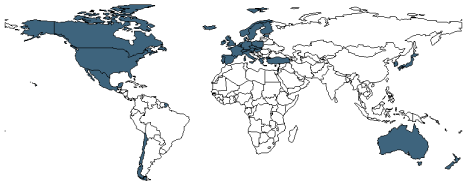
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



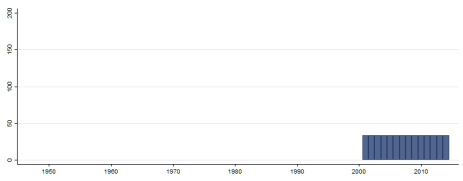
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.7 fh_fotpb5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996-2000 from 0-30, and from 2001 and onwards from 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.



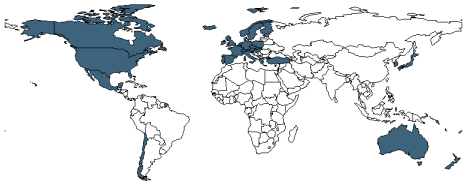
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



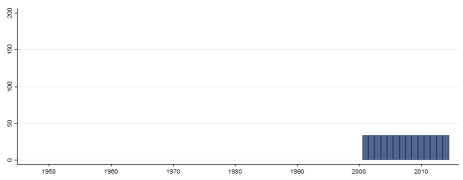
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.8 fh_fotpc5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)

The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, from 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



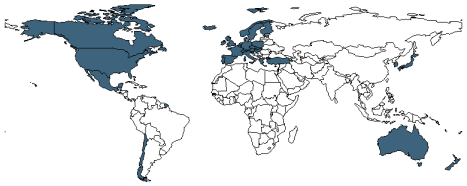
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



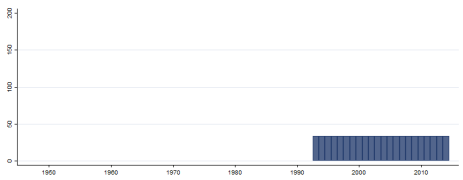
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.9 fh_fotpsc Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014): 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).



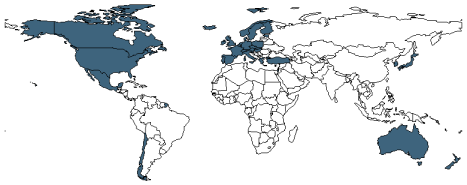
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



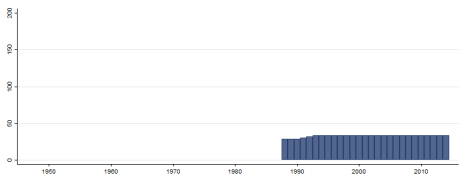
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 748 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.26.10 fh_fotpst Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014):
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



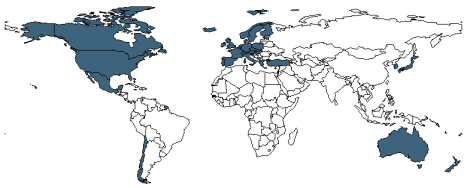
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



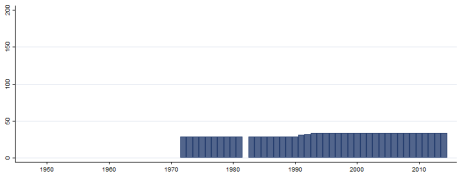
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 897 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 26

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

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



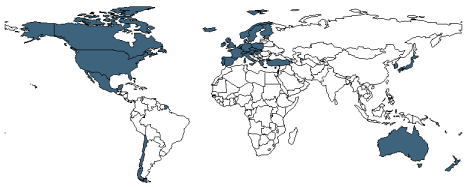
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



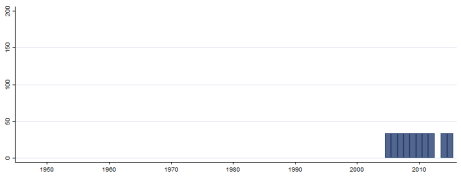
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.12 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

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).



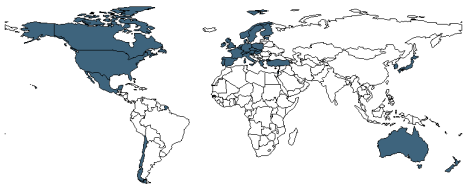
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



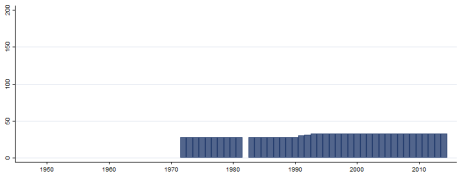
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.13 fh_polity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)

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



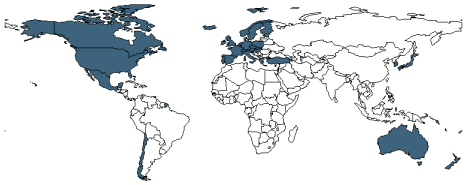
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



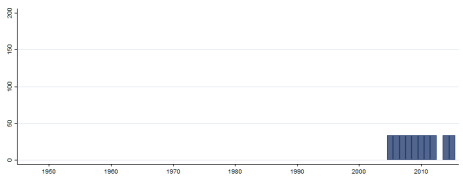
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1291 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.14 fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).



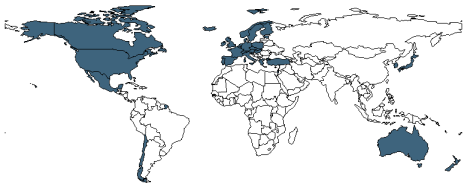
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



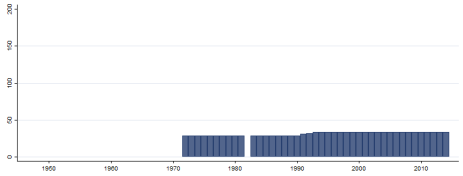
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.15 fh_pr Political Rights

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



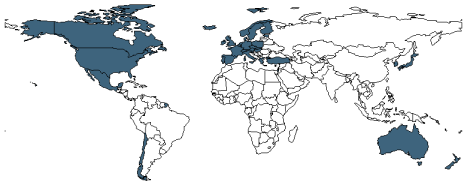
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



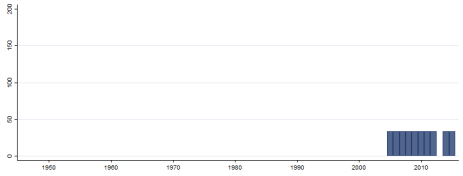
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.16 fh_rol Rule of Law

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

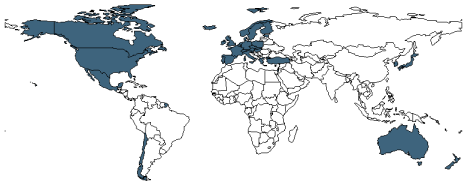


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

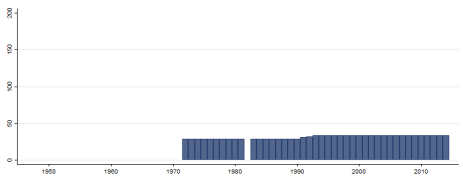
4.26.17 fh_status Status

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

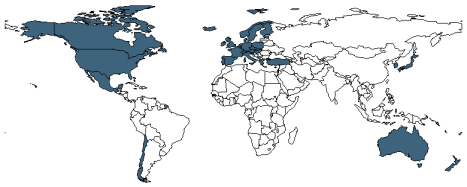
4.27 Fraser Institute

`http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html`
(Gwartney et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-06)

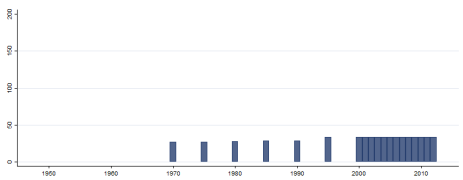
Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

4.27.1 fi_ftradeint Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

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 International capital market controls.



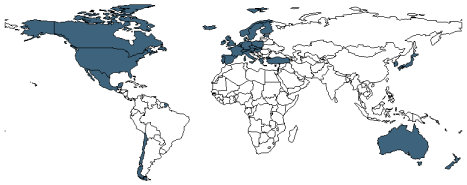
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



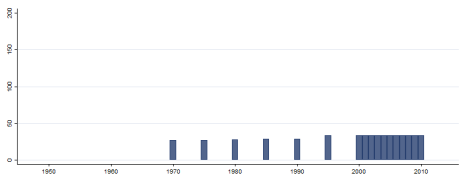
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 616 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.2 fi_ftradeint_cl Freedom to Trade Internationally (chain-linked)

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 International capital market controls.



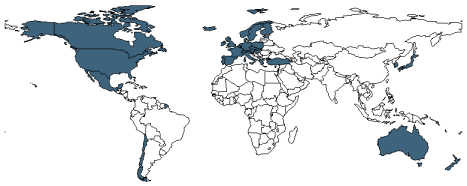
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



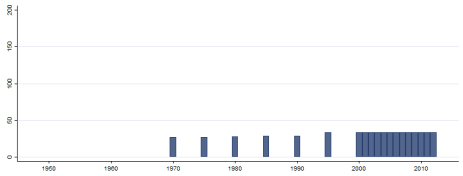
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 548 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.27.3 fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

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



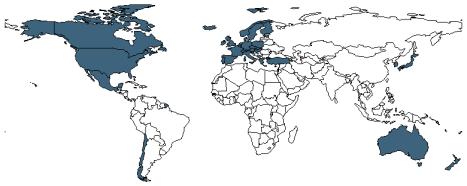
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



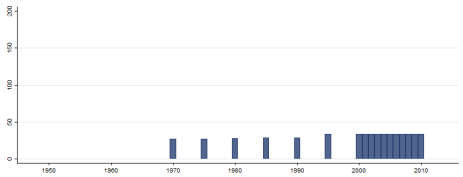
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 616 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.4 fi_index_cl Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked)

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

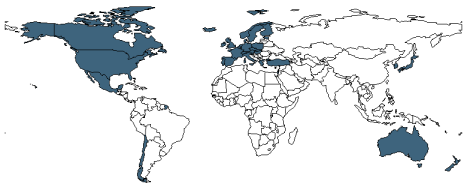


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 548 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

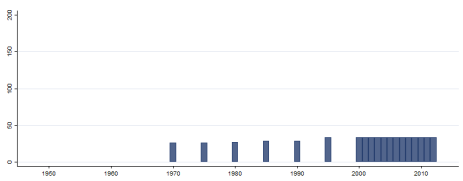
4.27.5 fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute,

Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.



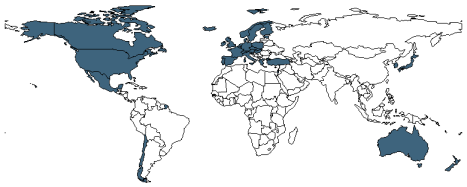
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



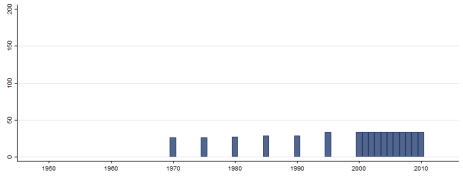
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 613 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.6 fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)

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



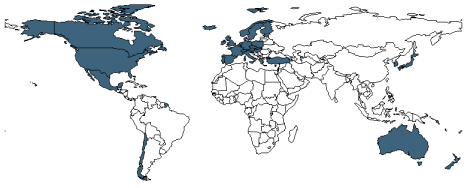
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



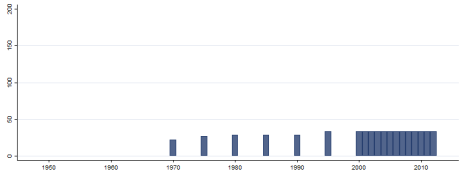
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 545 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.27.7 fi_reg Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

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



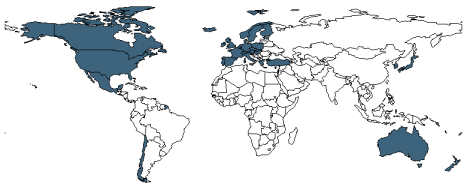
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



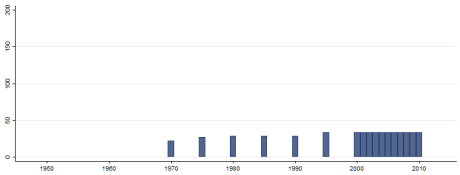
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.8 fi_reg_cl Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (chain-linked)

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



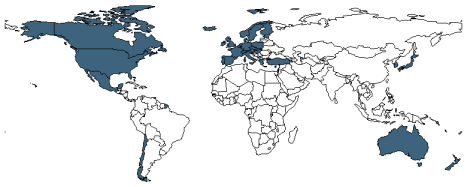
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



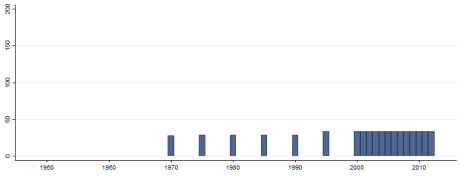
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.27.9 fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current)

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



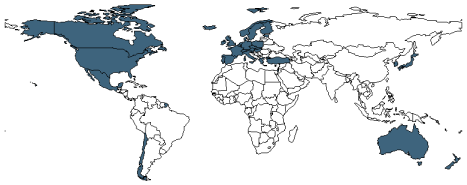
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



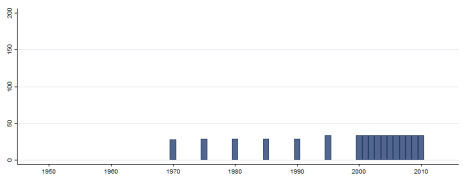
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.10 fi_sm_cl Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)

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



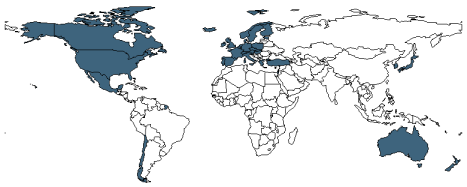
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



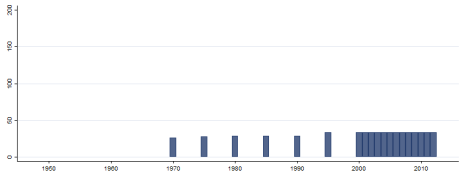
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

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

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



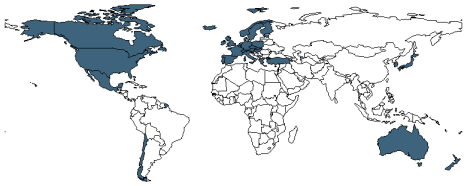
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



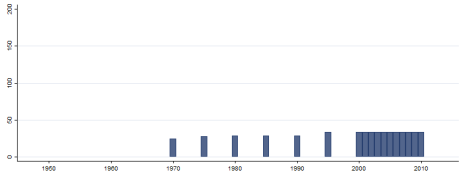
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 617 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.27.12 fi_sog_cl Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (chain-linked)

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 548 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

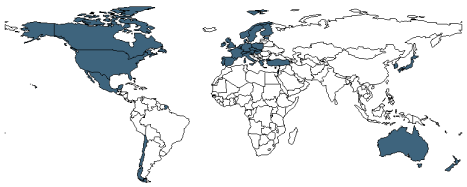
4.28 Fish and Kroenig

`http://polisci.berkeley.edu/people/person/m-steven-fish`
(Fish & Kroenig, 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

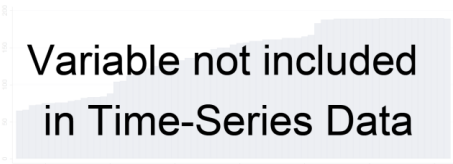
The Parliamentary Powers Index Data from the Handbook of National Legislatures, Fish and Kroenig (2009)

4.28.1 fk_ppi Parliamentary Powers Index

The Parliamentary Powers Index assesses the strength of the national legislature. The index, based on 32 underlying dummy variables, gauges the legislature's sway of the executive, its institutional autonomy, its authority in specific areas, and its institutional capacity. The data was generated by means of international an survey of experts, a study of secondary sources, and analyses of constitutions and other relevant documents. The variable ranges from 0 (least powerful) to 1 (most powerful). The score is calculated by summing up the number of powers that the national legislature possesses and dividing it by 32. For example, a country with a national legislature that possesses 16 of the 32 parliamentary powers has a PPI of .50.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 32



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

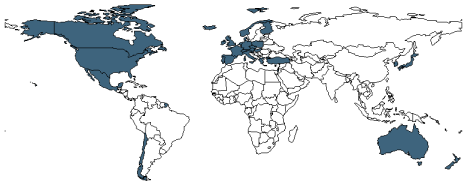
4.29 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview`
(Hardoon & Heinrich, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

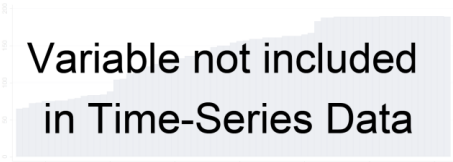
Global Corruption Barometer Since it's debut in 2003, the global corruption barometer has surveyed the expiriences of everday people confronting corruption around the world.
Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, not "Unknown", "Don't know" etc.

4.29.1 gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Customs. Share of population answering Yes.



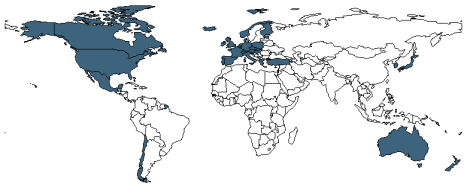
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30



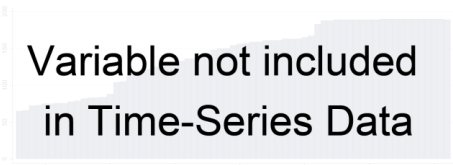
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.2 gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.



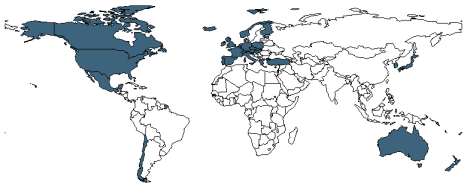
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



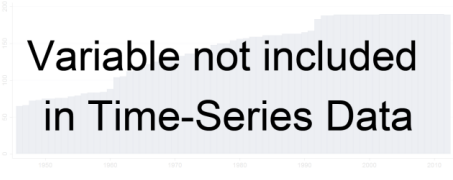
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.3 gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Legal system/Judiciary system. Share of population answering Yes.



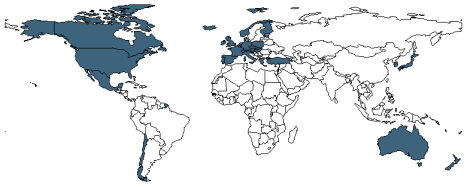
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



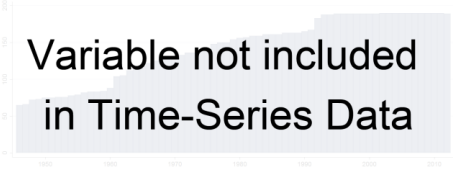
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.4 gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Land services. Share of population answering Yes.



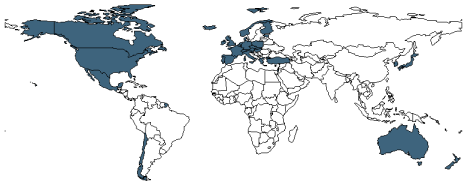
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



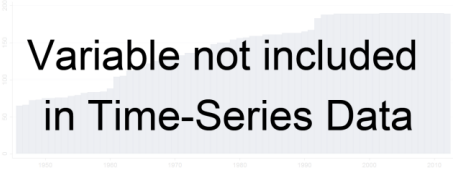
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.5 gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.



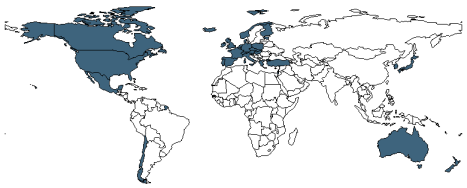
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



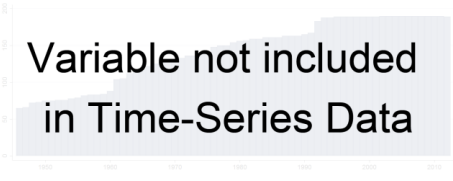
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.6 gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.



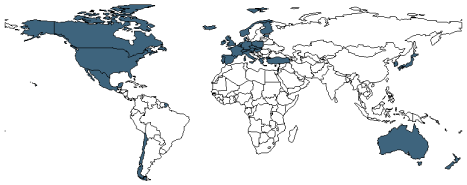
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



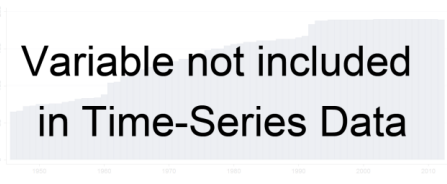
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.7 gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.



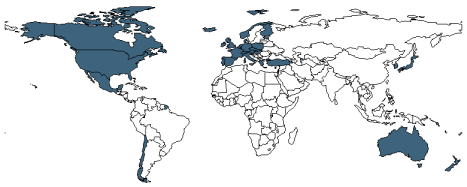
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



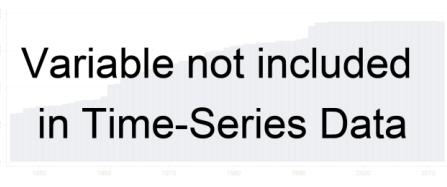
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.8 gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.



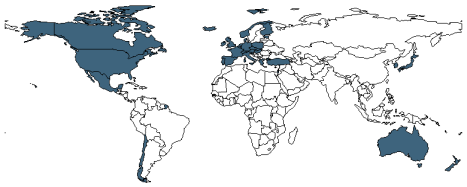
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



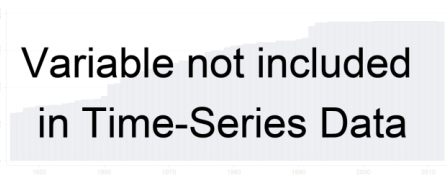
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.9 gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.



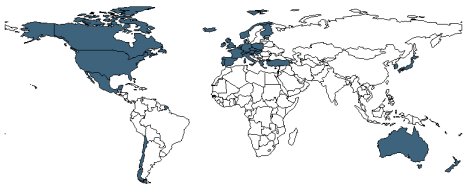
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



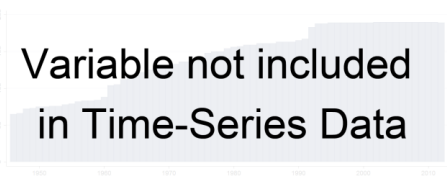
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.10 gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



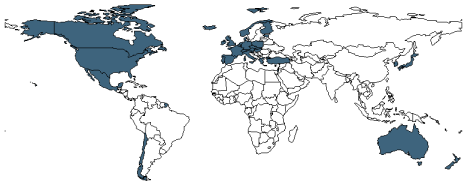
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



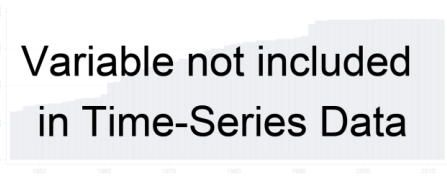
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.11 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



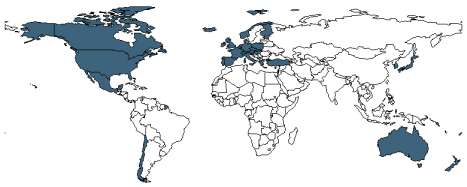
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



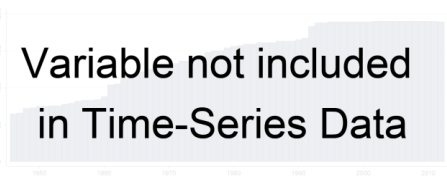
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.12 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



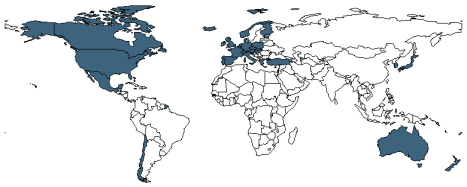
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



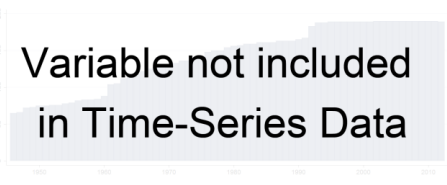
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.13 gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



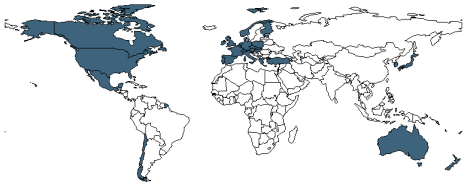
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



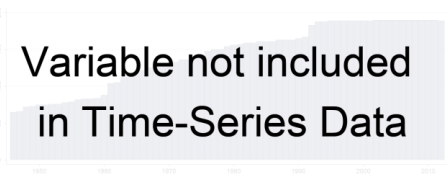
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.14 gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



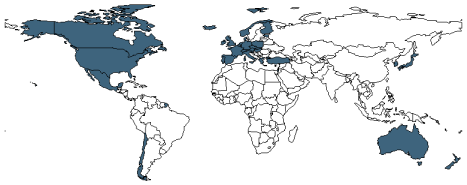
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



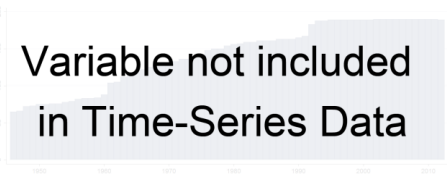
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.15 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



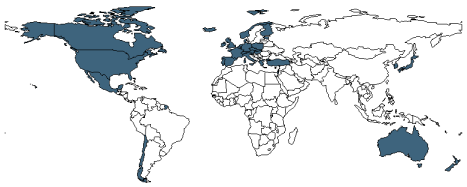
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



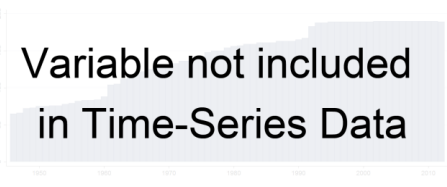
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.16 gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



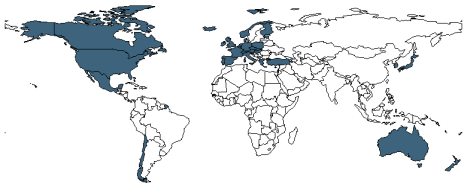
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



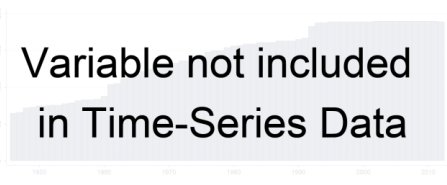
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.17 gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



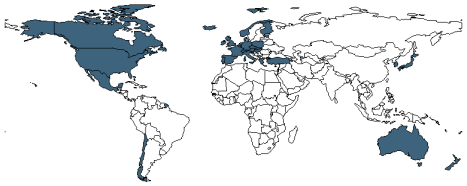
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



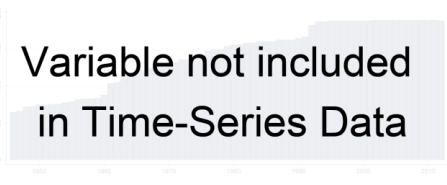
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.18 gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



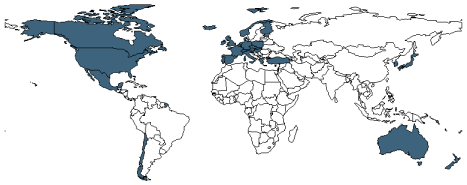
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



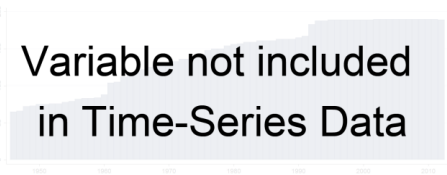
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.19 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



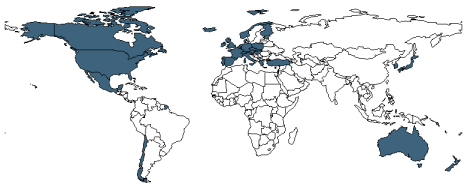
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



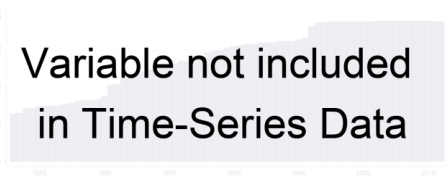
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.20 gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



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

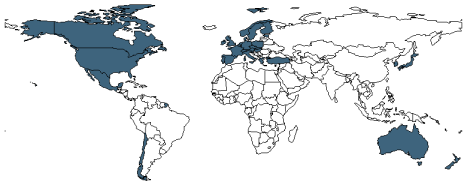
4.30 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/`
(Gibney et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

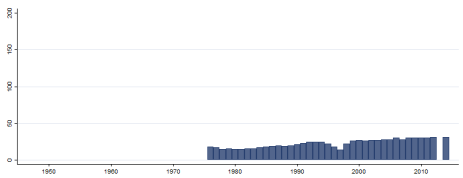
Political Terror Scale The PTS was first developed in the early 1980s, well before "terrorism" took on much of its present meaning. The "terror" in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The PTS is computed annually by Mark Gibney, Reed Wood and a group of volunteers well versed in human rights practices. The "data" for the PTS is provided by the annual reports on human rights practices that are published by Amnesty International (A) and the U.S. State Department (S).

4.30.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels:
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, forpolitical 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.



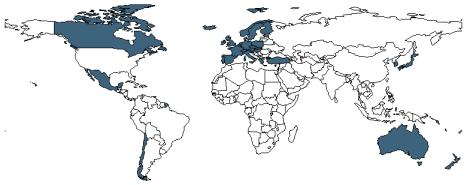
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



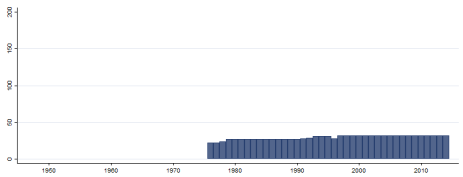
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 865 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.30.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels:
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, forpolitical 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 1146 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 36

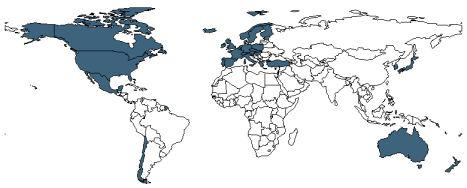
4.31 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-07)

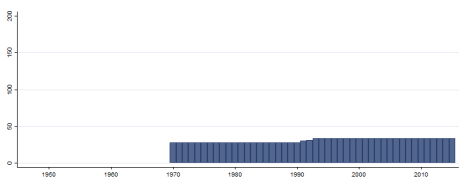
Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015 This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+.

4.31.1 gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).



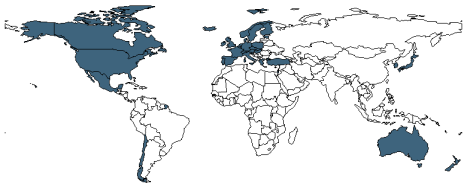
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



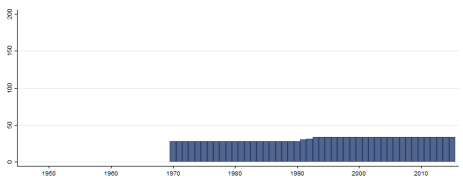
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.2 gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male).



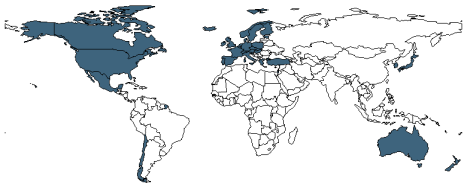
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



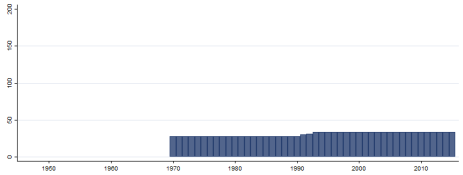
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.3 gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female).



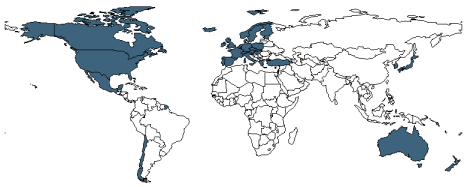
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



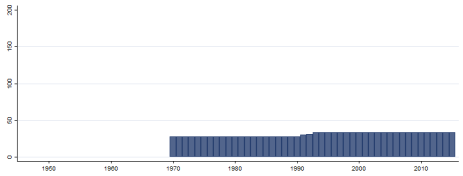
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.4 gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male).



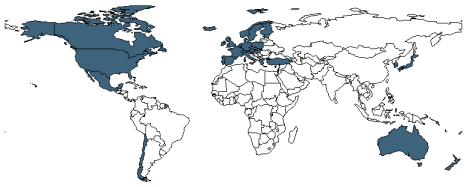
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



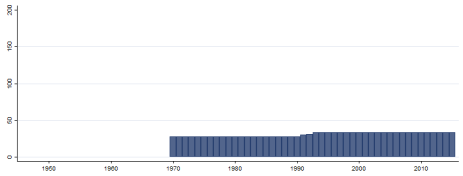
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.5 gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female).



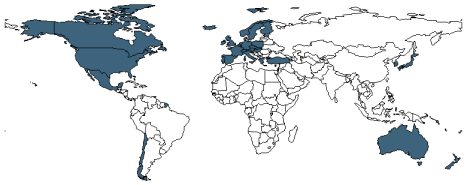
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



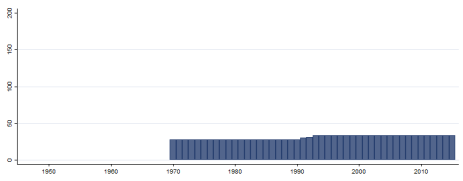
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.6 gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male).



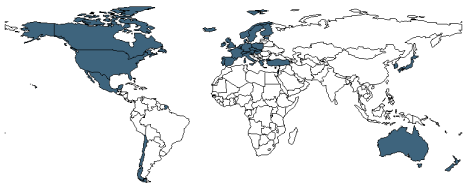
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



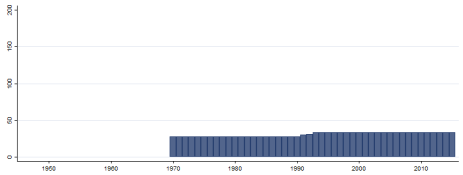
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female).



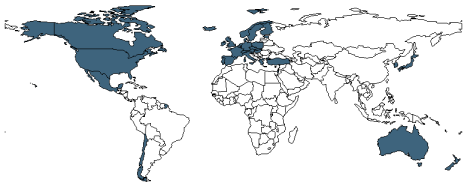
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



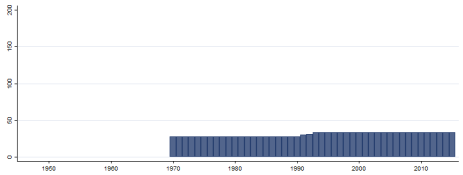
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male).



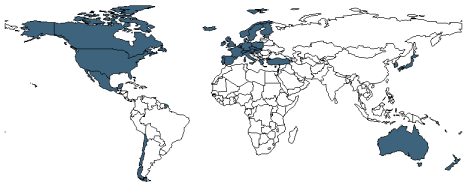
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



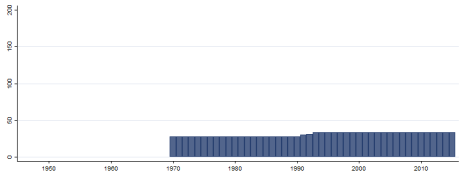
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.9 gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female).



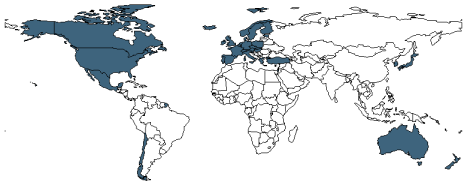
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



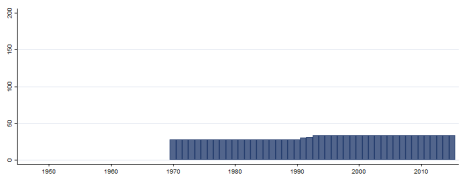
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.10 gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male).



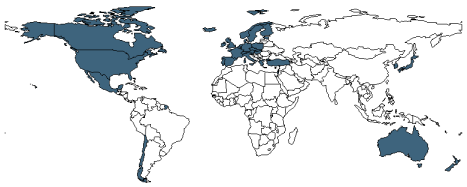
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



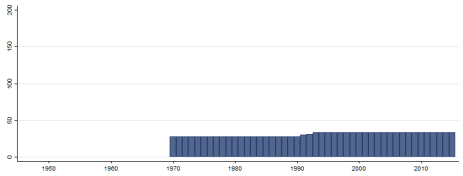
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.11 gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female).



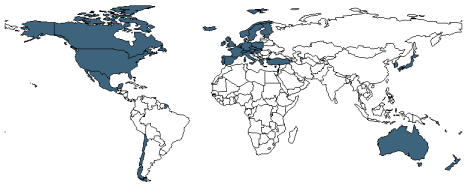
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



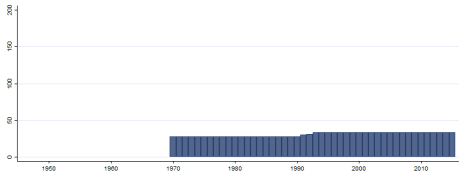
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

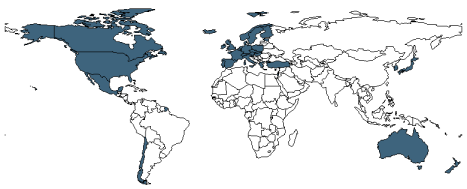
4.32 Gleditsch

`http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html`
(Gleditsch, 2002)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

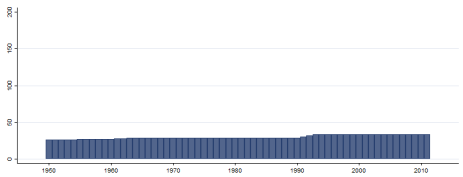
Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.32.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

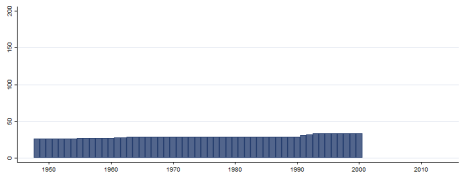


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1868 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.32.2 gle_exp Total Export

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.

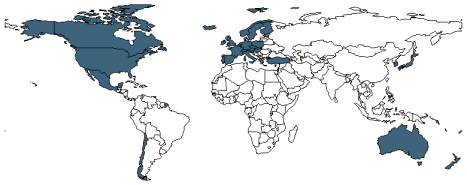
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



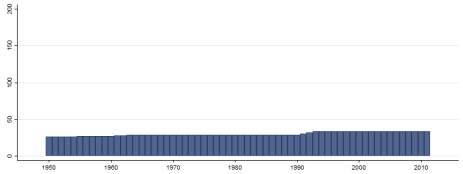
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1547 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.32.3 gle_gdp Real GDP (2005)

In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see below: 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. This is his estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

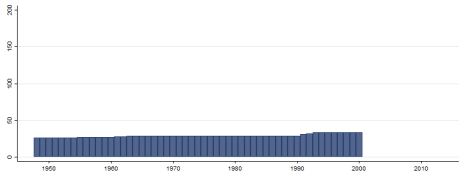


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1868 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.32.4 gle_imp Total Import

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.

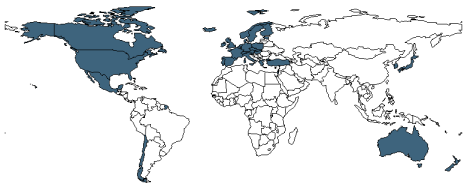
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



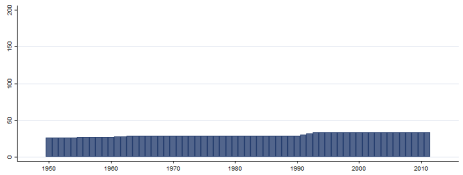
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1547 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.32.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.



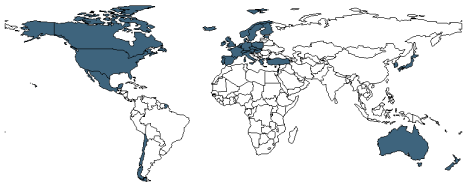
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



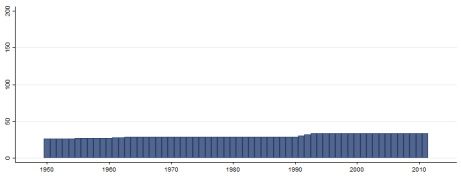
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1868 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.32.6 gle_rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005)

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



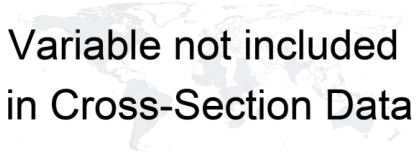
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



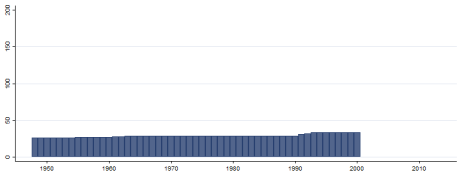
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1868 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.32.7 gle_trade Total 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: 34 **n**: 1547 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

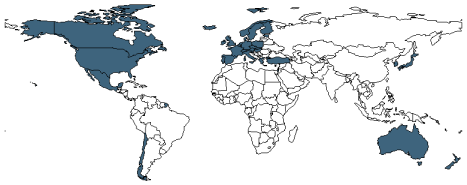
4.33 Bormann & Golder

`http://mattgolder.com/elections`
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

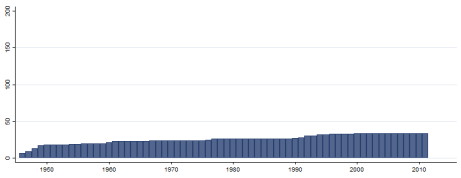
Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (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).

4.33.1 gol_adm Average District Magnitude

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



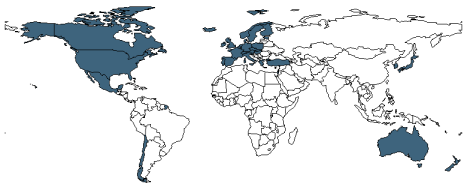
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



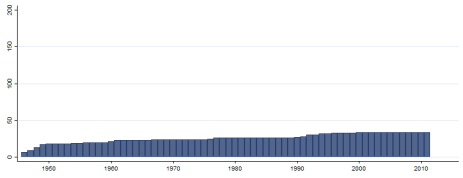
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.2 gol_dist Districts

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



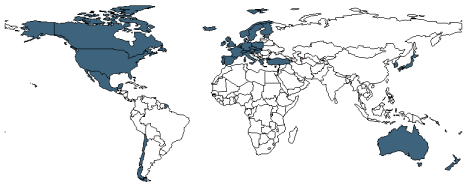
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



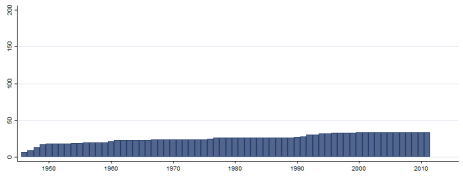
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



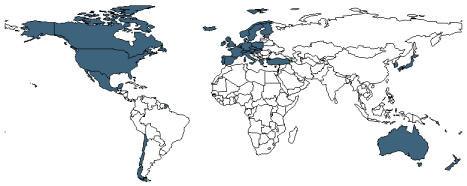
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



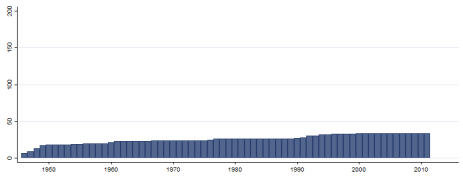
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.4 gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties1

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



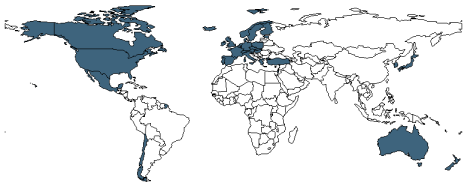
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



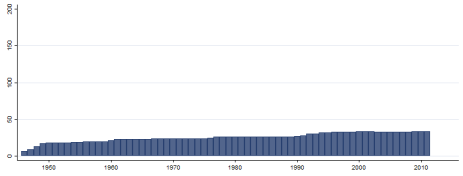
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.5 gol_enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

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



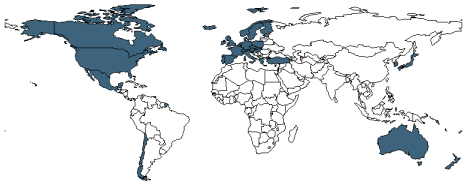
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



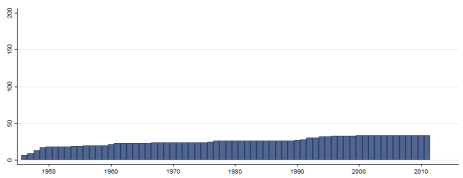
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1687 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



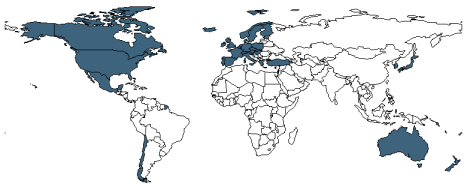
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



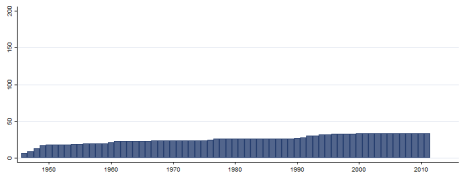
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.7 gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties1

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



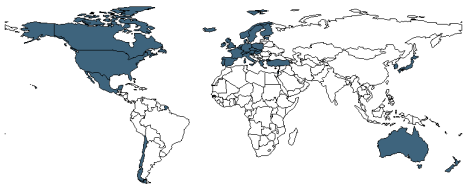
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



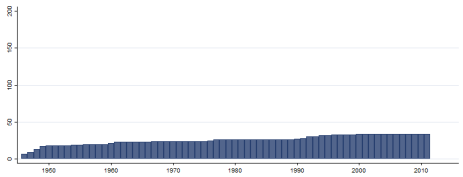
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.8 gol_enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

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



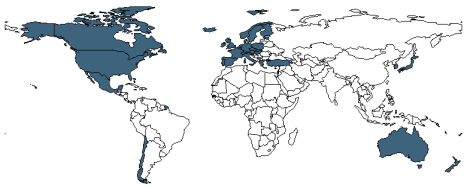
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



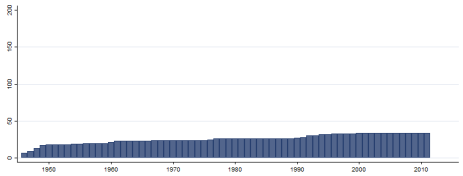
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.9 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

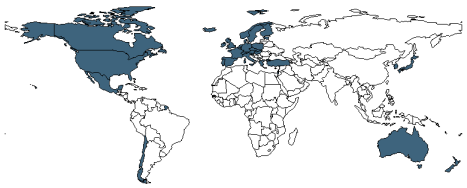


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

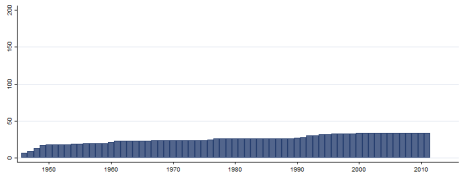
4.33.10 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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)



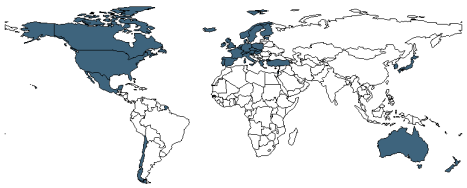
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



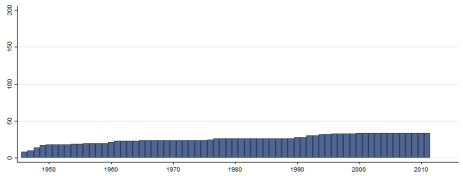
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.11 gol_inst Institution

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.
1. Parliamentary democracy
2. Semi-presidential democracy
3. Presidential democracy
4. Civilian dictatorship
5. Military dictatorship
6. Royal dictatorship
Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime= 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.



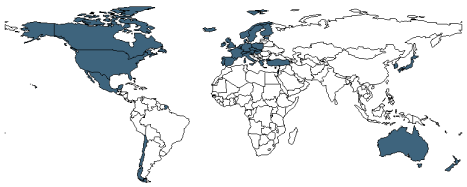
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



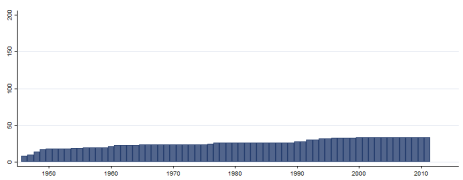
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.12 gol_legel Legislative Elections

Legislative Elections.



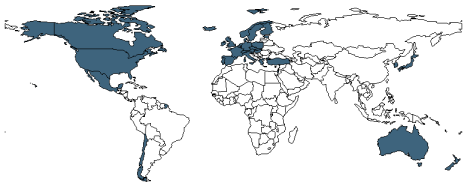
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



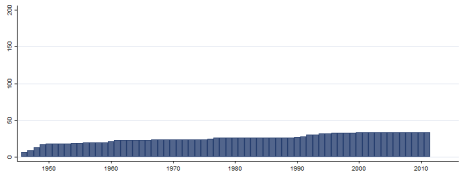
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.13 gol_mt Multi-Tier Type

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



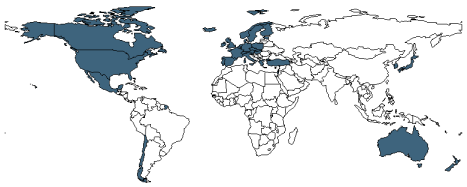
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



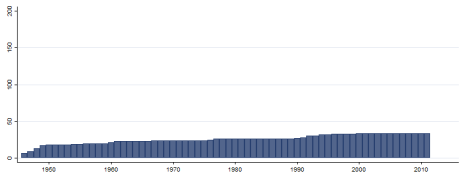
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.14 gol_nos Number of Seats

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



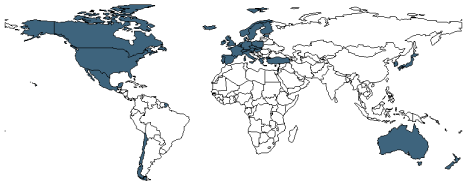
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



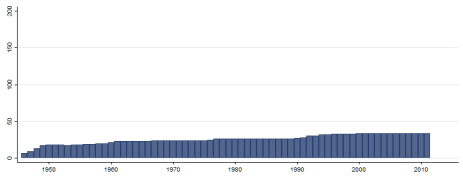
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.15 gol_pr PR Type

PR Type.



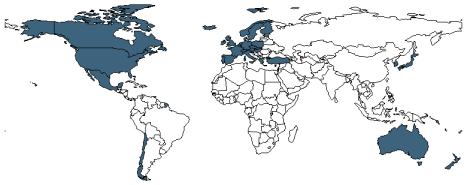
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



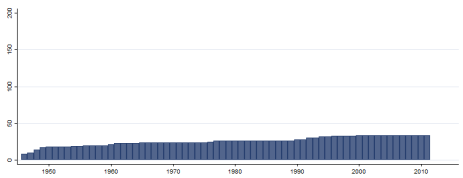
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1688 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.16 gol_preel Presidential Election

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



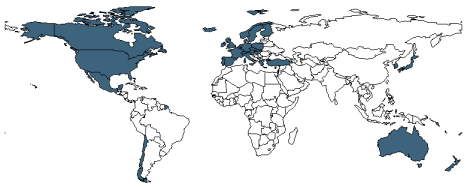
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



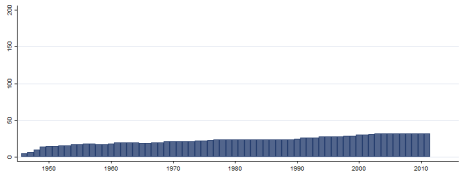
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.17 gol_upseat Upper Seats

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



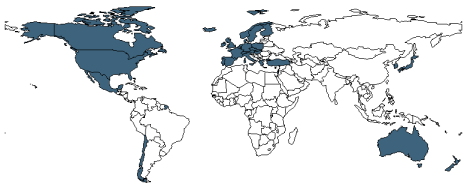
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32



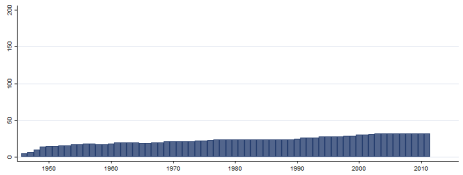
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 1514 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.33.18 gol_uptier Upper Tier

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 1514 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 47

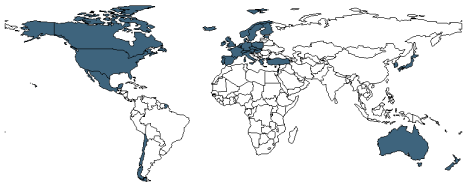
4.34 The Hertie School of Governance

`http://www.governancereport.org/home/governance-indicators/`
(The Hertie School of Governance, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-12)

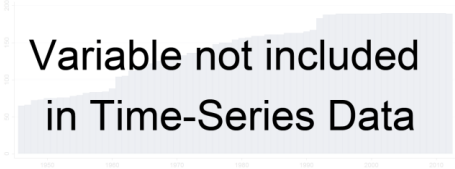
Hertie Governance Indicators 2014. The Indexes dataset Attempts to quantify governance have grown in scale and scope as well as sophistication, and an impressive array of indicators and measures have become available. The aim of this dataset is to build a new generation of governance indicators that take seriously the multi-level and multi-actor nature of governance in a globalised world, that are grounded in conceptual models, and that stay close to the governance problématiques of our times. In doing so, authors draw on many existing databases that contain relevant information and generate new indicators that complement these or shed light on other aspects of governance, e.g., coordination capacity within public administration, treaty ratification, etc. It is composed of different types of data taken from different organisations and data providers, whenever possible, and includes raw indicators and some thematic indexes and sub-indexes that are based on weighted averages of the standardised values of the raw scores. The indicators presented here provide information that makes it possible to address empirically many questions about the possible relationship between institutional design, the functioning of bureaucracies, and governance output.

4.34.1 govix_civiljindex Civil Justice Provision Index

Weighted average of the civil justice provision variables.



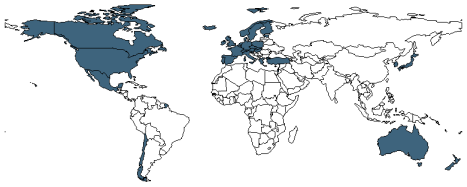
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



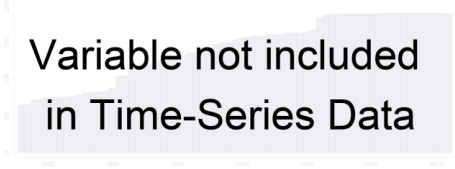
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.2 govix_coordexpindex Coordination Quality Index

Index of coordination quality. Simple average of the coordination quality variables.



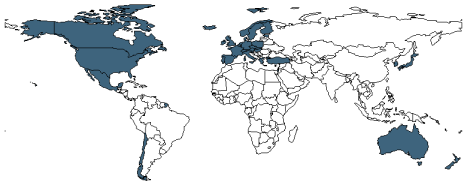
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



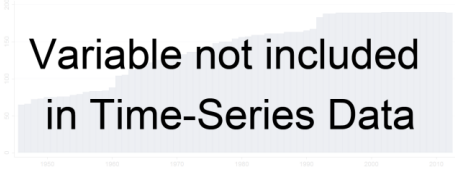
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.3 govix_coordoutindex Coordination Capacity Index

Outcomes-based index of coordination capacity. Weighted average of the measures of coordination outcomes.



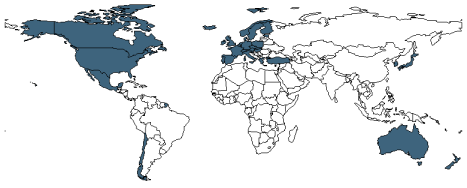
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



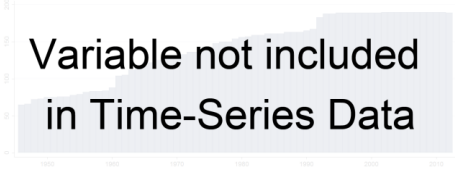
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.4 govix_crimeindex Crime Control Index

Weighted average of the crime control variables.



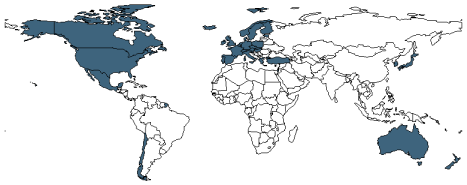
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



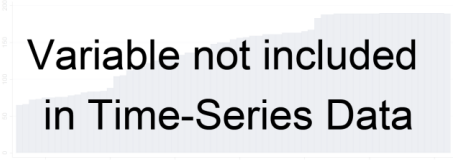
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.5 govix_educindex Education Provision Index

Weighted average of the education provision variables.



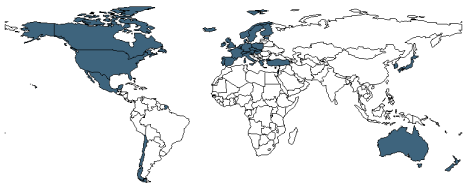
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



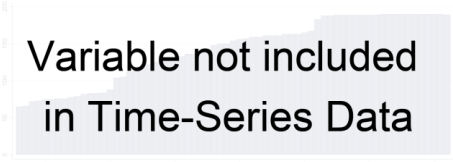
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.6 govix_efficacyplusindex Efficacy Index

Index of efficacy. Weighted average of the efficace variables.



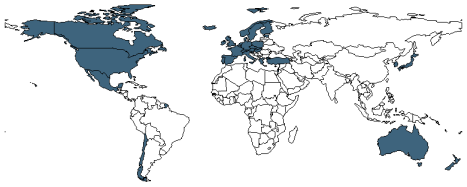
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



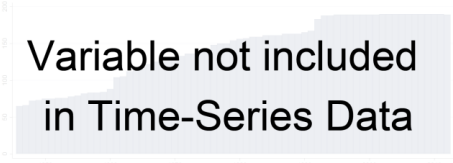
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.7 govix_enviroindex Environmental Regulation Index

Environmental regulation outcomes-based index. Simple average of the environmental outcomes variables.



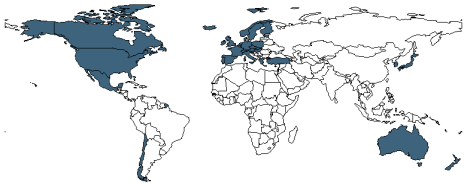
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



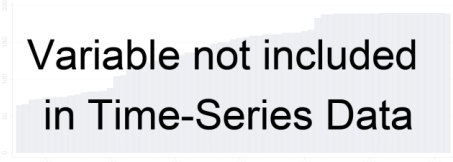
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.8 govix_genindex Other Delivery Outcomes Index

Weighted average of the variables listed as ”other delivery outcomes” in the variable-level codebook.



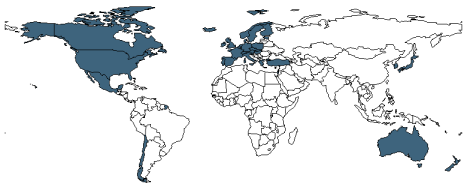
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



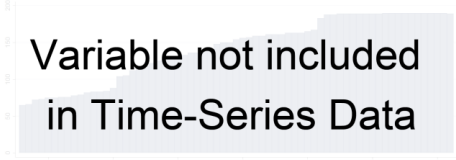
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.9 govix_inflationindex Control of Inflation Index

Control of ination index. Weighted average of the ination variables.



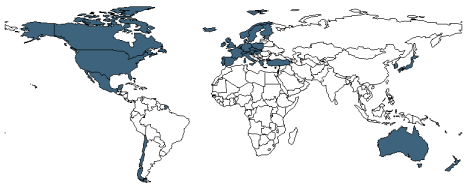
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



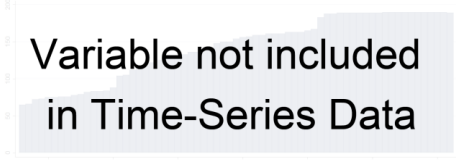
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.10 govix_intelligenceindex Analytical Capacity Index

Weighted average of the expert evaluations of analytical capacity.



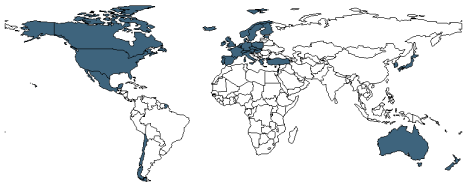
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



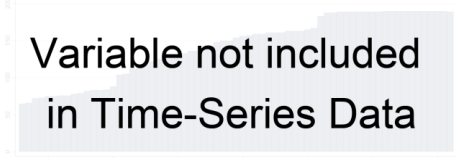
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.11 govix_priceindex Utility Price Control Index

Weighted average of the utility prices control variables.



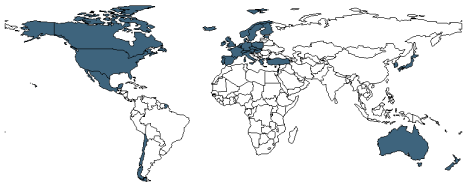
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



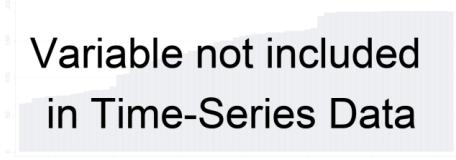
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.12 govix_regqualindex Regulatory Quality Index

Index of regulatory quality. Weighted average of the regulatory quality variables.



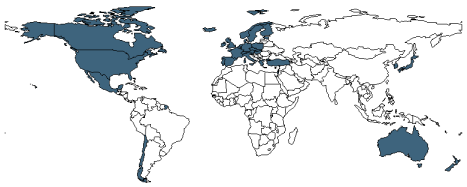
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



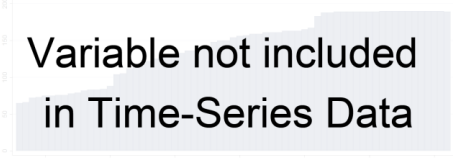
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.13 govix_regulatoryindex Regulatory capacity index

Regulatory capacity index.



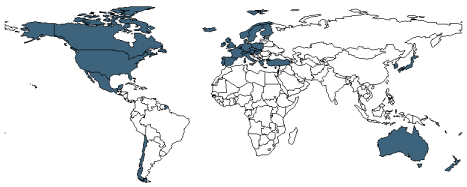
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



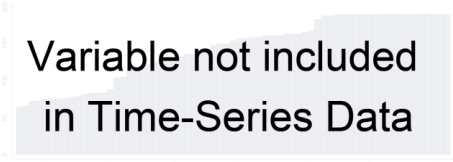
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.14 govix_shadowindex Control of the Shadow Economy Index

Control of the shadow economy index.



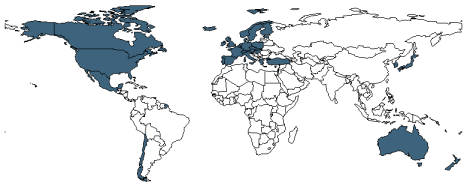
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



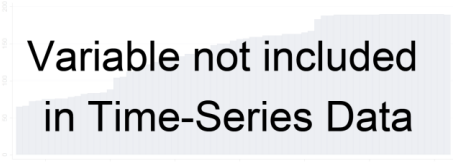
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.15 govix_taxindex Revenue Collection Index

Weighted average of the revenue collection variables.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



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

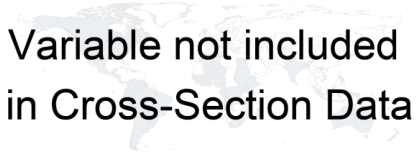
4.35 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

`http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/`
(Gerring et al., 2005)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

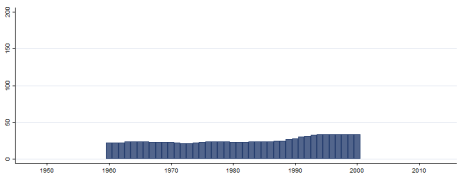
Centripetal Democratic Governance Gerring, Thacker and Moreno only include country-years that obtains a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2).

4.35.1 gtm_centrip Centripetalism

Sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr).



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

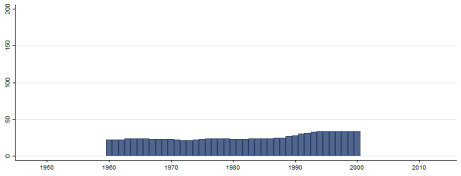


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1061 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.35.2 gtm_centrip2 Centripetalism (weighted)

The variable is a moving weighted sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr), beginning in 1901 and ending in 2000. For details, see Gerring et al (2005).

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

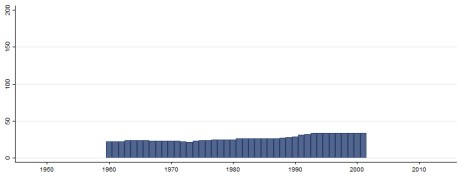


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 34 **n**: 1061 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.35.3 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

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

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

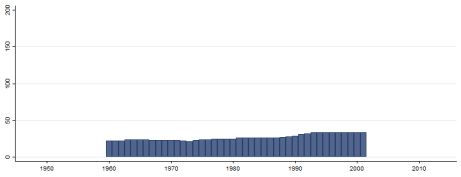


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 34 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.35.4 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

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

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



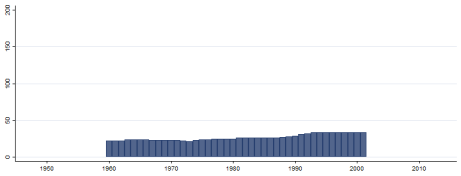
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 34 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.35.5 gtm_unit Unitarism

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where

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

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 34 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 33

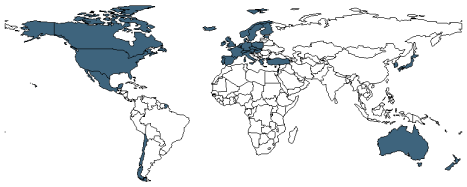
4.36 Henisz

`https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`
(Henisz, 2002)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

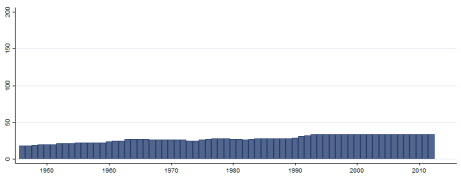
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.36.1 h_alignl1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.



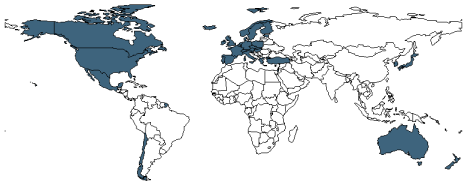
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



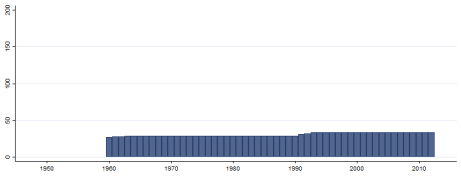
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1860 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.36.2 h_f Independent Sub-Federal Unit

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.



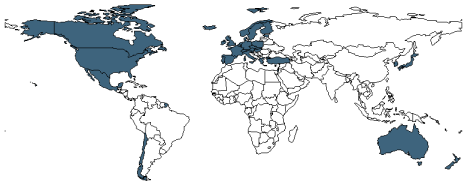
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



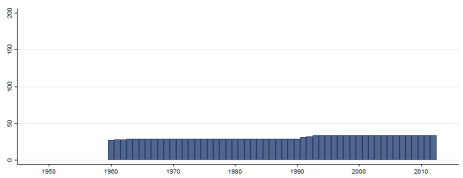
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1638 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.3 h_j Independent Judiciary

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



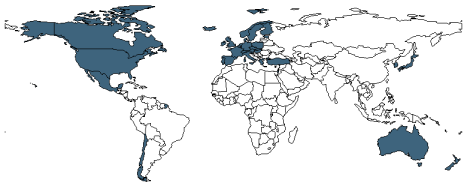
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



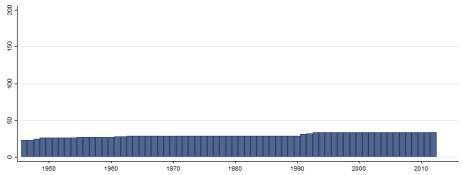
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1638 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.4 h_l1 Legislative Chamber

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



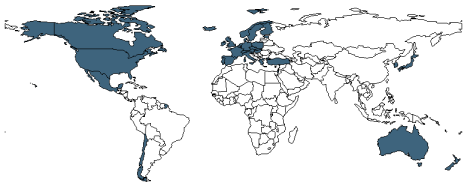
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



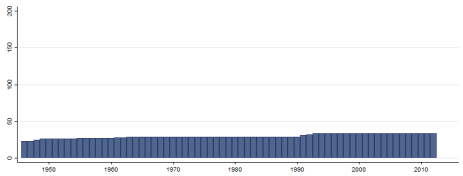
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2000 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.36.5 h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.



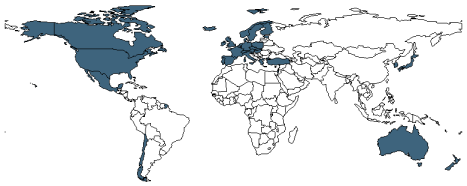
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



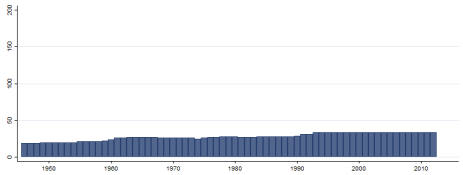
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2000 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.36.6 h_lflo Legislative Fractionalization (lower)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

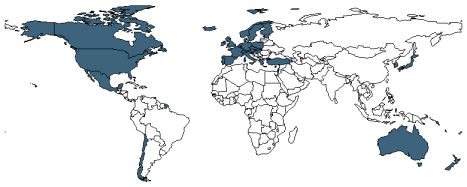


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1859 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 55

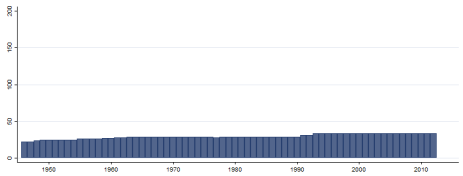
4.36.7 h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house

in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.



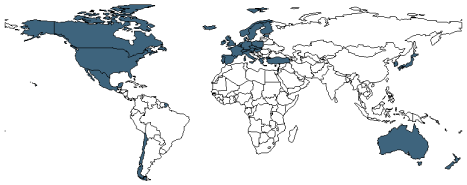
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



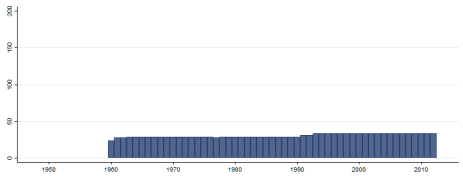
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1985 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.36.8 h_polcon5 Political Constraints Index V

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1633 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.37 Heritage Foundation

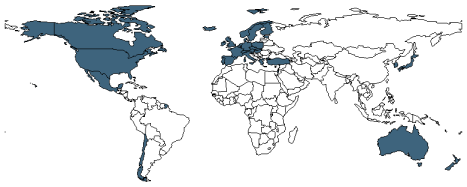
`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(The Heritage Foundation, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.
Note: For the 2015 , most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014.It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

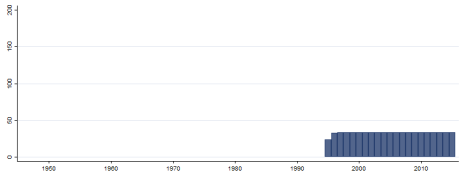
4.37.1 hf_business Business Freedom

The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):
Starting a business - procedures (number)
Starting a business - time (days)
Starting a business - cost (% of income per capita)
Starting a business - minimum capital (% of income per capita)

Obtaining a license - procedures (number)
Obtaining a license - time (days)
Obtaining a license - cost (% of income per capita)
Closing a business - time (years)
Closing a business - cost (% of estate)
Closing a business - recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Each of these raw components is converted into a scale graded from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of business freedom.



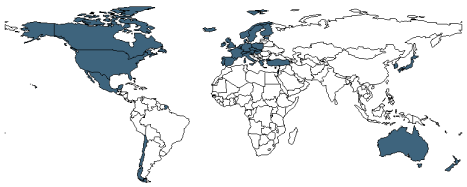
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



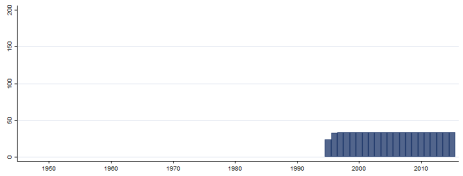
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.2 hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption

This factor relies on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which measures the level of corruption in 152 countries, to determine the freedom from corruption scores of countries that are also listed in the Index of Economic Freedom. The CPI is based on a 10-point scale in which a score of 10 indicates very little corruption and a score of 0 indicates a very corrupt government. In scoring freedom from corruption, the authors convert each of these raw CPI data to a 0-100 scale by multiplying the CPI scores by 10.



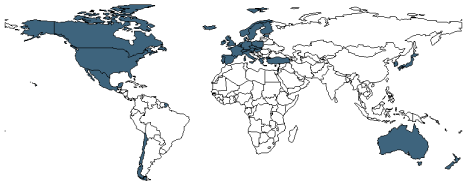
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



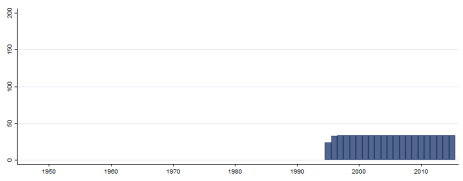
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.3 hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:
Business freedom (hf_business)
Trade freedom (hf_trade)
Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal)
Freedom from government (hf_govt)
Monetary freedom (hf_monetary)
Investment freedom (hf_invest)
Financial freedom (hf_financ)
Property rights (hf_prights)
Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt)
Labor freedom (hf_labor).
Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.



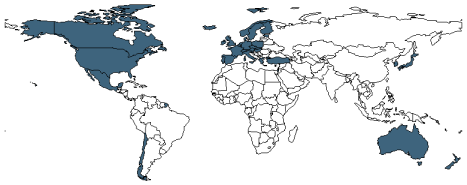
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



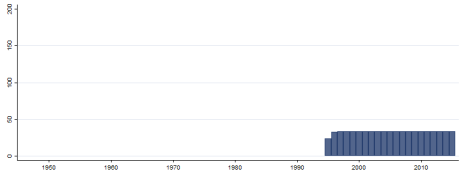
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.4 hf_financ Financial Freedom

The financial freedom factor measures the relative openness of each country's banking and financial system by determining: the extent of government regulation of financial services; the extent of state intervention in banks and other financial services; the difficulty of opening and operating financial services firms (for both domestic and foreign individuals); and government influence on the allocation of credit. The country's financial climate is measured as an overall score between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of financial freedom.



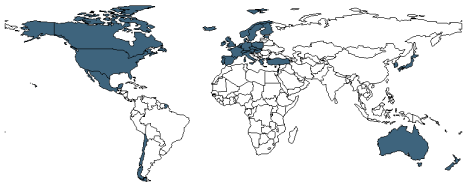
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



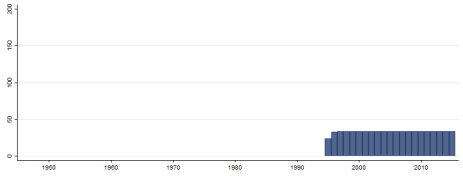
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.5 hf_fiscal Fiscal Freedom

Fiscal freedom is composed of three quantitative components in equal measure: The top tax rate on individual income, The top tax rate on corporate income, Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. In scoring the fiscal freedom factor, each of these numerical variables is weighted equally as one-third of the factor. This equal weighting allows a country to achieve a score as high as 67 percent based on two of the components even if it receives a score of 0 percent on the third. The country's fiscal freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of fiscal freedom.



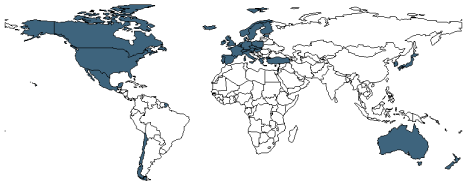
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



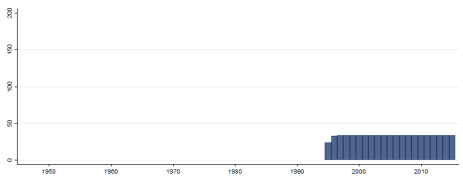
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.6 hf_govt Freedom from Government

Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components: Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property as a percentage of total government revenue. Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.



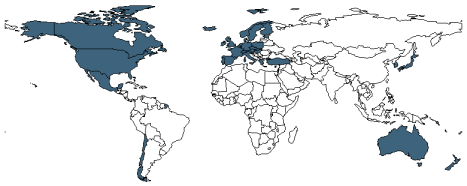
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



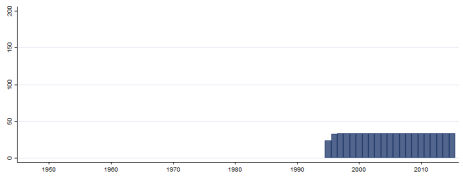
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.7 hf_invest Investment Freedom

This factor scrutinizes each country's policies toward foreign investment, as well as its policies toward capital flows internally, in order to determine its overall investment climate. The country's investment freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of investment freedom.



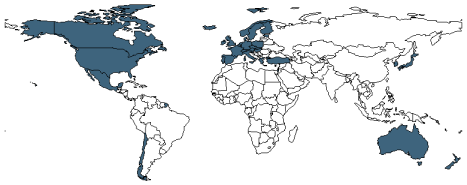
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



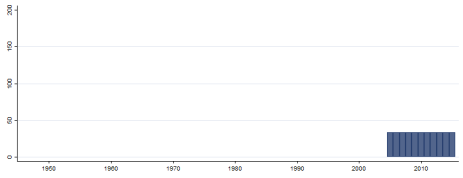
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.8 hf_labor Labor Freedom

The new labor freedom factor is a quantitative factor based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study. It provides reliable cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. Specifically, four quantitative components are equally weighted as 25 percent of the labor freedom factor: Minimum wage, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Cost of firing redundant employees. The country's labor freedom score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of labor freedom.



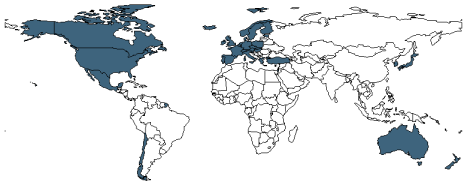
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



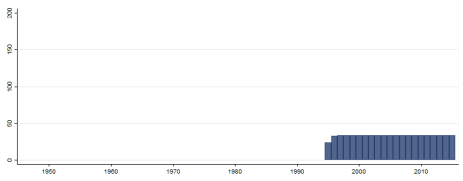
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.37.9 hf_monetary Monetary Freedom

The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score for monetary freedom (MF). The extent of price controls is then assessed as a penalty of up to 20 percent subtracted from the base score. The country's monetary freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of monetary freedom.



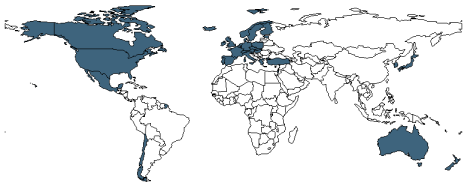
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



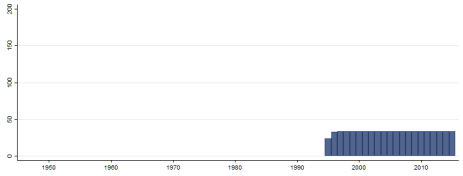
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.10 hf_prights Property Rights

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



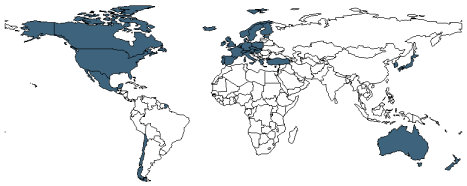
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



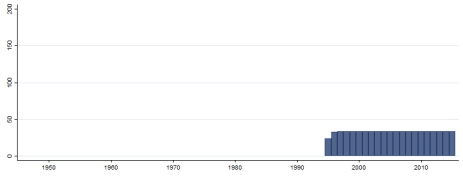
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37.11 hf_trade Trade Freedom

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



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

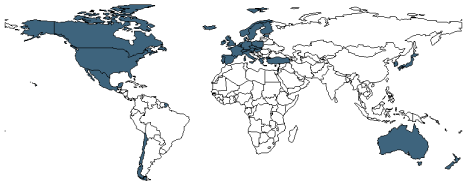
4.38 Hadenius & Teorell

`http://www2.srv.svet.lu.se/ARD/`
(Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

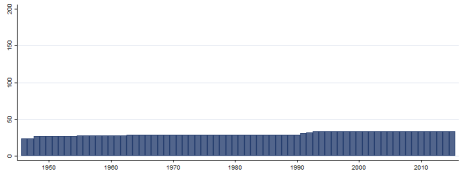
The Authoritarian Regime Dataset The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset is a comprehensive dataset on authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers and practitioners to distinguish between different authoritarian regime types, follow global trends in authoritarianism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

4.38.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zeeland), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:
0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian.



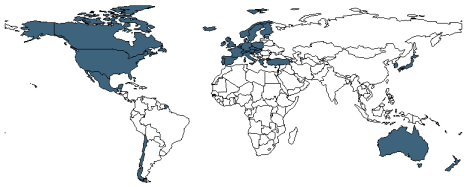
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



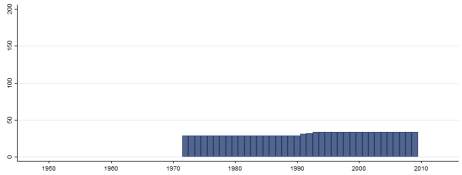
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2118 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.38.2 ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

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



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

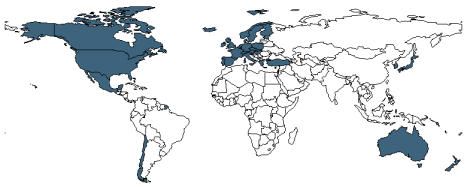


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 1192 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

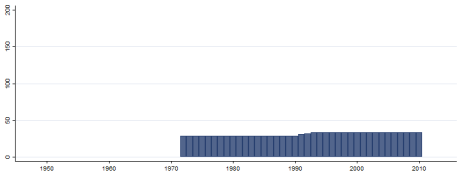
4.38.3 ht_regtype Regime Type

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

the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.
1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty Occupied
100. Democracy



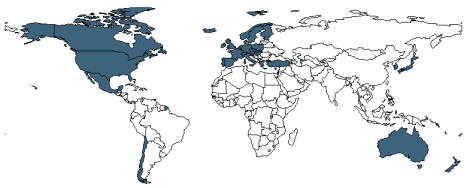
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



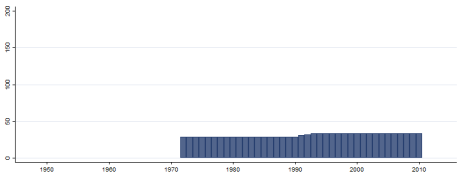
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1226 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.38.4 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simlified)

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1226 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.39 Institutions and Elections Project

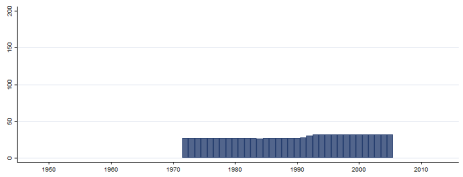
`http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html` (Binghamton University, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-14-11)

Institutions and Elections Project Data 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.

4.39.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?
0. No
1. Yes

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

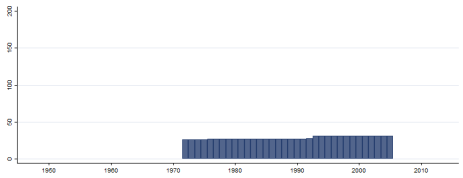


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 986 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.2 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:
1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

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

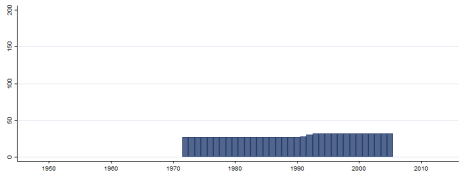


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.3 iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?
0. No
1. Yes

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

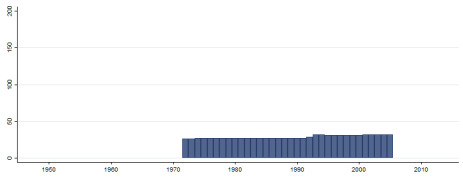


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.4 iaep_bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties?
0. No
1. Yes

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

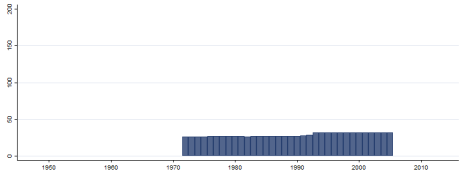


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 977 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.5 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

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

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

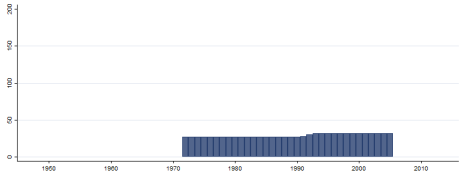


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 981 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.6 iaep_d Dictator

A dictator is defined in terms of political independence, route to power, and path to removal. Webster's dictionary defines a dictator as a ruler who is unconstrained by law. We conceive of a dictator as someone who rules without the normal set of political constraints, and whose support and continued rule is guaranteed by coercion, either the actual resort to force or the threat to do so. That is, a dictator rules without voluntary support of a wide selectorate, his or her ability to remain in power is a function of the coercive capability to do so, and he or she may have come to power through coercion. In some instances a monarch falls into the category of dictator, but not always. If a monarch's ability to retain power is a function of his or her coercive capability, then he or she might be a dictator. But if a monarch rules by virtue of some form of public acclamation or consent, then he or she does not act as a dictator. To a very large degree we are judging the type of rule based on observed behavior rather than legal label. In the common vernacular we know a dictator when we see one, and we know this because of how they act, or how prior actions determined their current position. In determining whether a ruler is a dictator, consider the following questions: 1. How is the executive chosen? In practice, is the executive self-selected by means of coercion? 2. How does the executive maintain power? Is coercion the primary method of governance and retaining his/her position? 3. How can

the executive be removed? Would removal likely require overcoming executive coercion and therefore involve violence? Considering these rules, is there an executive who is a dictator?
0. No
1. Yes

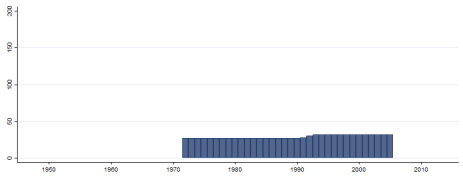


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.7 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?
0. No
1. Yes

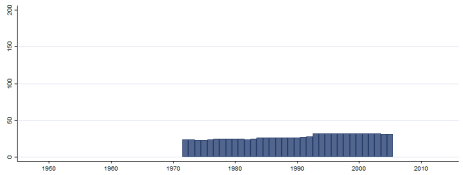


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.8 iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?
0. No
1. Yes

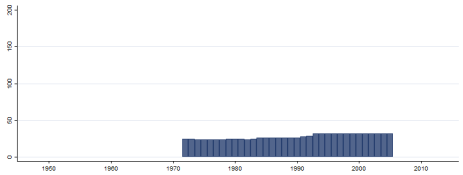


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 943 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.39.9 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?
0. No
1. Yes



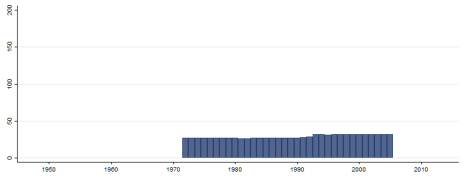
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 949 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.10 iaep_ee Election of the Executive

Is the executive elected by:
1. Directly elected by public vote
2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
4. Indirect public vote
5. Appointed

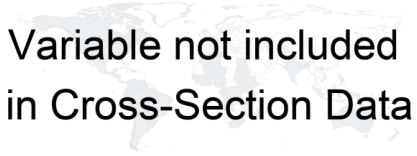
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



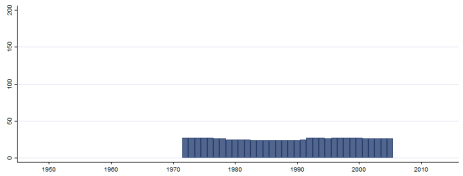
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.11 iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.
0. No
1. Yes



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

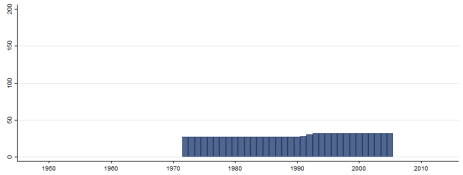


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 876 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.39.12 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

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



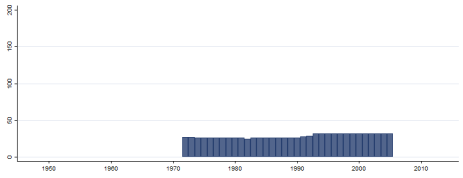
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.13 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?
0. No
1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



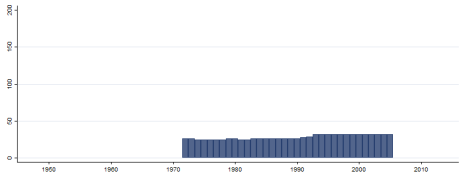
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 968 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.14 iaep_es Electoral System

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



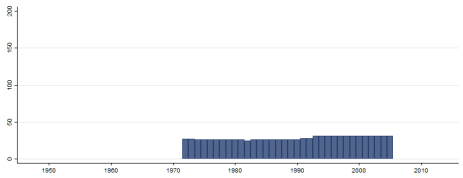
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 960 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.15 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?
0. No
1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



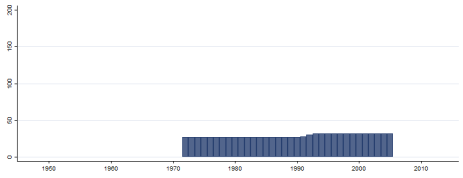
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 954 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.16 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.
0. No
1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



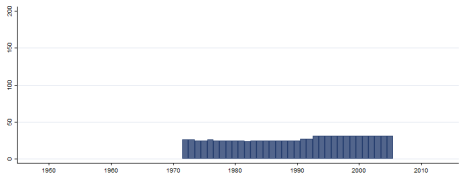
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.17 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?
0. No
1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



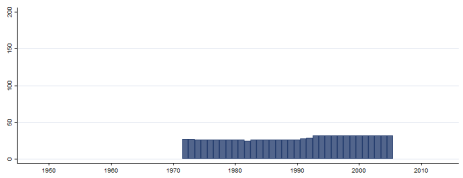
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 934 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.18 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?
0. No
1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



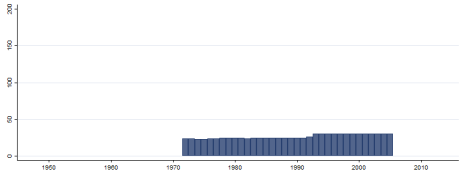
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 968 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.19 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?
0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

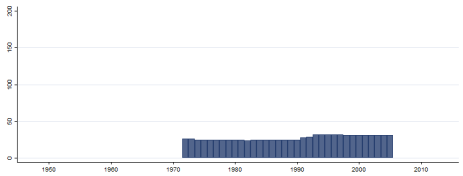


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.39.20 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?
0. No

1. Yes

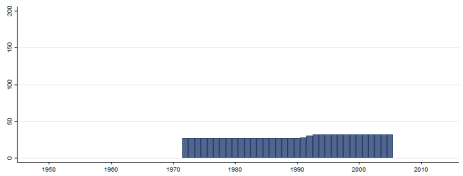


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 941 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.39.21 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.
0. No
1. Yes

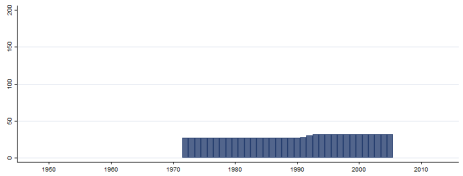


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.22 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.
0. No
1. Yes



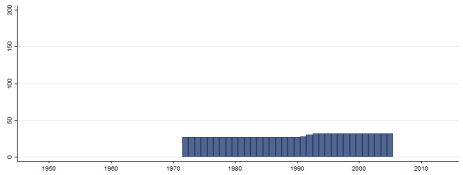
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.23 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed?
0. No
1. Yes

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

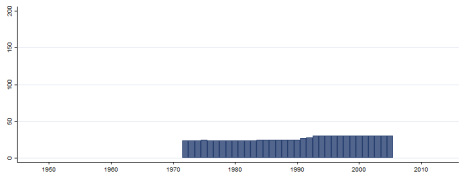


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.24 iaep_nr National Referendums

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?
0. No
1. Yes

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

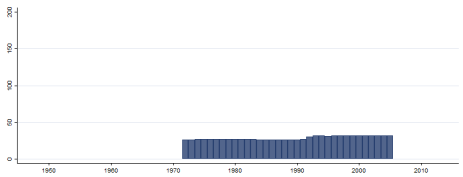


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 909 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.39.25 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party?
0. No
1. Yes

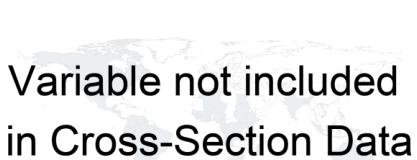
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



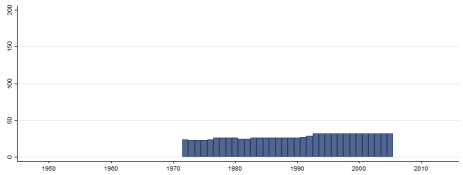
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 976 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.26 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?
1. One
2. Two
3. More than two



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



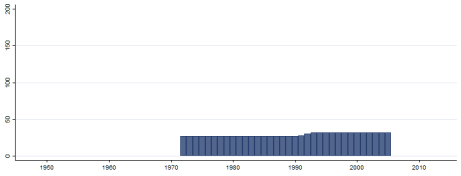
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 951 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.39.27 iaep_pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined.

0. No
1. Yes

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

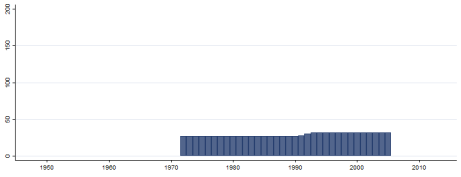


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.28 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

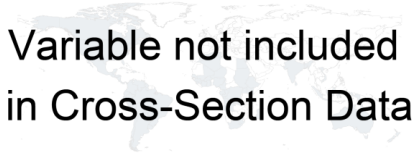
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



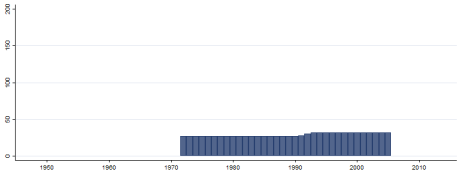
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.29 iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes



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

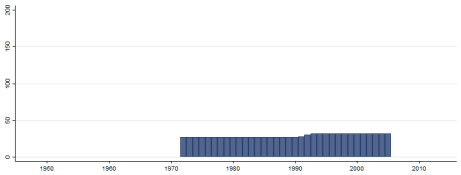


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.30 iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

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

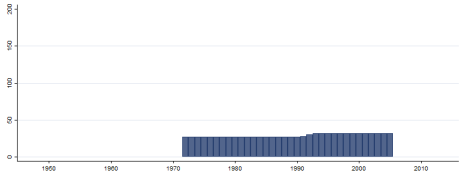


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.31 iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

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

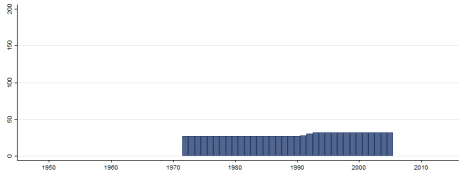


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.32 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

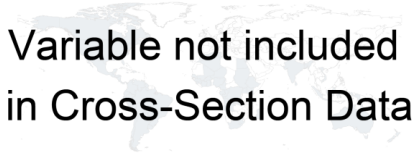
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



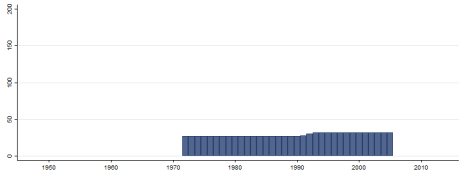
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.33 iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?
0. No
1. Yes



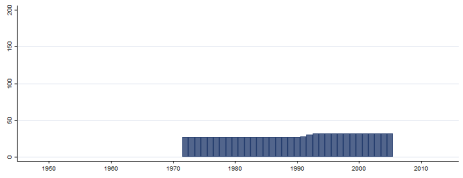
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.34 iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes

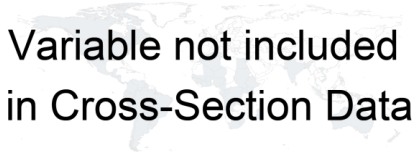


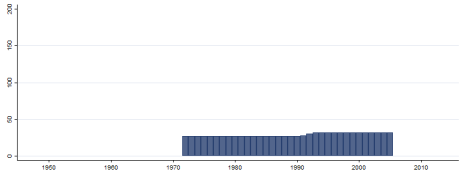
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.35 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?
0. No
1. Yes



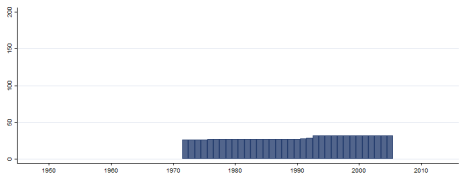


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.39.36 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:
1.Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system



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

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 982 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.40 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

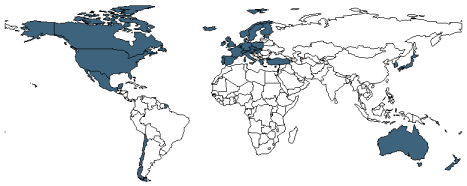
`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(PRS Group and others, n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2015-05-14)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

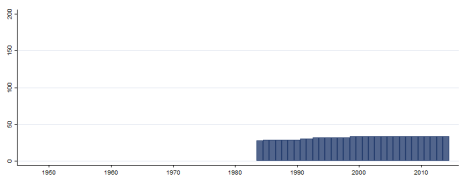
4.40.1 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.
Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces

the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases my force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.
Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).
Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.
The component variables can be purchased at http://www.countrydata.com



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.41 International Centre for Tax and Development

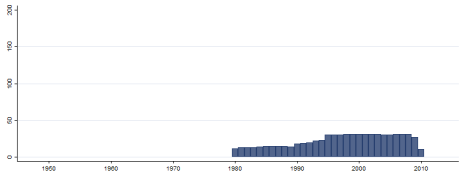
`http://www.ictd.ac/dataset`
(Prichard et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

The ICTD Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a newGovernment Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

4.41.1 ictd_revnontax Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue.

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

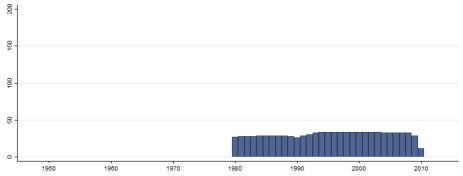


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32 **n**: 708 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.41.2 ictd_taxdirexscr Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue

Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue.

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

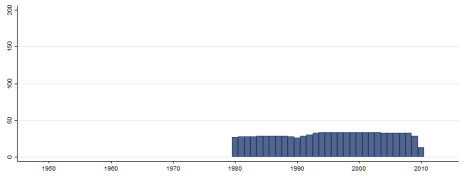


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.41.3 ictd_taxexsc Taxes excluding social contributions

Taxes excluding social contributions.

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

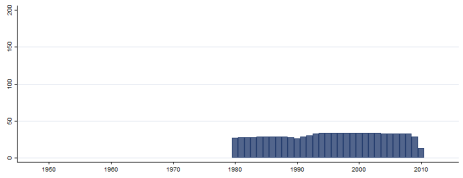


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 949 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.41.4 ictd_taxexscr Non-resource tax excluding social contributions

Non-resource tax excluding social contributions.

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



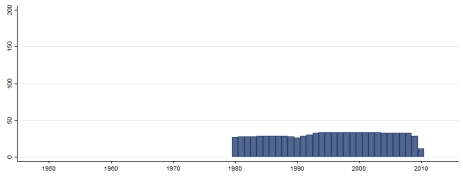
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 949 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.41.5 ictd_taxgs Taxes on goods and services

Taxes on goods and services.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



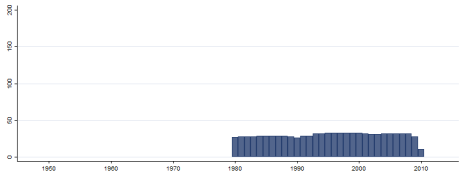
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.41.6 ictd_taxinttt Taxes on international trade and transactions

Taxes on international trade and transactions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



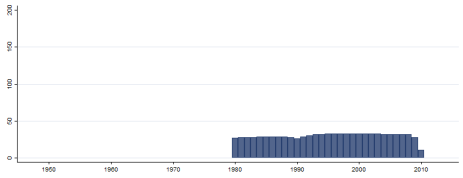
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 923 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.41.7 ictd_taxipcexr Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains

Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains.

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: 33 **n**: 929 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.42 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

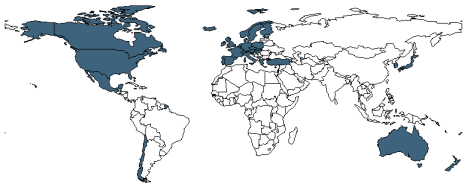
`http://www.idea.int/uid/`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-14)

International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Global Database on Elections and Democracy. The database provides both quantitative and qualitative data for the latest election process. Quantitative data are given in the form of usual statistics, such as voter turnout and voting age population statistics, or in the form of multiple choices, such as types of electoral systems and models of electoral management. International IDEA's database on Political Finance is a leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries. Note: We have coded "No, but specific limit" as "No".

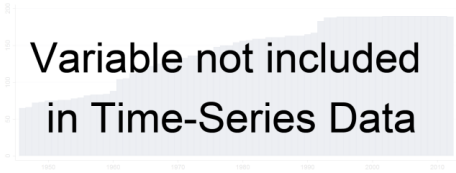
4.42.1 idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

0. No
1. Yes



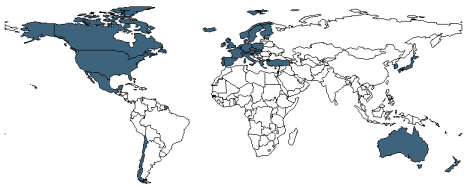
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



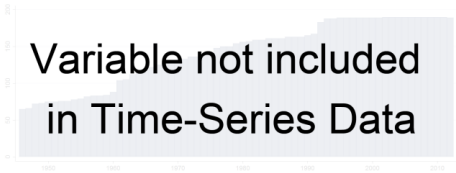
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.2 idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).
0. No
1. Yes



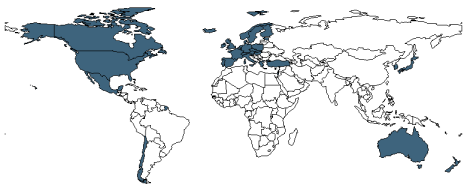
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



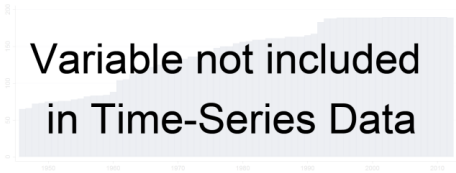
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.3 idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.
0. No
1. Yes



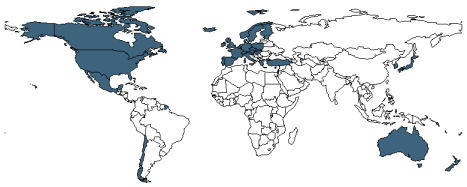
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



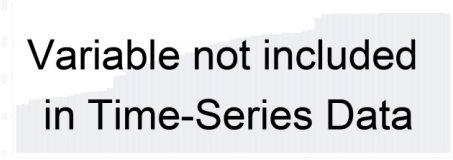
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.4 idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on corporate donations to political parties? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to political parties, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.
0. No
1. Yes



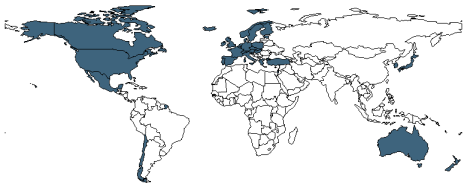
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



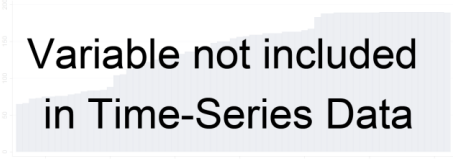
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.5 idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.
0. No
1. Yes



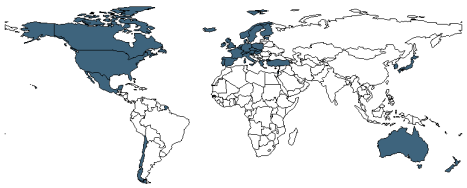
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



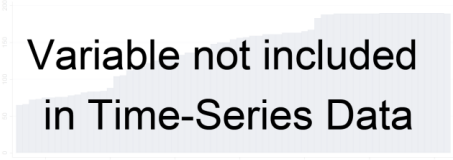
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.6 idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to political parties? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.
0. No
1. Yes



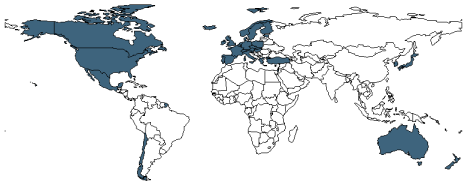
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



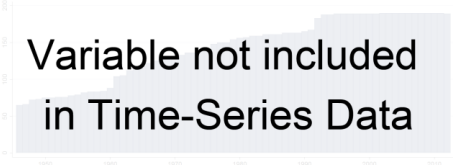
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.7 idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to candidates? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to candidates is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.
0. No
1. Yes



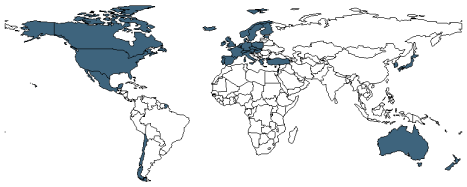
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



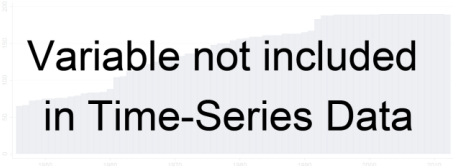
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.8 idea_bdgcp Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to political parties? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to political parties is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.
0. No
1. Yes



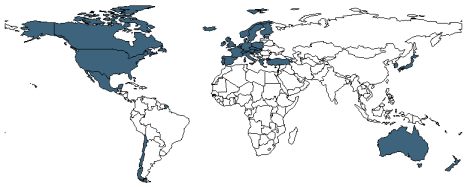
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



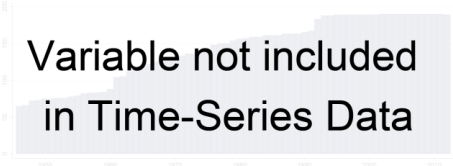
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.9 idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

Is there a ban on any other form of donation? Some countries ban contributions from actors others than those included in the above questions - any such other bans are covered by this question.
0. No
1. Yes



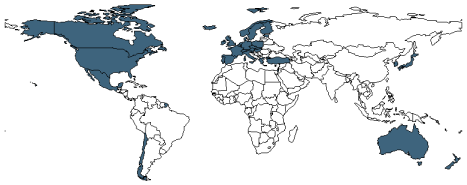
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



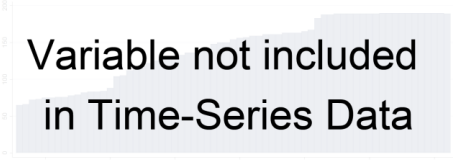
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.10 idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to candidates? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different candidates, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.
0. No
1. Yes



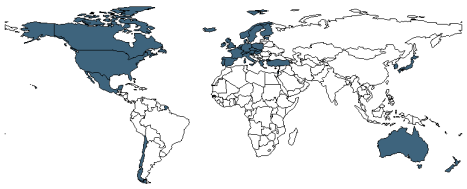
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



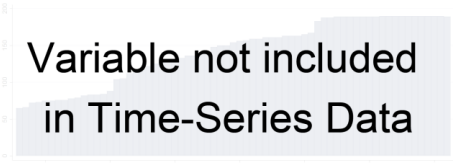
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.11 idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to political parties? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different political parties, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.
0. No
1. Yes



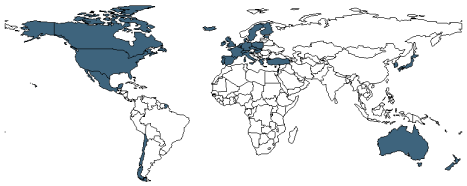
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



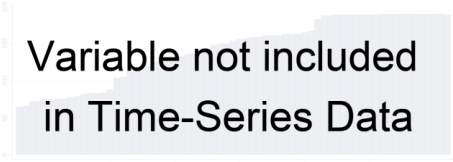
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.12 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.
0. No
1. Yes



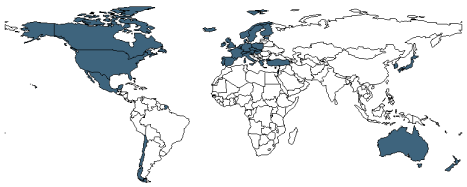
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32



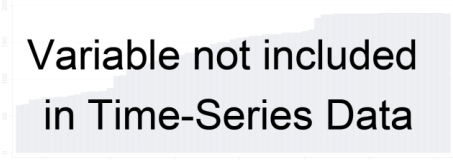
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.13 idea_esf Electoral System Design

Electoral System Design:
1. PR
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Mixed
4. Transition
5. Other
6. Unspecified



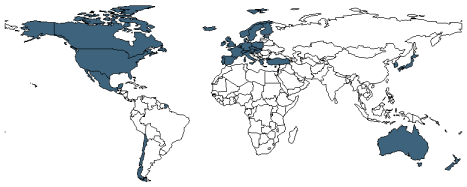
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



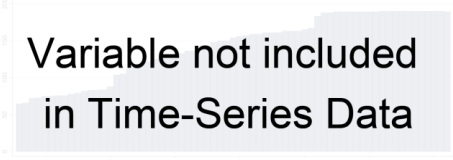
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.14 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

Electoral System for National Legislature:
1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
2. Block Vote (BV)
4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
5. Two-Round System (TRS)
6. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
7. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
8. Alternative Vote (AV)
9. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
10. Two-Round System (TRS)/Party Block Vote (PBV)
11. Limited Vote (LV) / Block Vote (BV)
12. First Past the Post (FPTP) / (SNTV)
13. First Past the Post (FPTP) / Block Vote (BV)
14. Proportional Representation/ First Past the Post
15. PBV/List PR and FPTP
16. Parallel
17. Transition
18. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
19. N
20. Unspecified



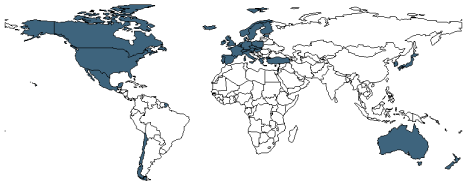
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



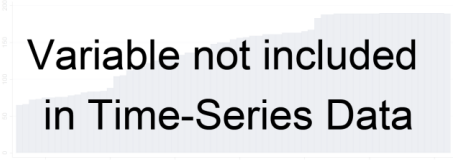
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.15 idea_esp Electoral System for the President

Electoral System for the President:
1. Two-Round System (TRS)
2. Two-Round System (TRS) + (L)
3. List PR
4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
5. Supplementary Vote (SV)
6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
7. FPTP and BV
8. Transition
9. Indirectly elected (by Parliament/Assembly/Legislature)
10. Other
11. Not applicable



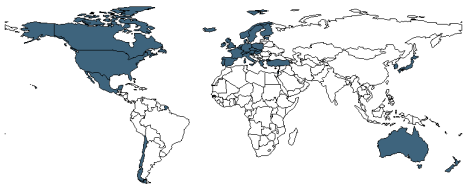
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



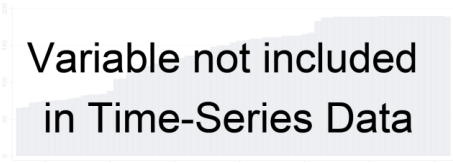
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.16 idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.
0. No
1. Yes



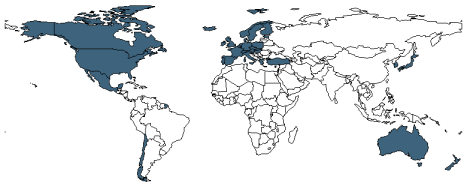
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



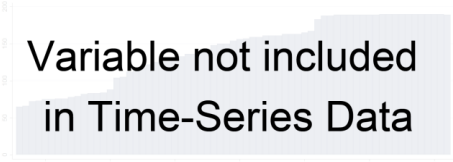
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.17 idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)

Do political parties have to report on their finances in relation to election campaigns? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that political parties submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.
0. No
1. Yes



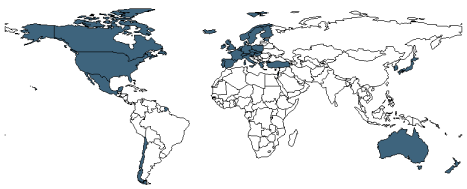
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



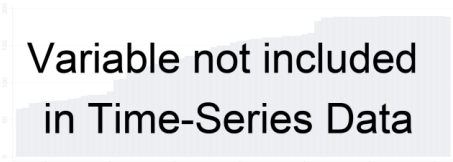
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.18 idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)

Do political parties have to report regularly on their finances? To ensure transparency in political party finance, some countries require that political parties submit regular financial reports (such as quarterly or annually), whether or not an election has taken place during this period.
0. No
1. Yes



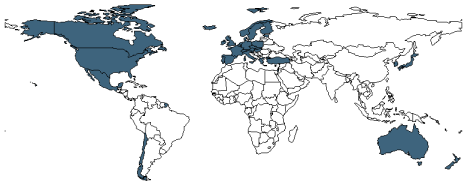
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



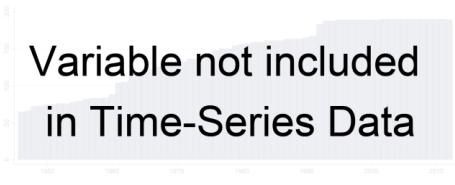
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.19 idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a candidate? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors in relation to the campaigns by candidates, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.
0. No
1. Yes



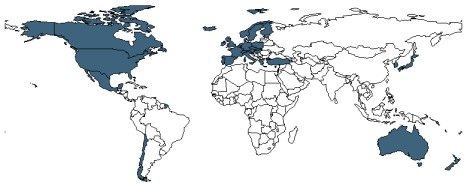
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



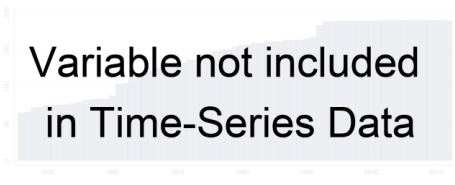
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.20 idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party over a time period (not election specific)? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors over party politics, some countries limit the maximum size of donations. This can also help to reduce the risk of donors trying to avoid campaign contribution limits by making large donations well ahead of elections.
0. No
1. Yes



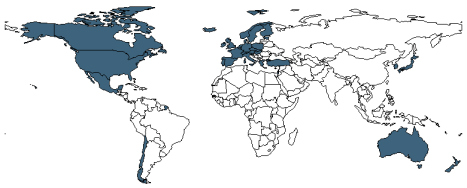
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



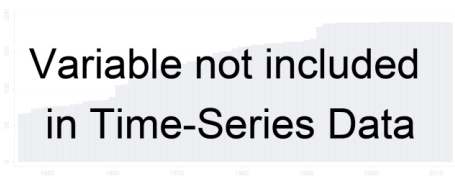
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.21 idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party in relation to an election? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors particularly in relation to election campaigns, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.
0. No
1. Yes
2. Regular Limits Applies



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

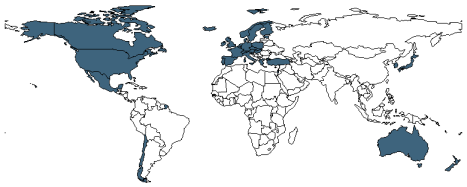


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

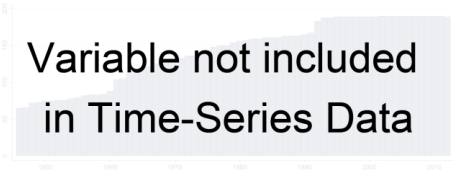
4.42.22 idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a candidate can spend? To limit the advantage of candidates with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that candidates are allowed to spend.

0. No
1. Yes



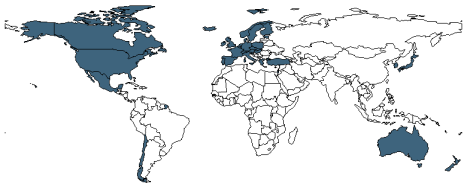
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



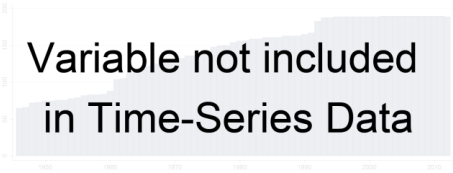
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.23 idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a political party can spend? To limit the advantage of political parties with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on political party activities and election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that political parties are allowed to spend.
0. No
1. Yes



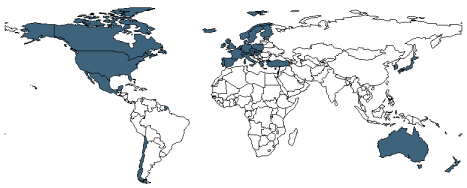
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



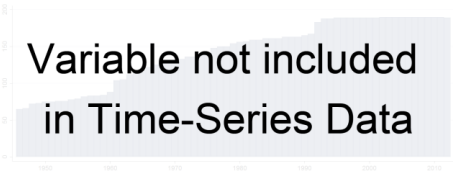
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.24 idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for candidates? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible candidates to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible candidates to make their message heard.
0. No
1. Yes



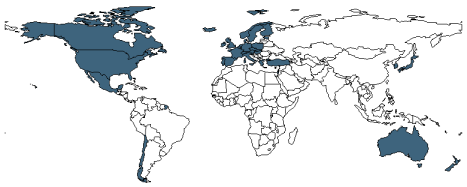
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



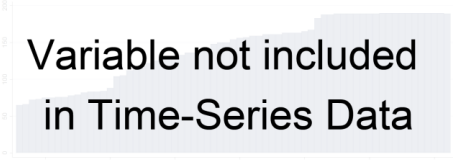
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.25 idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for political parties? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible political parties to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible political parties to make their message heard.
0. No
1. Yes



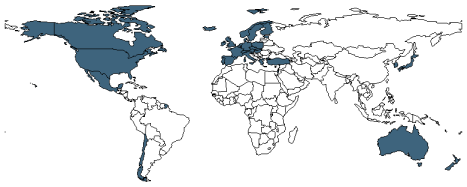
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



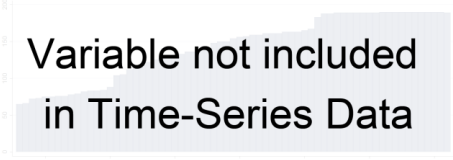
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.26 idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties

Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.
0. No
1. Yes



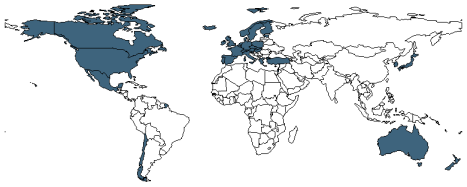
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



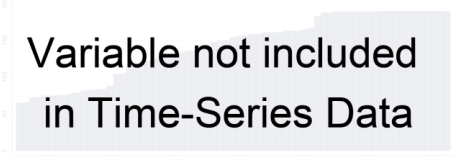
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.27 idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties

Are there provisions for direct public funding to political parties? A key question in many countries is whether monetary assistance is provided from the State to political parties (public funding). It is argued that such support can help smaller parties make their voice heard, strengthen the capacity of political parties and to level the electoral playing field.
0. No
1. Yes



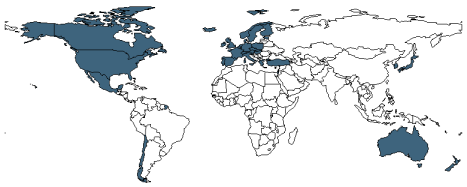
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



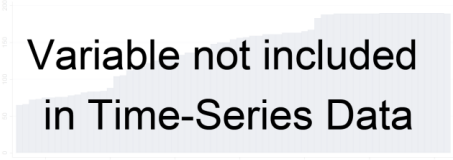
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.28 idea_pfpg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality

Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.
0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable



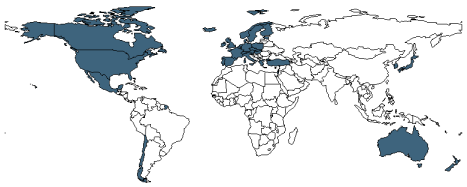
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



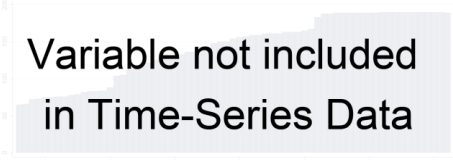
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.29 idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors

Must reports from political parties and/or candidates reveal the identity of donors? Some argue that in the interest of transparency the identity or all those making donations must be revealed in financial transports, whereas see this as an invasion of privacy. In some cases a compromise is reached by demanding that the identity of donors is revealed if the donations exceed a certain value.
0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable
3. Sometimes



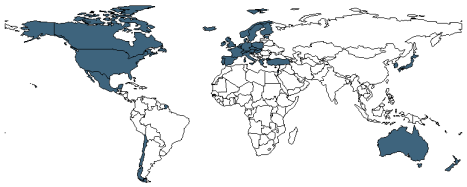
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



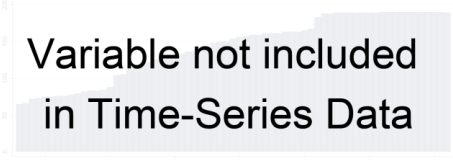
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.42.30 idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

Is information in reports from political parties and/or candidates to be made public? Even if political parties and/or candidates have to submit financial reports, full transparency is not achieved unless these reports (or the information therein) is made available to the public.
0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



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

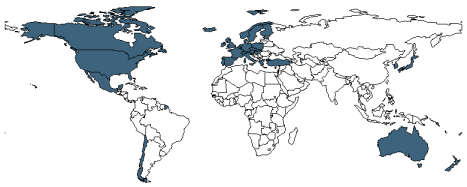
4.43 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://ghdx.healthdata.org/global-burden-disease-study-2013-gbd-2013-data-downloads` (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-14)

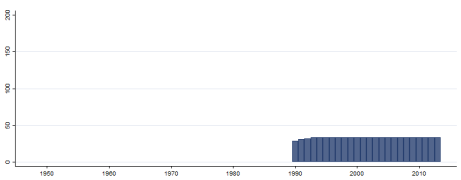
Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.43.1 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.



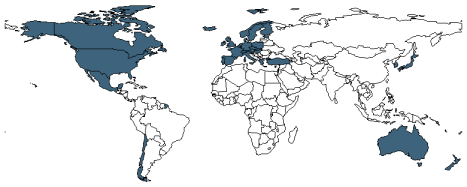
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



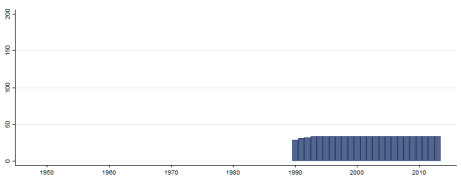
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 806 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.43.2 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.



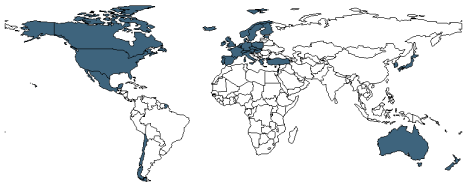
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



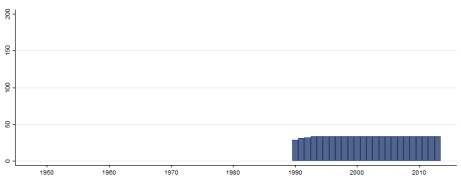
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 806 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.43.3 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.



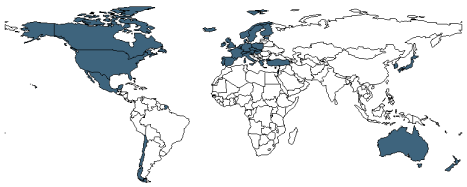
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



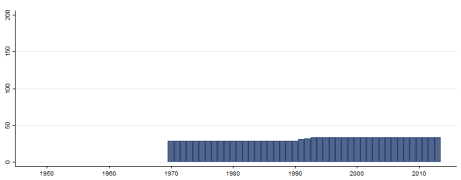
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 806 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.43.4 ihme_lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years.



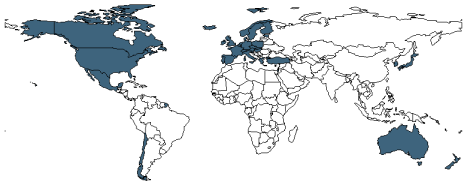
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



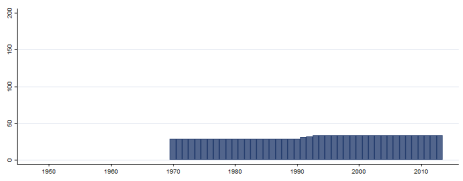
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.5 ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years.



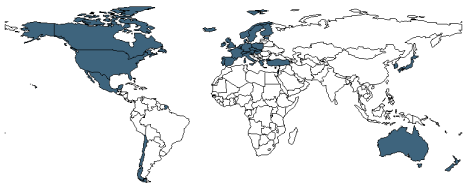
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



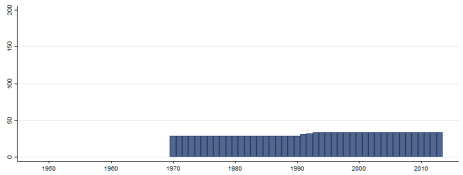
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.6 ihme_lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years.



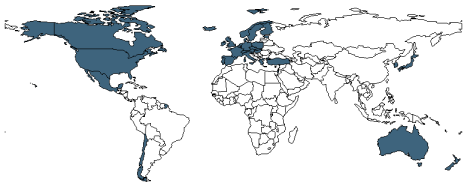
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



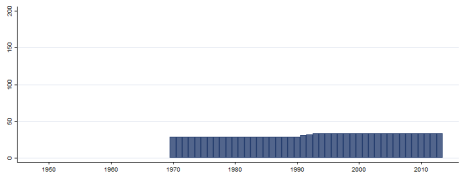
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.7 ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years.



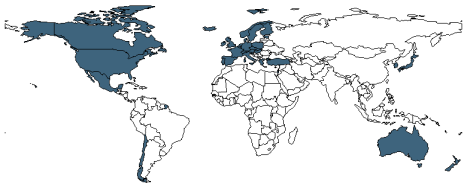
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



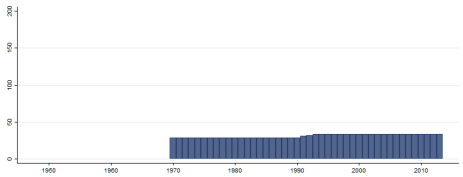
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.8 ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years.



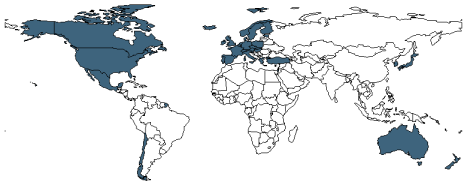
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



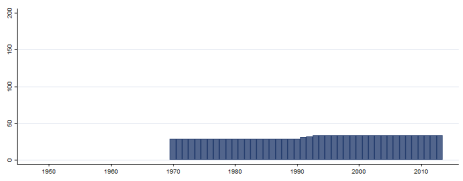
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.9 ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years.



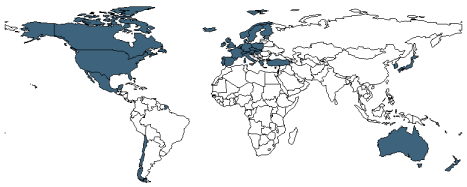
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



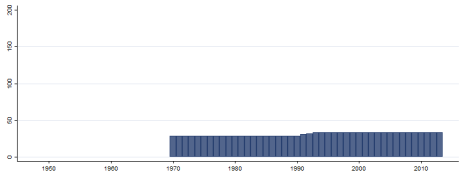
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.10 ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years.



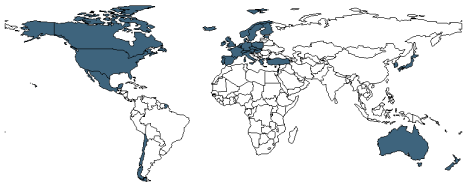
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



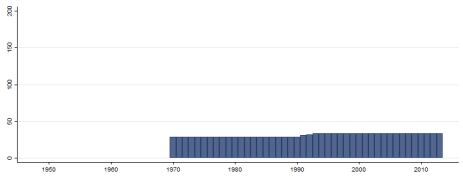
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.11 ihme_lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years.



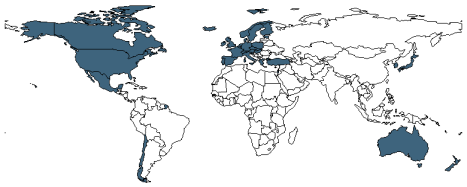
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



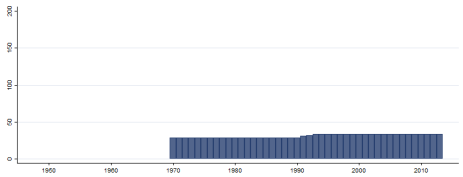
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.12 ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years.



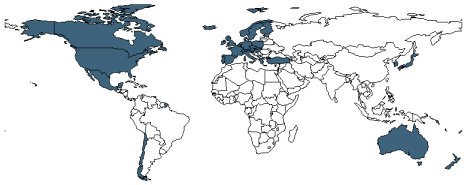
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



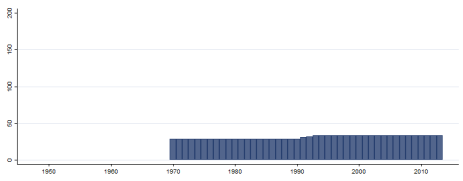
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.13 ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years.



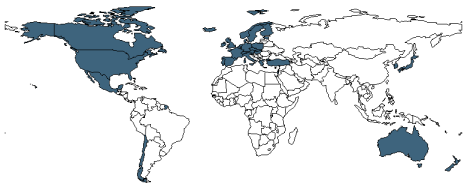
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



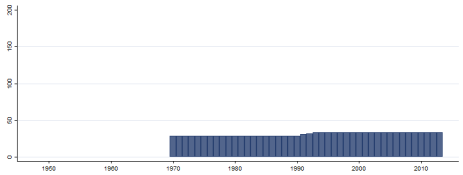
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.14 ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years.



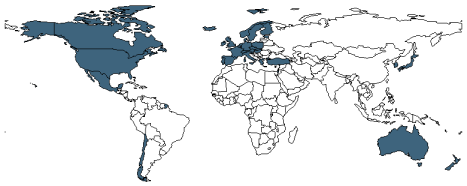
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



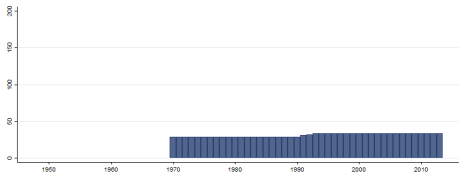
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.15 ihme_lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years.



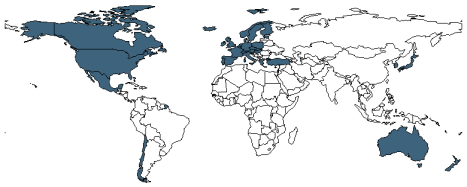
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



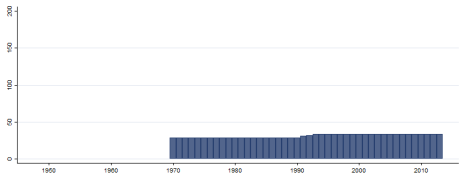
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.16 ihme_lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years.



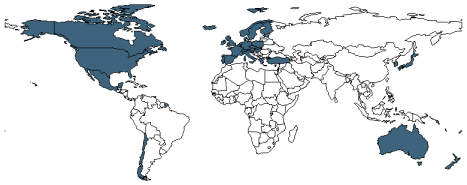
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



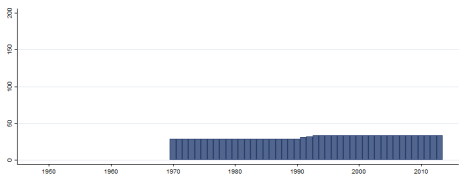
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.17 ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years.



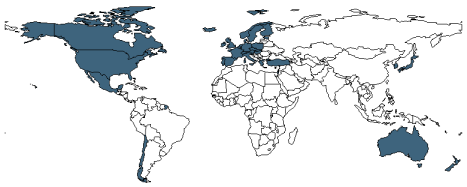
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



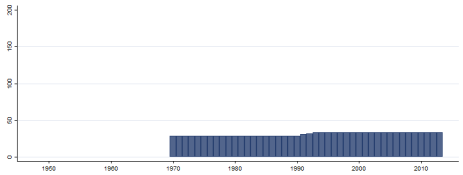
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.18 ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years.



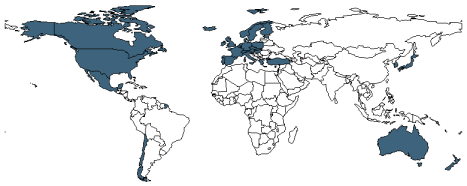
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



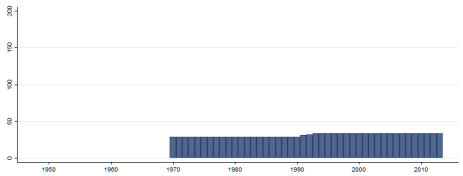
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.19 ihme_lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years.



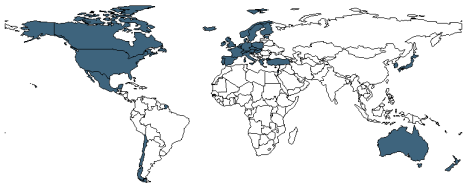
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



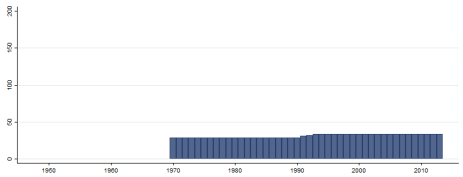
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.20 ihme_lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years.



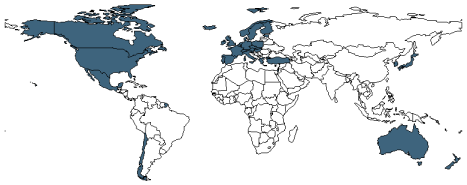
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



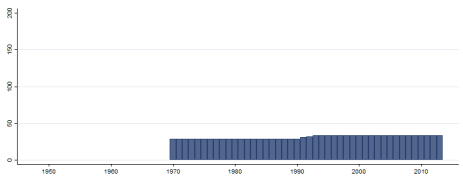
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.21 ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years.



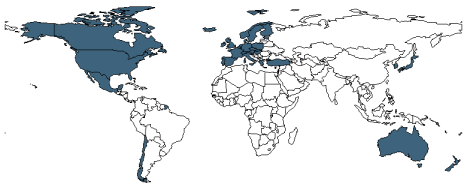
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



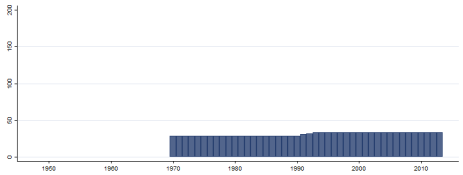
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.22 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years.



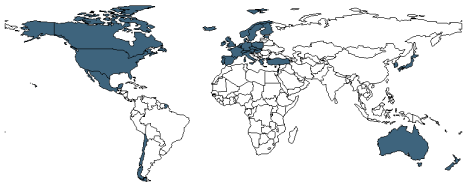
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



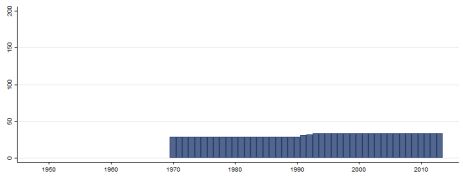
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.23 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years.



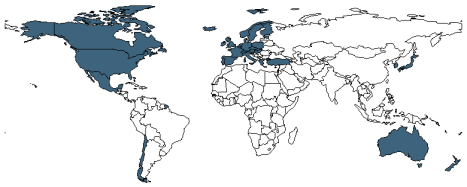
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



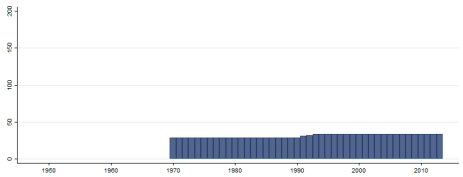
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.24 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years.



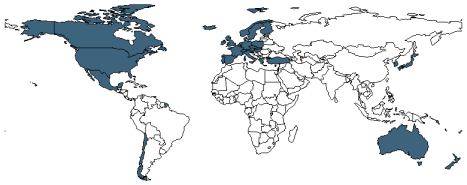
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



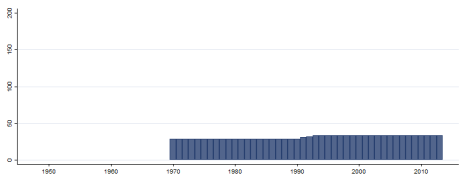
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.25 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years.



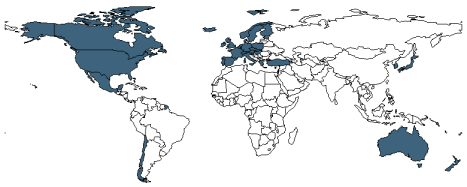
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



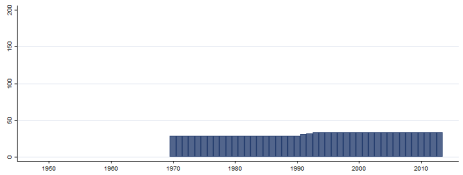
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.26 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years.



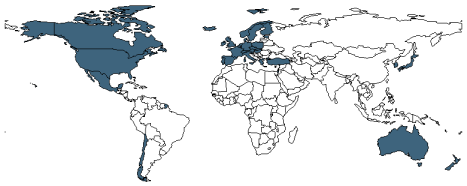
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



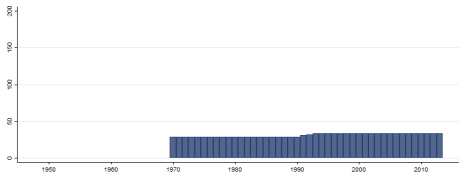
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.27 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years.



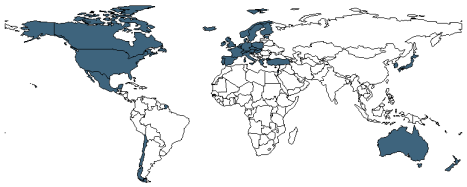
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



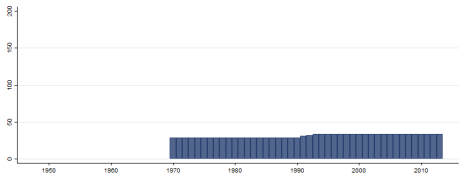
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.28 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years.



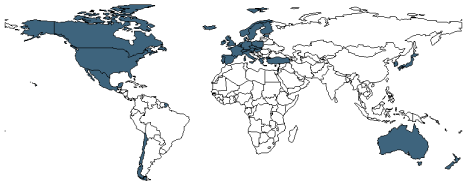
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



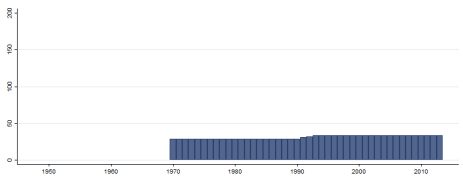
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.29 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years.



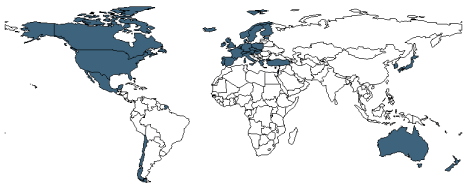
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



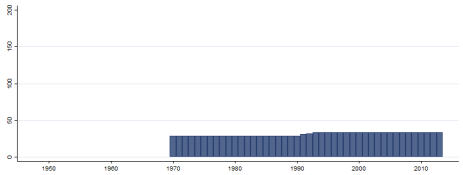
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.30 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years.



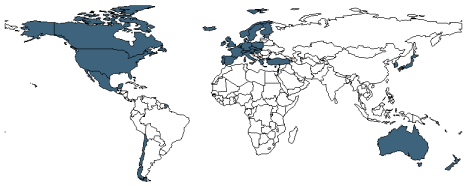
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



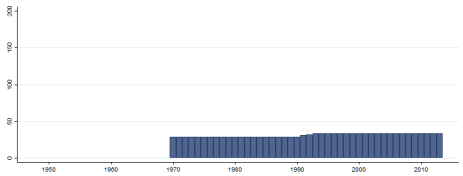
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.31 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years.



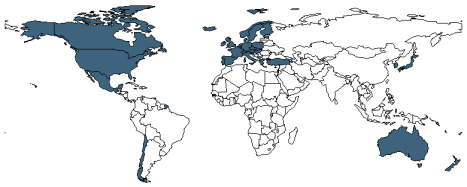
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



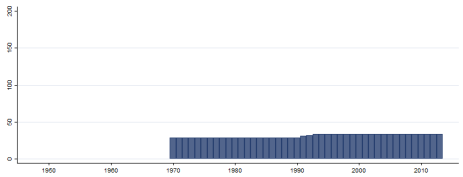
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.32 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years.



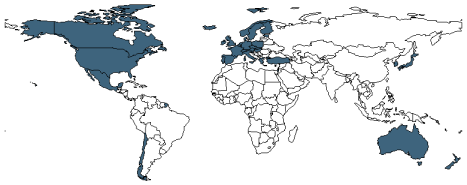
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



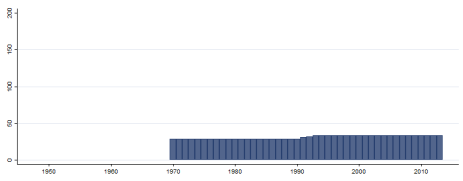
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.33 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years.



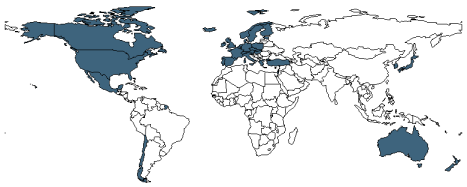
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



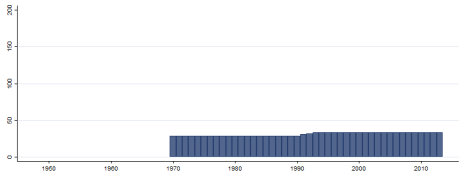
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.34 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years.



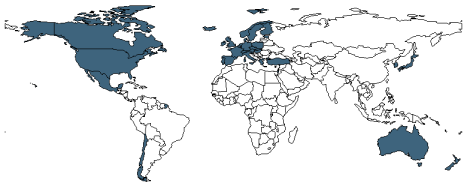
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



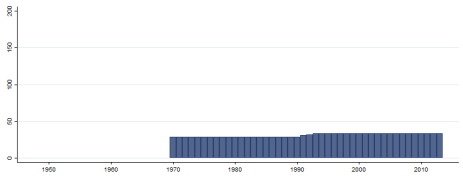
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.35 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years.



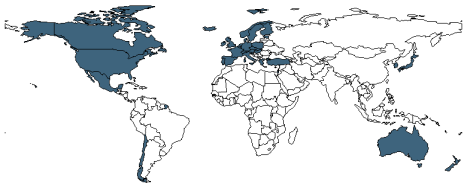
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



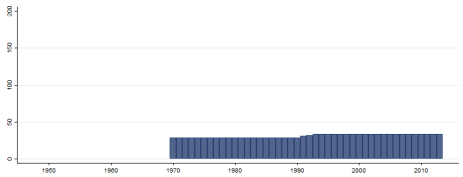
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.36 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years.



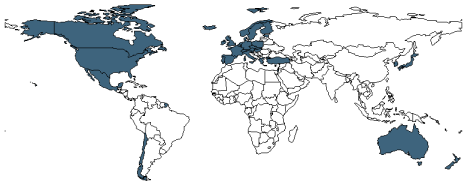
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



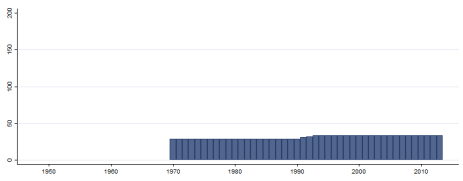
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.37 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years.



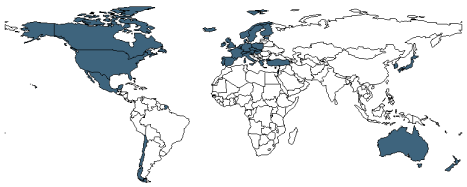
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



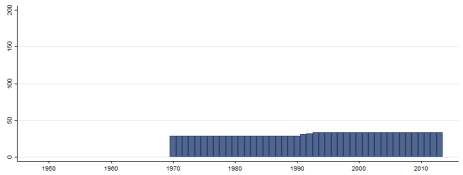
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.38 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years.



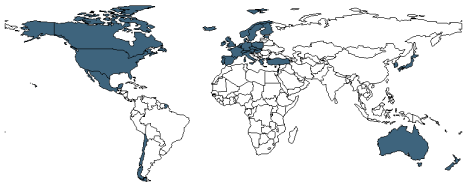
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



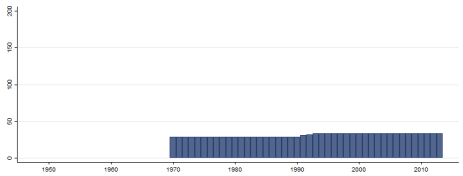
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.39 ihme_lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years.



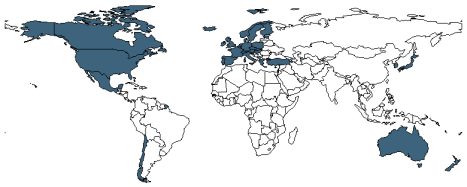
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



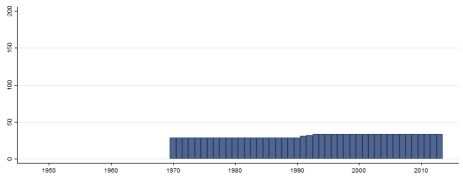
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.40 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years.



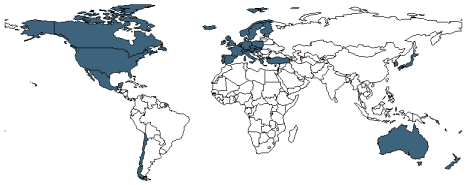
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



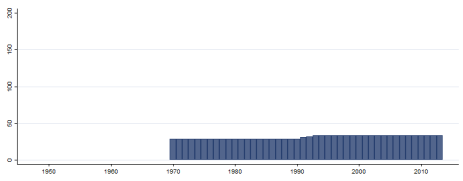
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.41 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years.



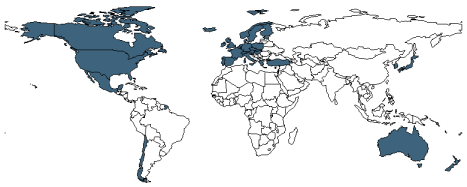
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



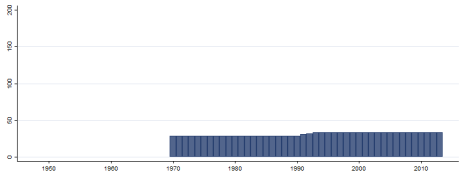
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.42 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years.



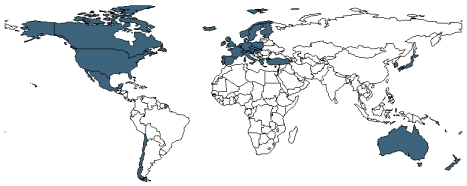
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



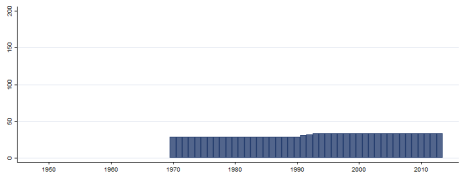
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.43 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years.



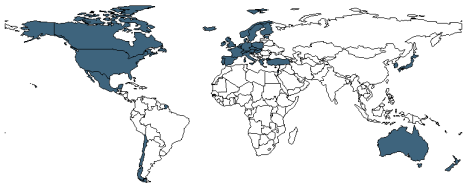
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



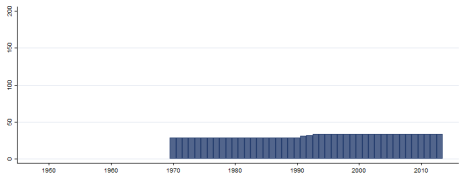
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.44 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years.



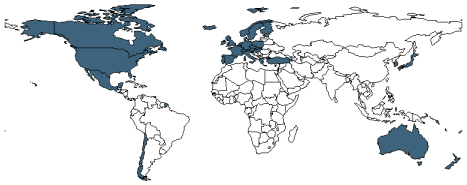
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



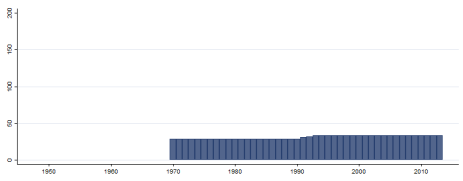
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.45 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years.



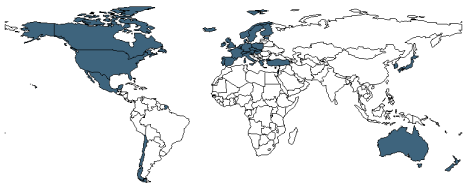
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



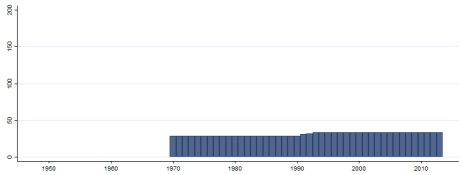
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.46 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years.



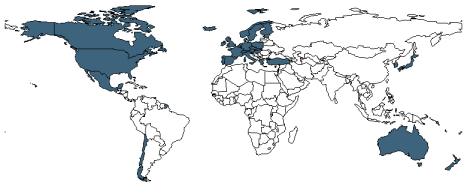
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



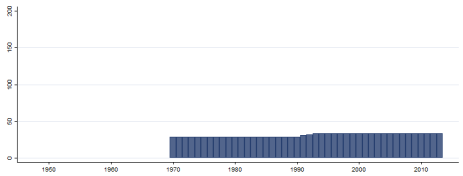
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.47 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years.



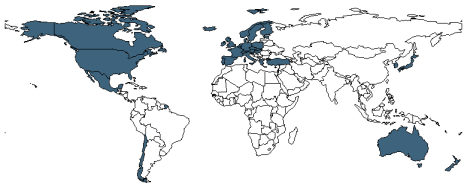
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



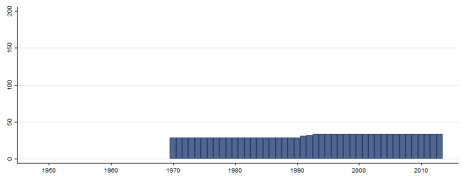
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.48 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years.



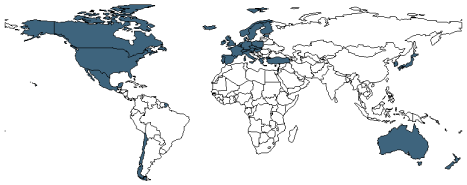
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



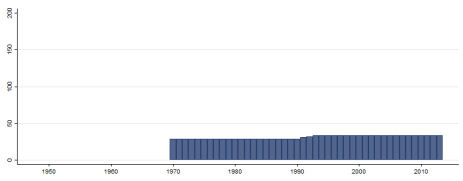
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.49 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years.



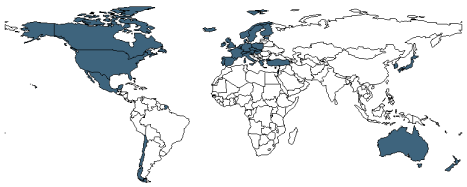
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



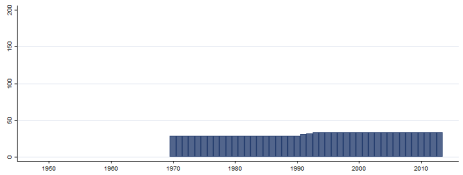
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.50 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years.



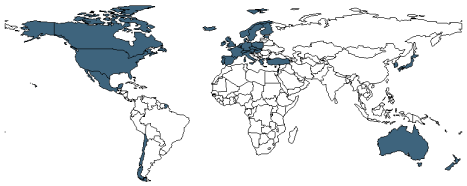
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



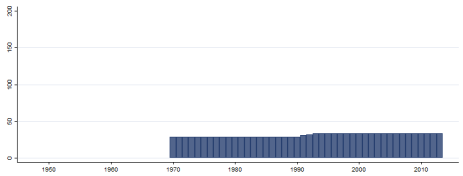
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.51 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years.



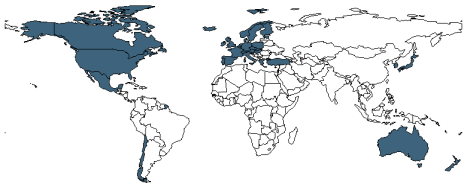
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



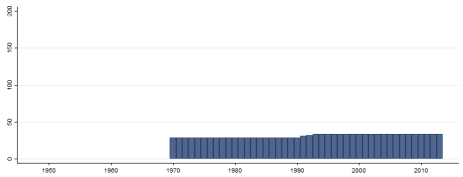
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.52 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years.



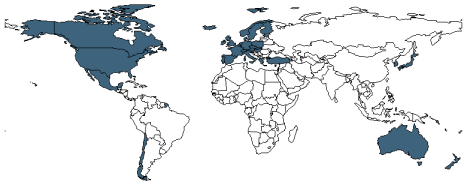
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



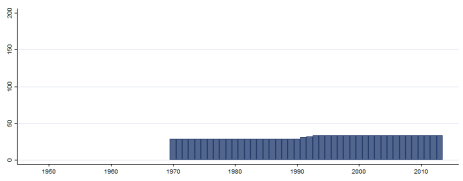
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.53 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years.



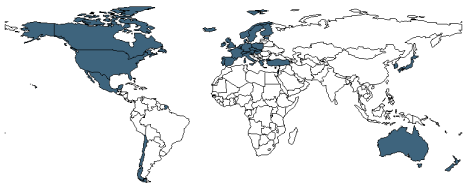
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



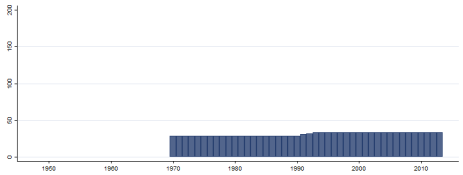
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.54 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years.



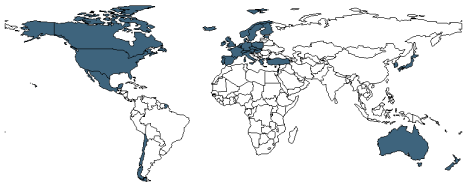
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



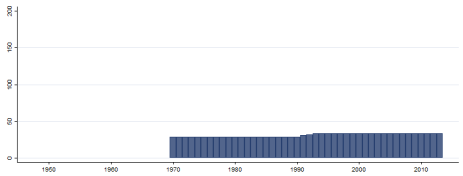
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.55 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years.



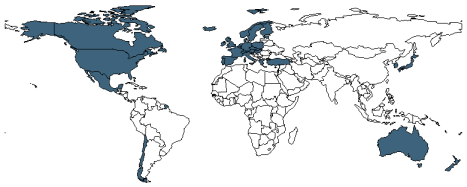
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



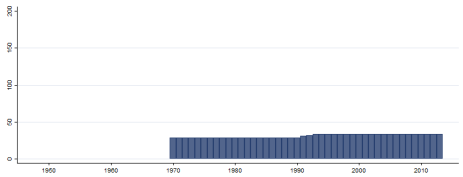
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.56 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years.



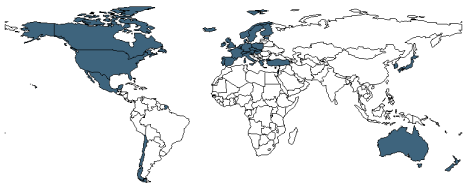
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



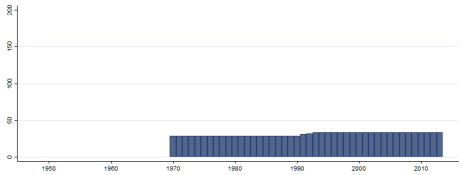
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.57 ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

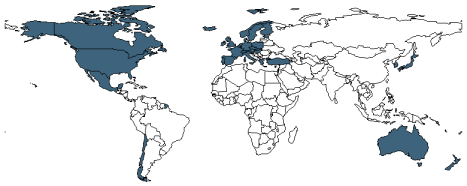
4.44 International Monetary Fund

`http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx`
(IMF, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

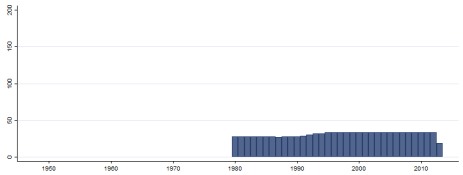
World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. Data are available from 1980 to the present, and projections are given for the next two years. Additionally, medium-term projections are available for selected indicators. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years.

4.44.1 imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP)

Current account balance (% of GDP).



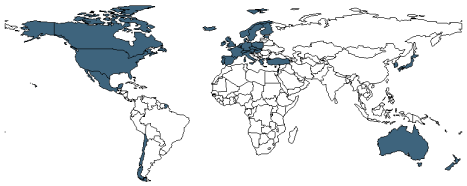
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



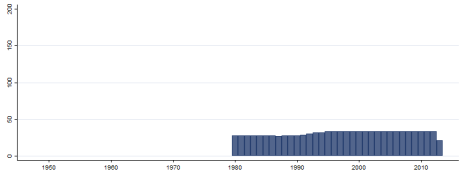
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1061 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.2 imf_abd Current account balance (US dollar)

Current account balance (US dollar).



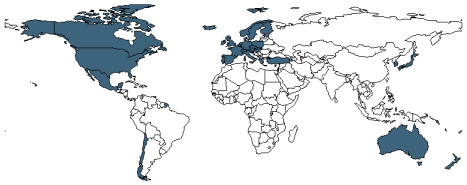
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



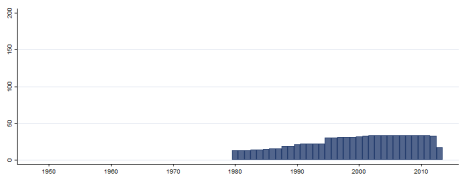
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.3 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP).



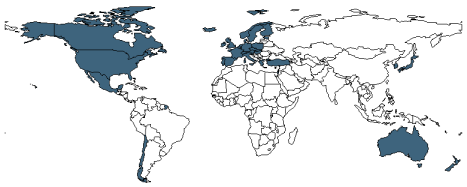
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



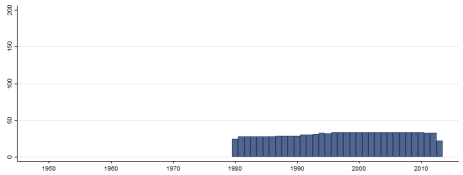
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.44.4 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of exports of goods (% change).



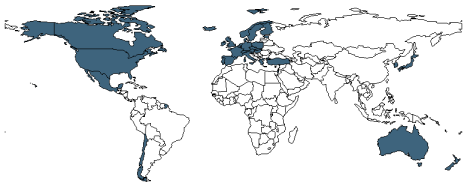
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



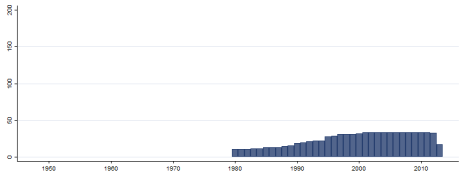
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.5 imf_gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

Government gross debt (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

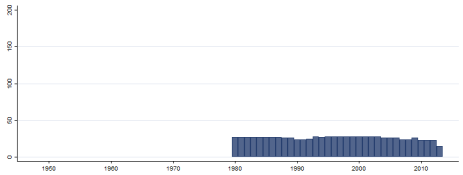


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.44.6 imf_gdp GDP (US dollar)

GDP (US dollar).

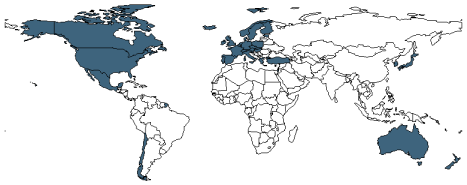
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

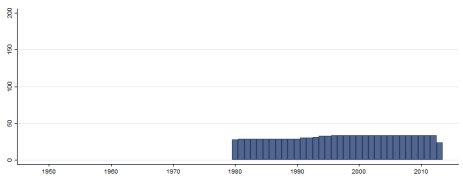


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 884 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.44.7 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%).



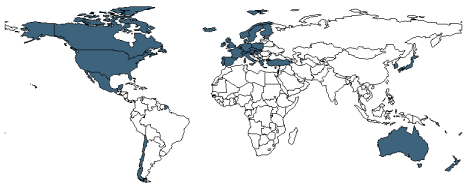


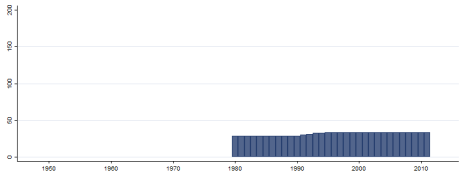
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1077 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.44.8 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%).



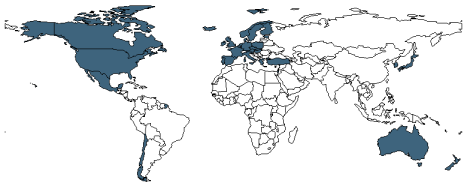


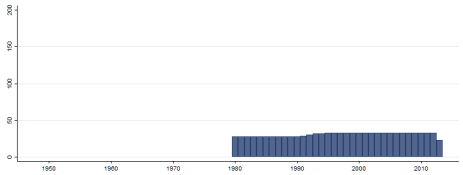
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1024 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.44.9 imf_gns Gross national savings (Percent of GDP)

Gross national savings (% of GDP).



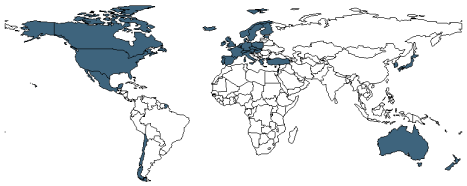


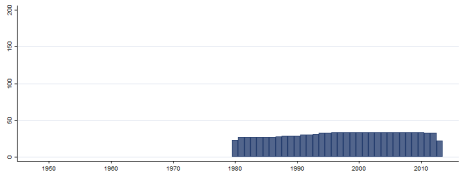
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.44.10 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (% change).



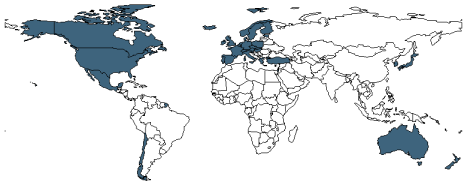


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

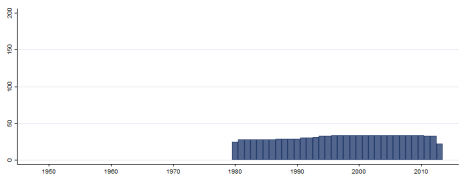
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1055 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.11 imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of Imports of goods (% change).



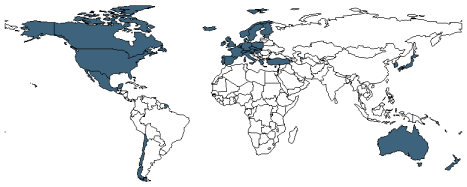
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



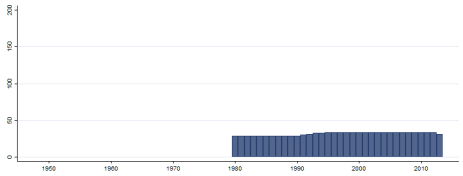
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1064 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.12 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation.



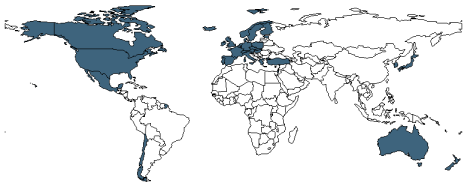
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



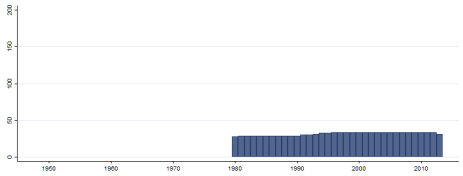
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1089 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.44.13 imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change)

Inflation (% change).



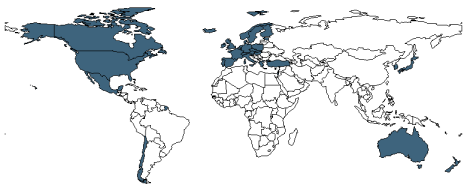
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



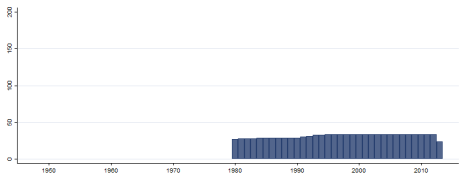
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1084 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.44.14 imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP)

Total investment (% of GDP).



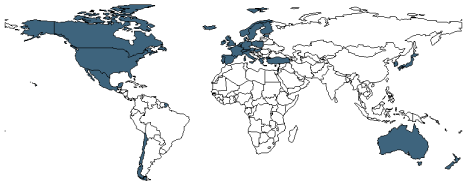
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



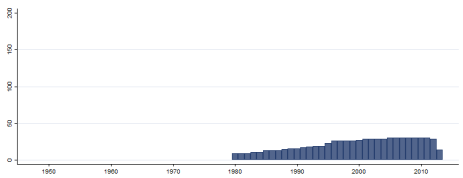
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1077 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.44.15 imf_nd Government net debt (Percent of GDP)

Government net debt (% of GDP).



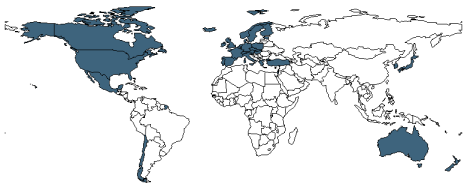
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



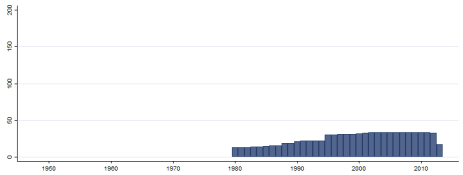
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.44.16 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP)

Government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP).



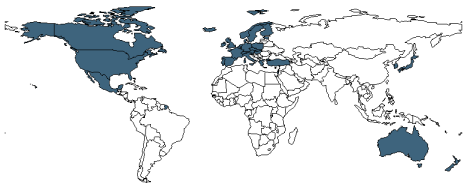
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



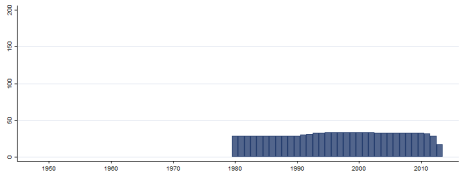
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.44.17 imf_pop Population

Population.



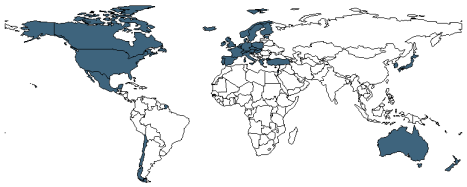
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



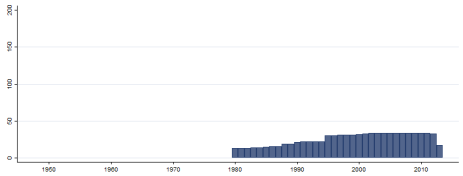
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1060 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.44.18 imf_rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP)

Government revenue (% of GDP).



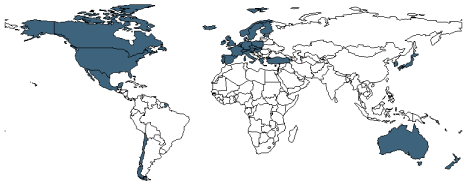
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



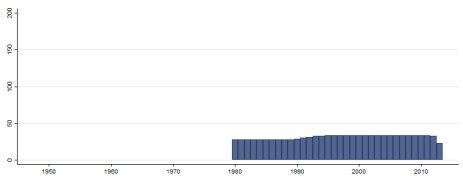
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.44.19 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1070 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

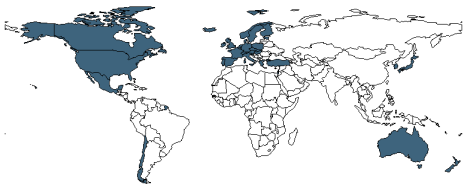
4.45 Inter-Parliamentary Union

`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

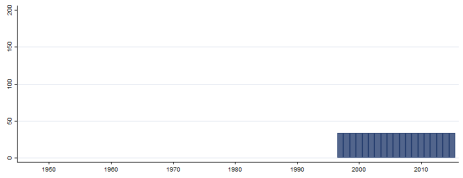
Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage 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.

4.45.1 ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House).



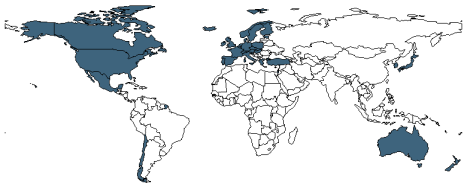
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



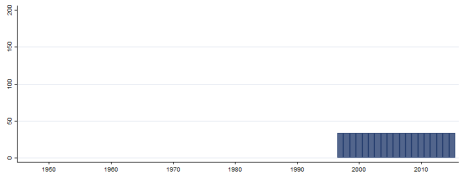
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.45.2 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House).



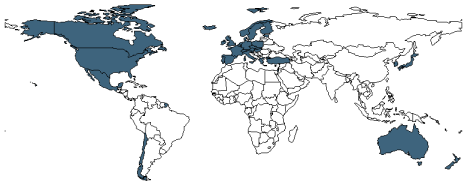
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



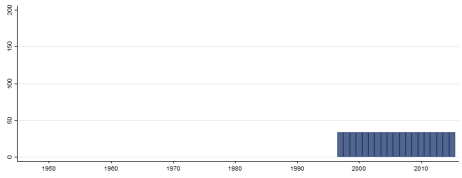
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.45.3 ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.46 Johnson & Wallack

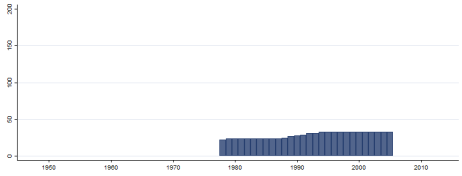
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901`
(Johnson & Wallack, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

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 el 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.

4.46.1 jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)

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

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



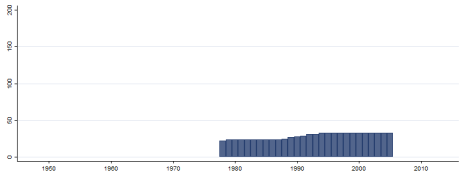
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.2 jw_avgpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool

variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

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

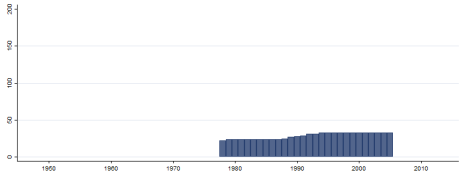


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

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

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

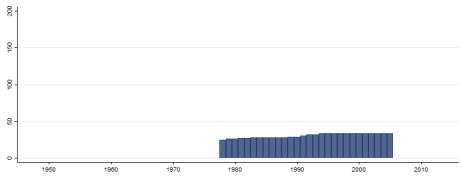
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.4 jw_bicameral Bicameral System

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

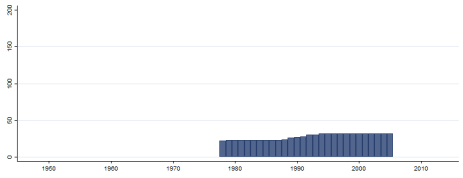


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 859 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.46.5 jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier

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

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

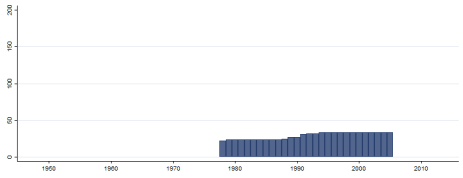


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 778 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.6 jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)

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

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

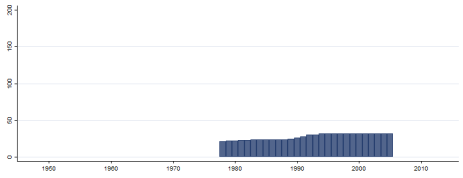


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 820 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.7 jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house)

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

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



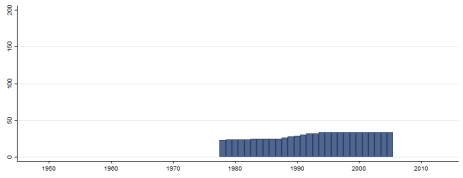
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 778 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.8 jw_legsize Number of Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



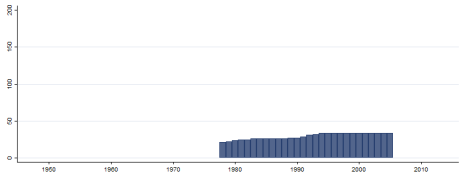
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 829 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.9 jw_mdist Average District Magnitude(lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



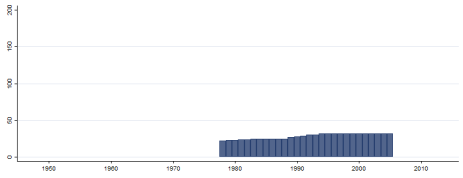
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 827 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.10 jw_multiround Runoff Elections

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



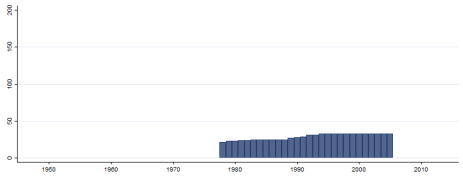
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 794 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.46.11 jw_multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



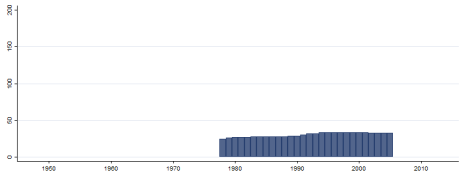
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 807 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.12 jw_oneparty Single Party System

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



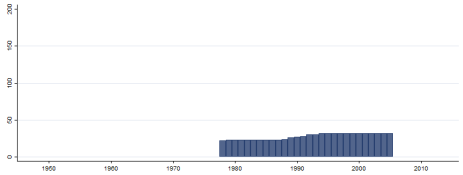
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 856 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.46.13 jw_persr Personalistic Tier

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



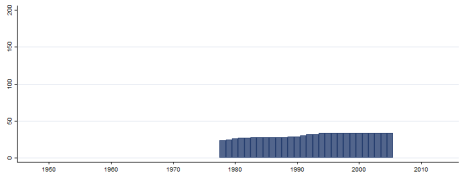
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 778 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.14 jw_propcoded Proportion Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



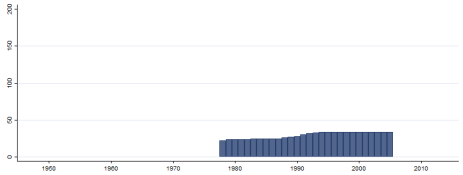
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 857 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



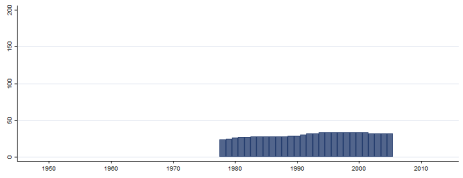
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 827 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.16 jw_propn Seats from a National District(lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



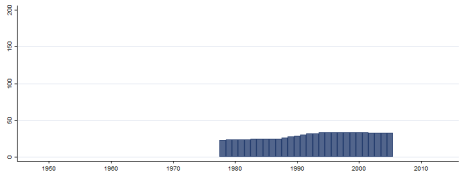
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



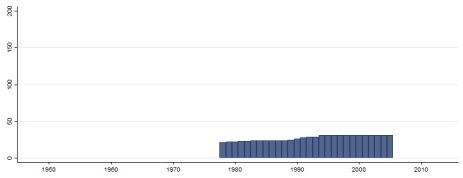
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 34 **n**: 825 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.46.18 jw_rank Rank Vote (lower/only house)

Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw_rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



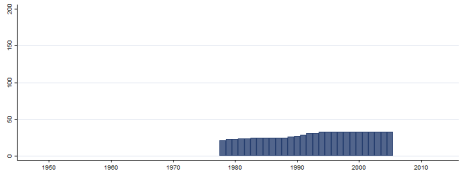
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 764 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.46.19 jw_tiervote Tiervote (lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

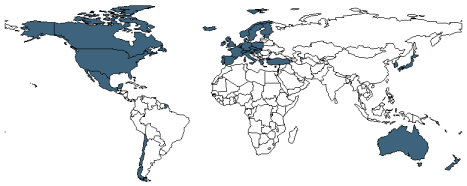
4.47 Kunčič

`https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research`
(Kunčič, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

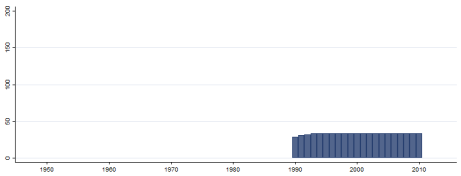
Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.47.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.



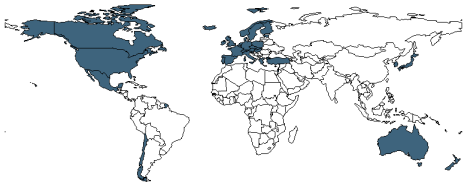
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



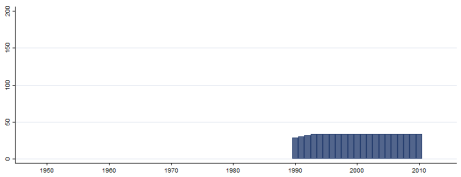
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 704 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.47.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).



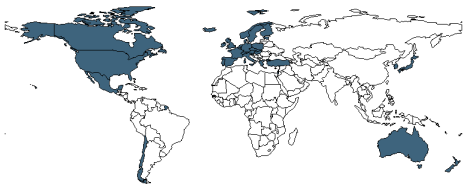
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



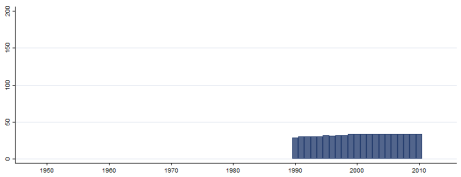
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.47.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).



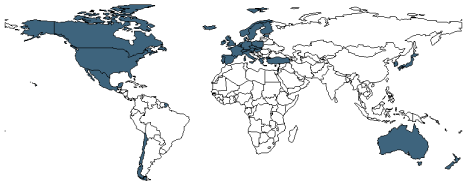
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



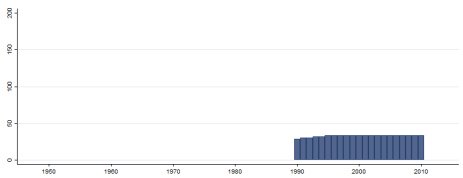
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).



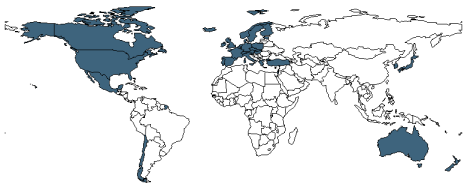
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



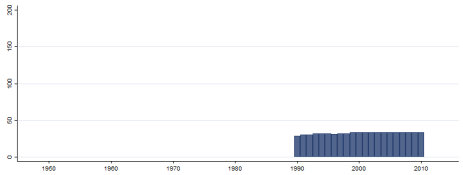
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 697 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.47.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).



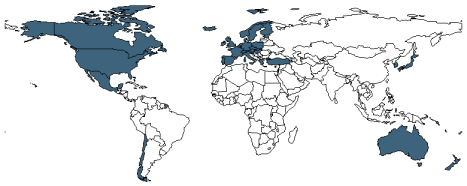
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



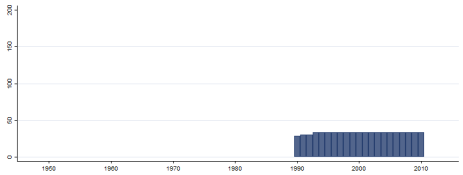
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 688 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).



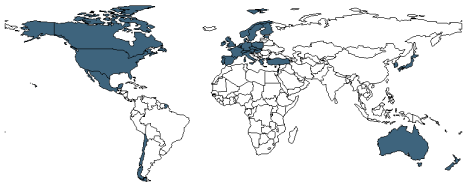
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



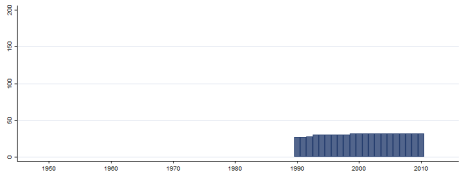
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 701 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.47.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).



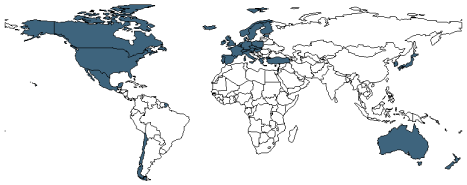
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



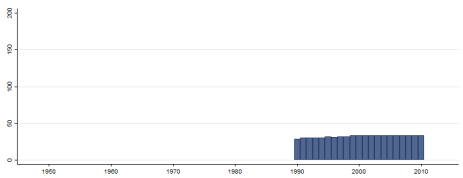
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



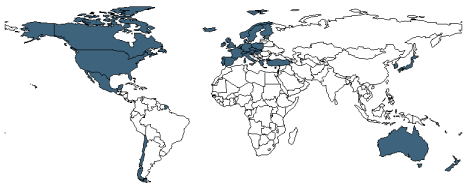
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



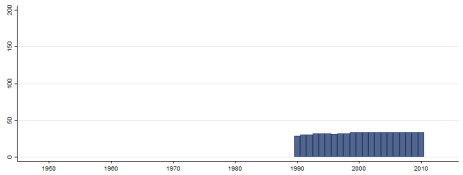
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.9 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



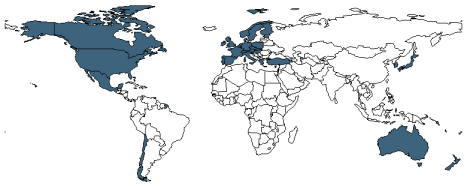
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



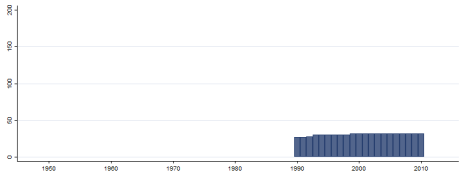
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 688 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.10 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.48 Angus Maddison

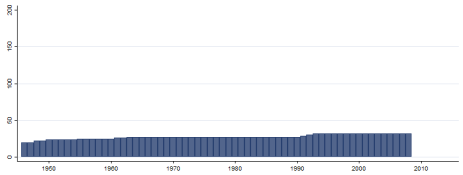
`http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm`
(Bolt & Zanden, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2014). The Maddison Project: collaborative research on historical national accounts. The Economic History Review, 67 (3): 627-651.

4.48.1 mad_gdp GDP levels (million)

GDP levels (million): GDP levels in million 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).

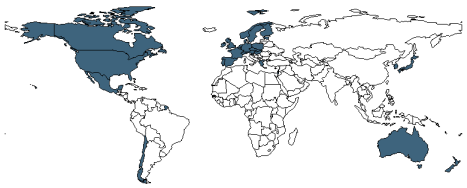
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



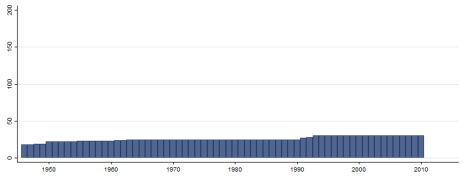
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 32 **n**: 1733 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.48.2 mad_gdppc GDP per Capita

GDP per Capita in 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).



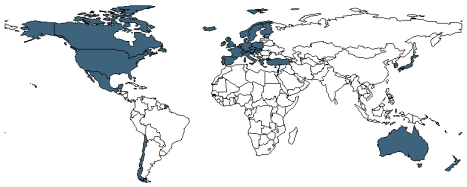
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30



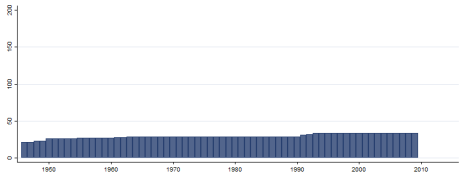
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 1665 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.48.3 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 1889 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 56

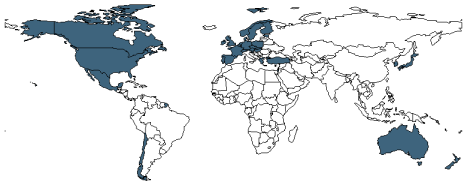
4.49 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

`http://hyde.research.yale.edu/nelda/#contact`
(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-11)

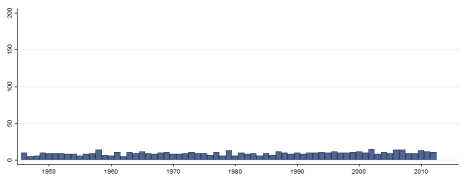
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.49.1 nelda_fme First Multiparty Election

This indicates when a country is newly independent is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multi-party elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.



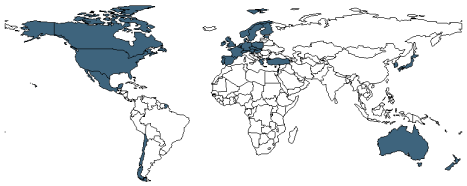
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



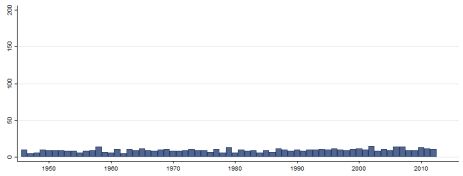
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.2 nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election

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.



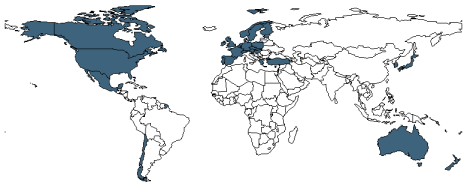
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



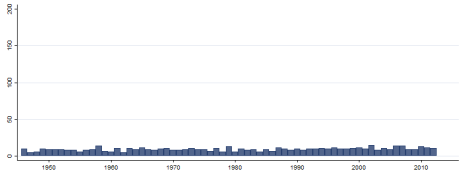
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.3 nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal

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.



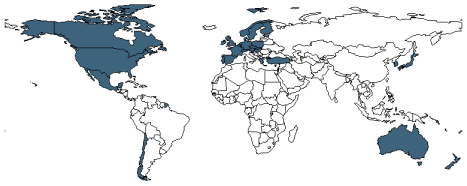
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



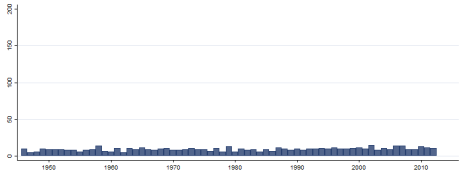
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.4 nelda_noe Number of Elections, Total

The number of Elections during the yeat (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).



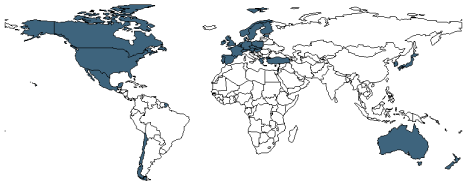
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



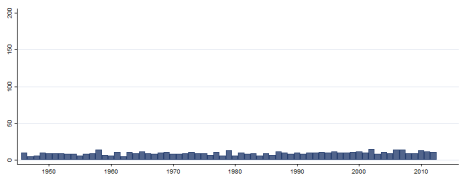
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.5 nelda_noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.



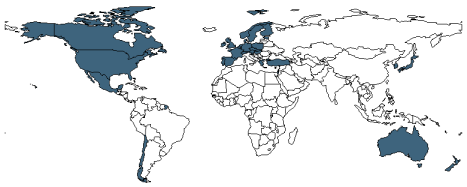
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



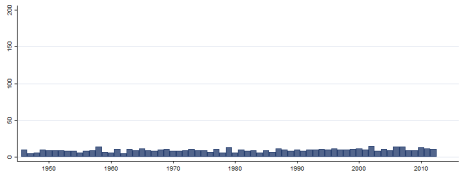
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.6 nelda_noee Number of Elections, Executive

Number of executive elections during the year.



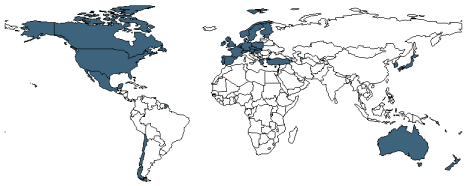
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



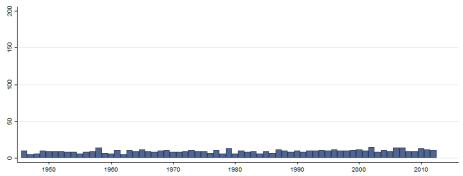
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.7 nelda_noel Number of Elections, Legislative

Number of legislative elections during the year.



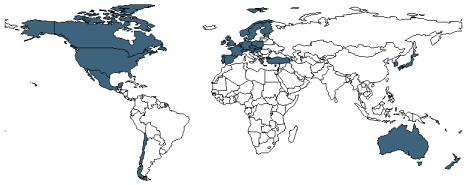
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



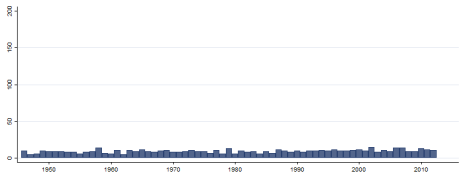
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.8 nelda_oa Was Opposition Allowed

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.



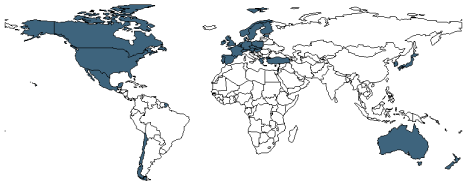
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



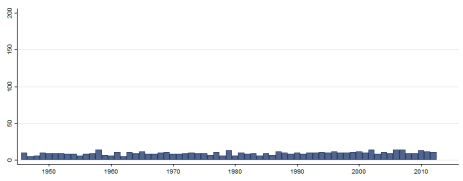
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.9 nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election

If so, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.



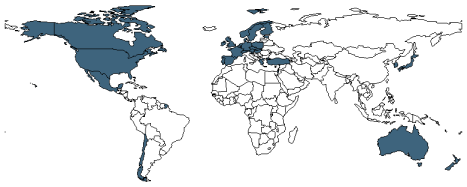
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



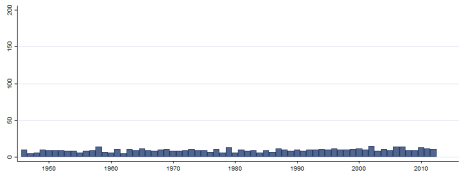
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.49.10 nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50 Pippa Norris

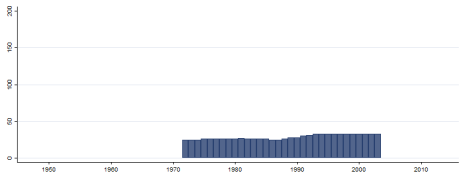
`http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`
(Norris, 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-21)

Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time?series Dataset This data-set 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 code-book for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication data-set used in the book, Driving Democracy.

4.50.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:
1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

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

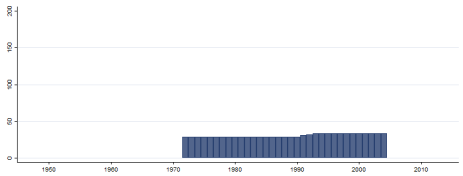


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2003
N: 33 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.50.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:
1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

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

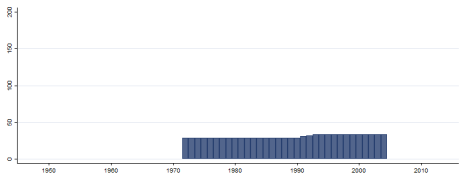


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 34 **n**: 1022 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.50.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:
1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions

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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 34 **n**: 1022 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 30

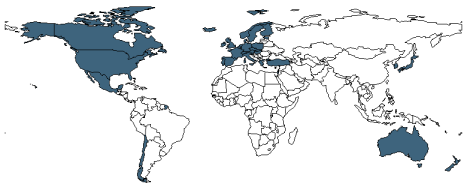
4.51 Natural Resource Management Index

`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`
(Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

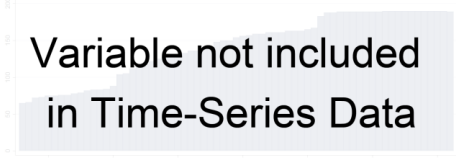
Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI), 2011 Release is a composite index for 174 countries derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality. The 2011 release of the NRMI includes a consistent time series of NRMIs for 2006 to 2011. In addition, the 2011 release includes two new indicators that will eventually supplant the NRMI: a Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) that is solely composed of the eco-region protection indicator, and a Child Health Indicator (CHI), which is an unweighted average of the proximtiy-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.51.1 nrpi_ecoprot Ecoregion protection

Eco-Region Protection assesses whether a country is protecting at least 10% of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection.



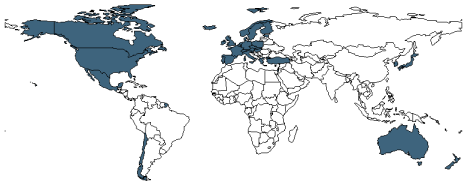
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



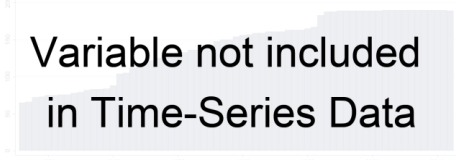
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.51.2 nrpi_nrmi Natural Resource Management Index

The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) is a composite index derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



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

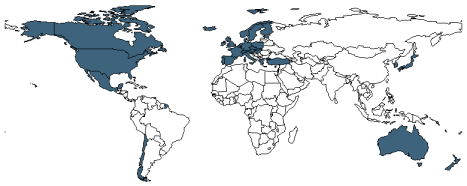
4.52 Nunn and Puga (2012)

`http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/`
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-22)

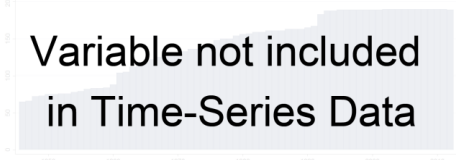
Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.52.1 nunn_desert % 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

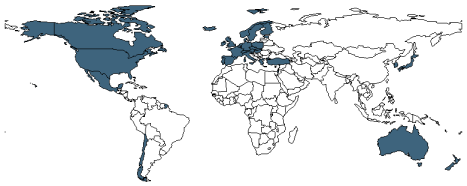


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

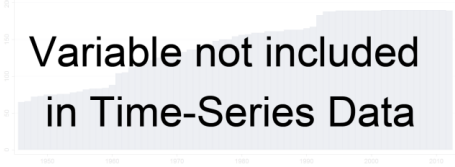
4.52.2 nunn_dist_coast Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km.)

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.



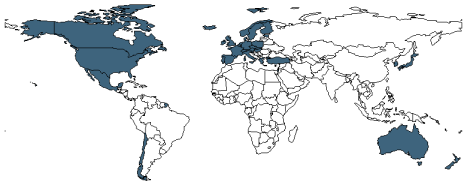
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



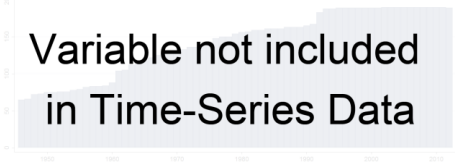
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.52.3 nunn_near_coast % Within 100 km. of ice-free coast

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100km of the nearest ice-free coast.



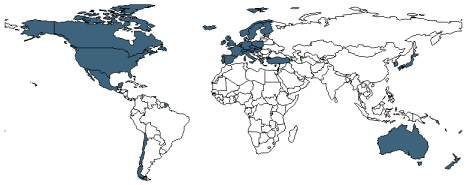
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

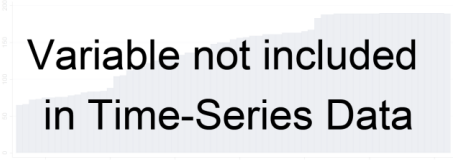


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.52.4 nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts.The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance betNunn and Pugaen two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness - or the average of any other variable - for each country, Nunn and Puga Nunn and Pugaigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries - for this and other variables - using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which Nunn and Puga have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.



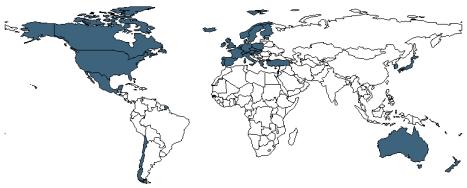


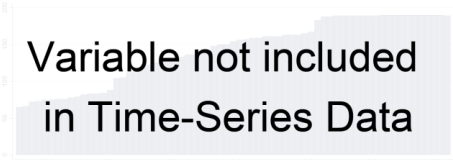
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

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

4.52.5 nunn_tropical % Tropical climate

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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

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

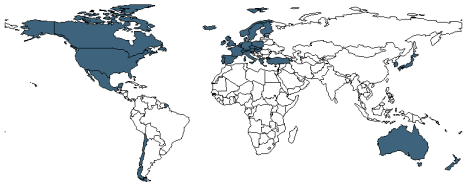
4.53 OECD

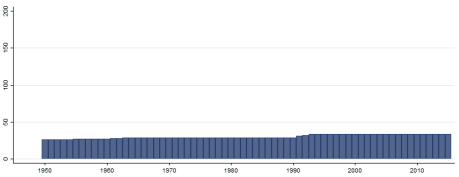
`http://stats.oecd.org/#`
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-10)

Country Statistical Profiles A selection of variables from Country Statistical Profiles.

4.53.1 oecd_ageing_t1a Youth Population (Under the Age of 15)

Youth population (under the age of 15).



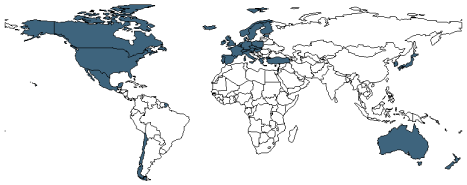


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

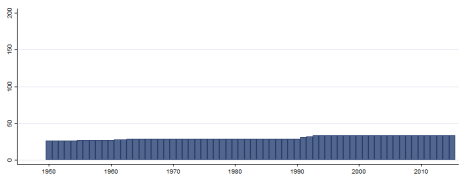
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2005 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.53.2 oecd_ageing_t1b Elderly Population (Age 65 and Over)

Elderly population (age 65 and over).



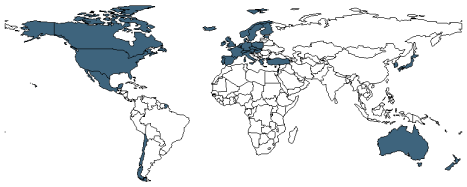
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



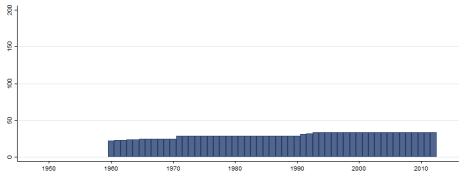
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2005 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.53.3 oecd_airqty_t1 CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.



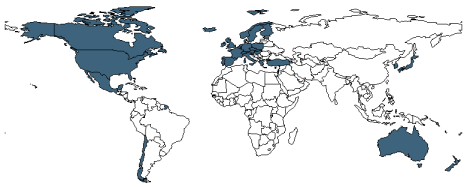
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



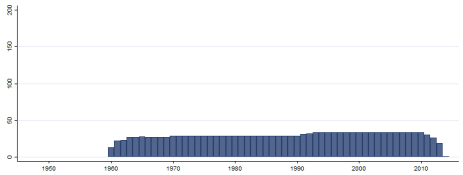
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.53.4 oecd_alcohol_g1 Alcohol Consumption Among Population Aged 15 and Over

Alcohol consumption among population aged 15 and over.



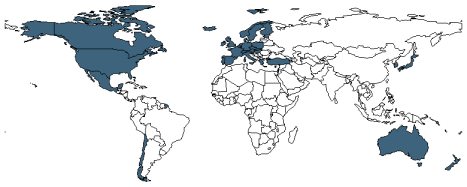
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



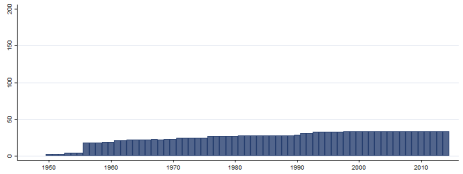
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1608 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.53.5 oecd_cpi_t1 CPI: All Items

CPI: all items.



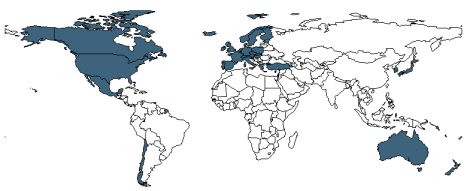
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



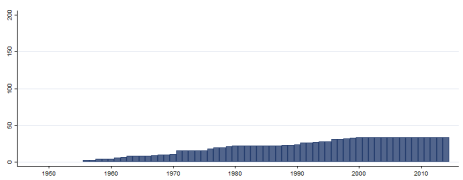
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1680 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.53.6 oecd_cpi_t2 CPI: All Items Non Food Non Energy

CPI: all items non food non energy.



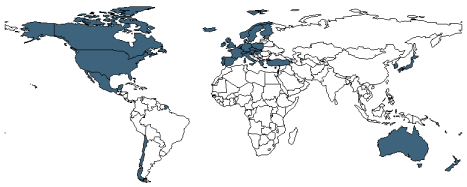
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



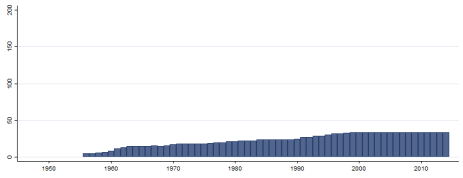
Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.53.7 oecd_cpi_t3a CPI: Food

CPI: food.



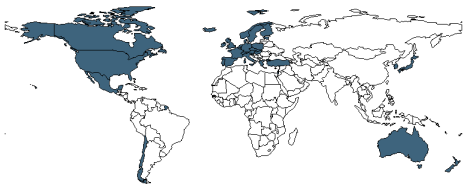
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



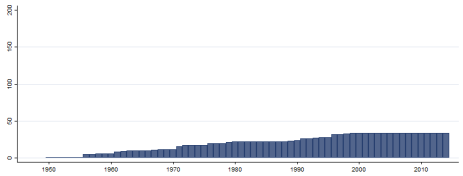
Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.53.8 oecd_cpi_t3b CPI: Energy

CPI: energy.



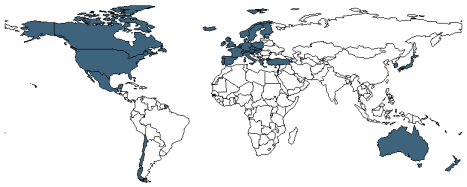
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



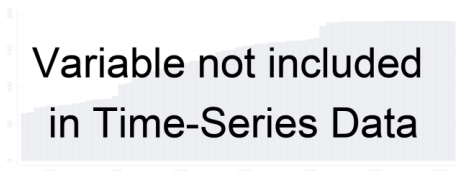
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1324 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.53.9 oecd_disclosure_g2 Disclosure of Private Interests and Public Availability of Information

Level of disclosure of private interests and public availability of information.



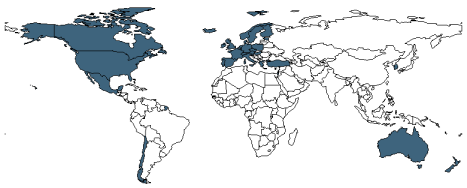
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



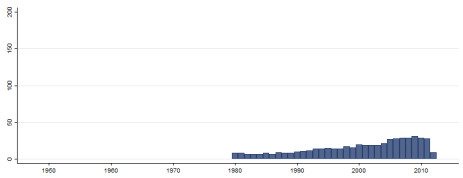
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.10 oecd_doctor_g2a General Practitioners (% of Total Physicians)

General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians.



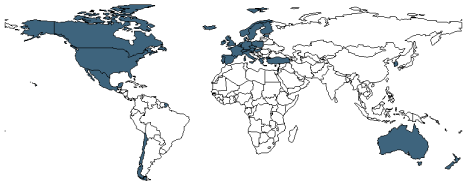
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



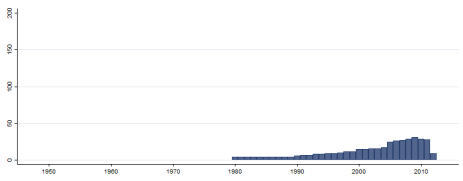
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 522 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.53.11 oecd_doctor_g2b Specialists (% of Total Physicians)

Specialists as a percentage of total physicians.



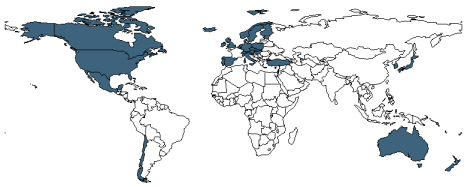
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



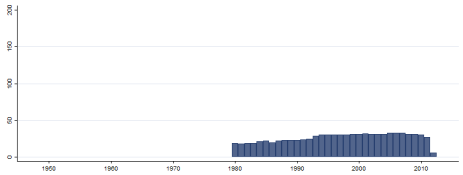
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53.12 oecd_doctor_g3 Medical Graduates

Medical graduates.



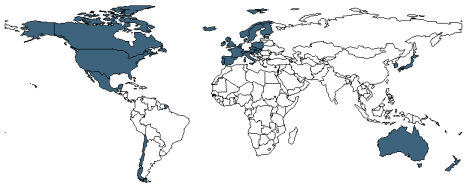
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



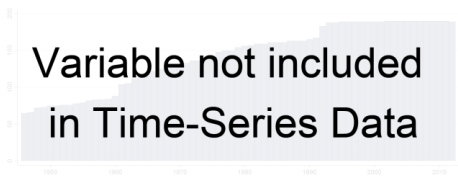
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 868 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.13 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1a Expenditures on Tertiary Education Institutions, per Student

Expenditures on tertiary education institutions, spending per student.



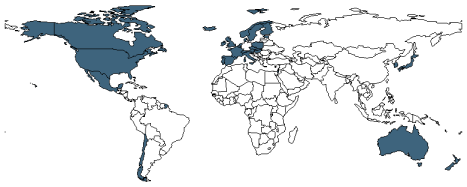
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30



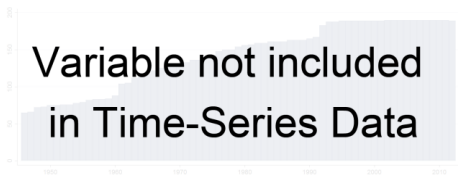
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.14 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1b Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, index.



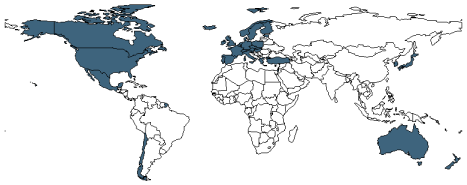
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30



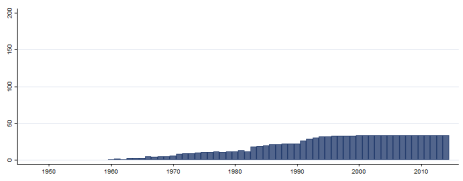
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.15 oecd_emplage_t1a Employment Rate: Age 15-24

Employment rates for age group 15-24.



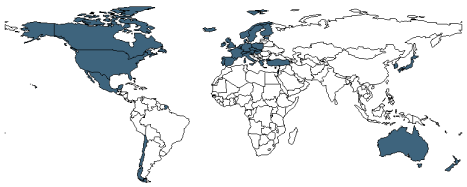
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



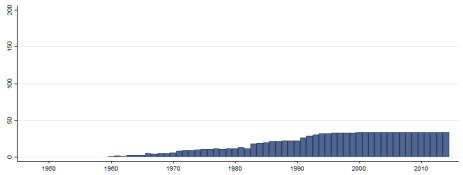
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.16 oecd_emplage_t1b Employment Rate: Age 25-54

Employment rates for age group 25-54.



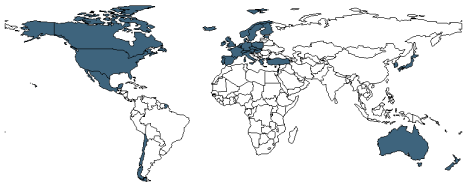
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



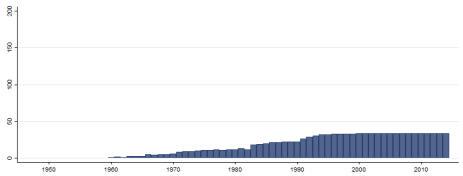
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.17 oecd_emplage_t1c Employment Rate: Age 55-64

Employment rates for age group 55-64.



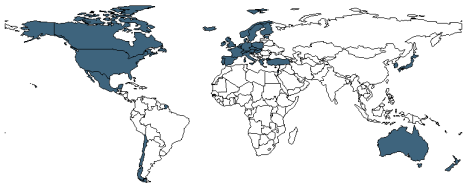
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



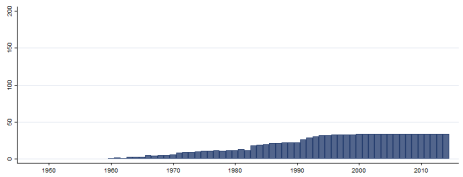
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.18 oecd_emplgndr_t1 Employment Rate

Employment rates: total.



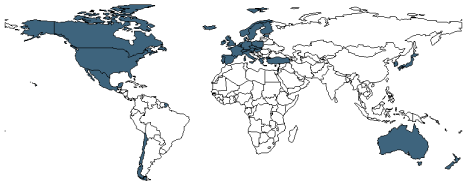
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



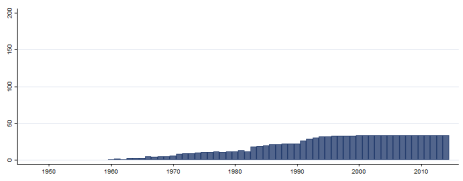
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.19 oecd_emplgndr_t2 Employment Rate: Men

Employment rates: men.



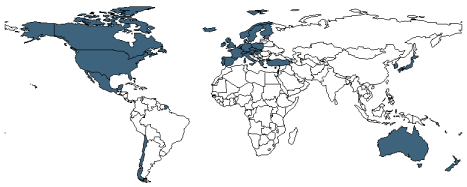
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



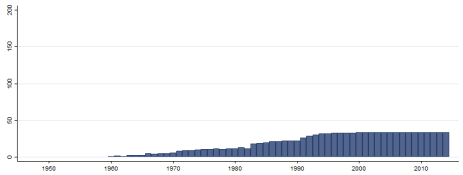
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.20 oecd_emplgndr_t3 Employment Rate: Women

Employment rates: women.



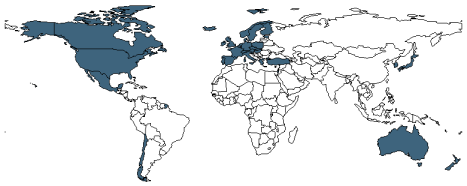
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



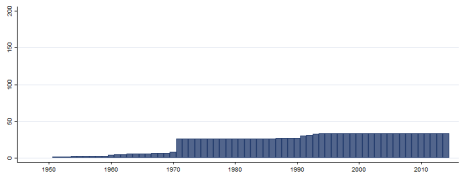
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.53.21 oecd_evogdp_t1 Real GDP Growth

Real GDP growth.



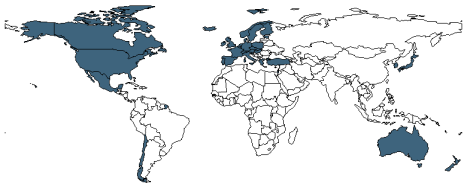
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



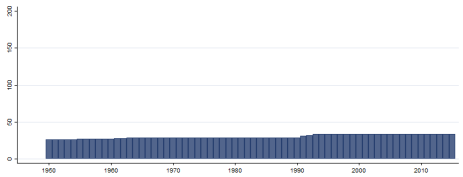
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.53.22 oecd_evopop_t1 Population

Population levels.



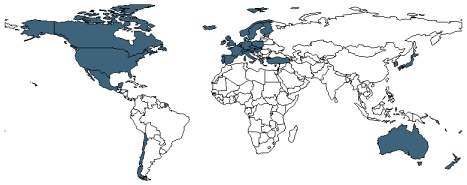
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



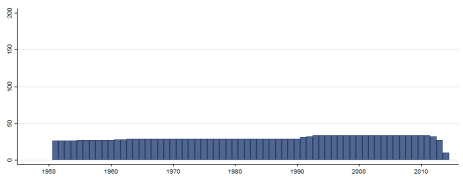
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 2005 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.53.23 oecd_evopop_t2 Population Growth Rates

Population growth rates.



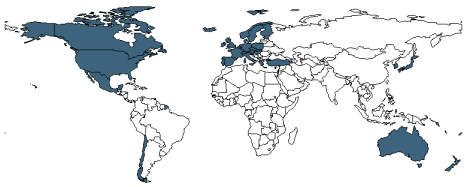
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



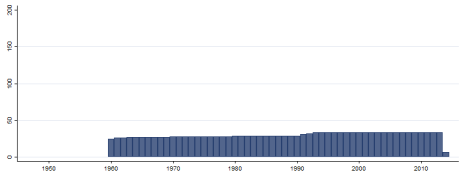
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1912 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.53.24 oecd_evopop_t3 Total Fertility Rates

Total fertility rates.



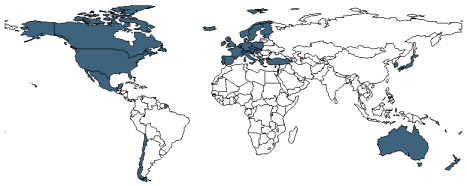
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



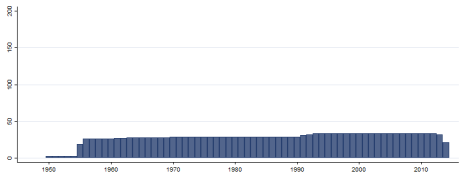
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1649 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.53.25 oecd_evopop_t4 Working Age Population

Working age population.



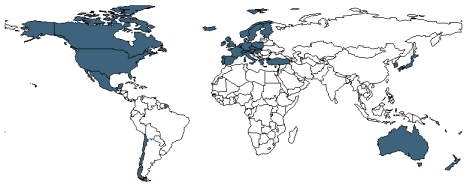
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



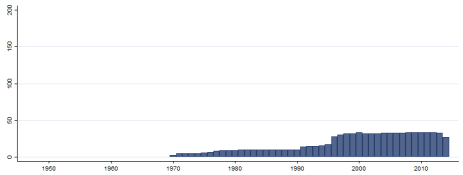
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1819 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.53.26 oecd_evova_t1a Real Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Real value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



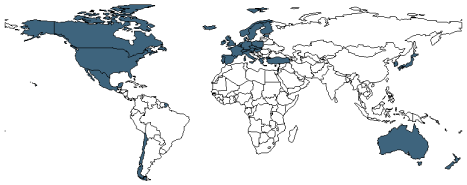
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



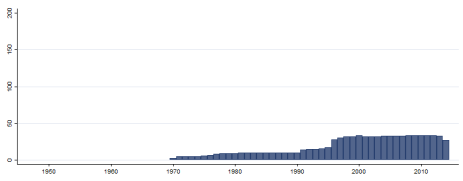
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.53.27 oecd_evova_t1b Real Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Real value added in industry, including energy.



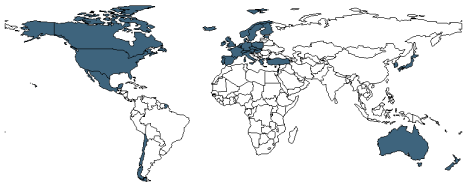
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



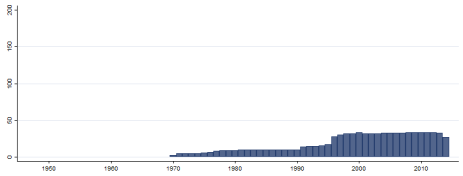
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.53.28 oecd_evova_t1d Real Value Added in Construction

Real value added in construction.



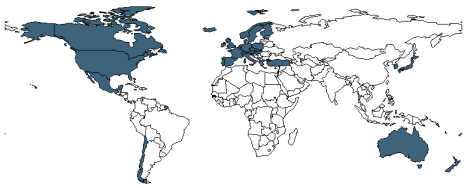
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



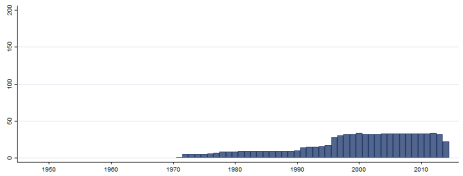
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.53.29 oecd_evova_t1e Real Value Added in Distributive Trade, Repairs, Transport and other

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and other.



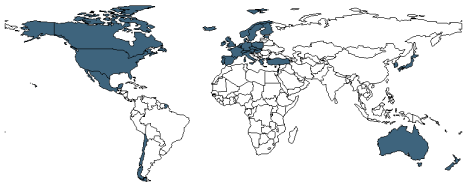
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



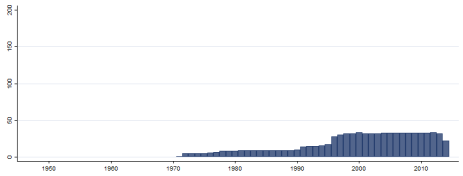
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.53.30 oecd_evova_t1f Real Value Added in Financial & Insurance Activ., Real Estate & other

Real value added in financial and insurance activities, real estate activities and other.



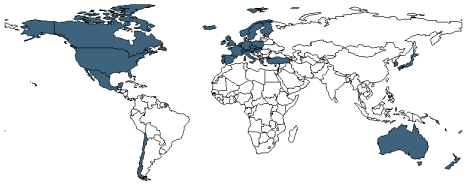
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



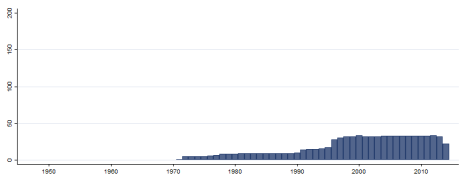
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.53.31 oecd_evova_t1g Real Value Added in Other Services Activities

Real value added in other services activities.



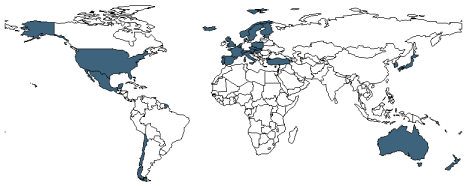
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



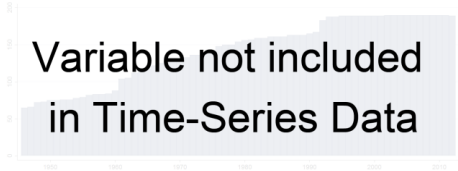
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.53.32 oecd_exedulv_t1a Expenditure per Student in Pre-primary Education

Expenditure per student in pre-primary education.



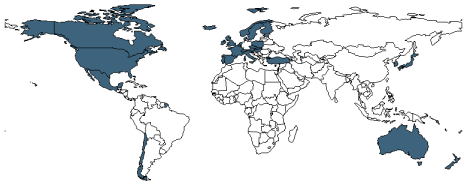
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30



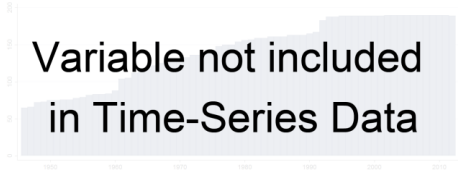
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.33 oecd_exedulv_t1b Expenditure per Student in Primary Education

Expenditure per student in primary education.



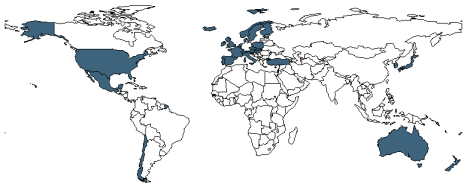
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



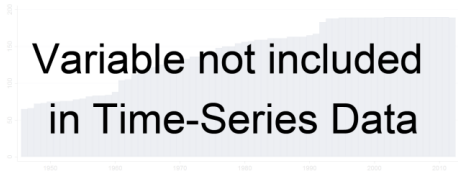
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.34 oecd_exedulv_t1c Expenditure per Student in Secondary Education

Expenditure per student in secondary education.



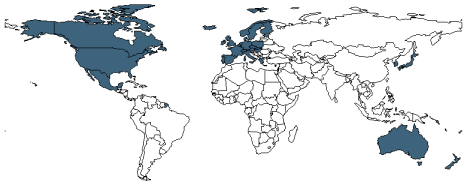
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31



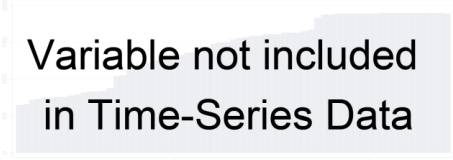
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.35 oecd_exedulv_t1d Expenditure in Primary, Secondary & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ.

Expenditure in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



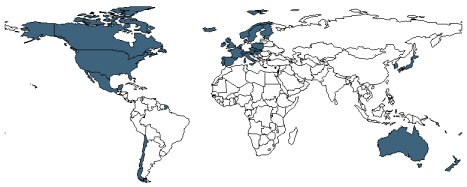
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30



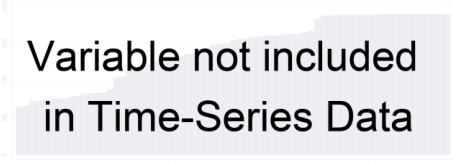
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.36 oecd_exedulv_t1e N. of Students in Primary, Secondary & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ.

Number of students in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



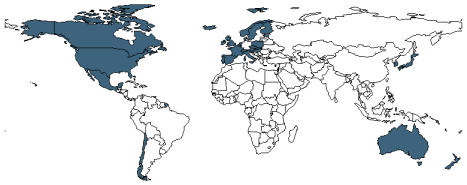
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31



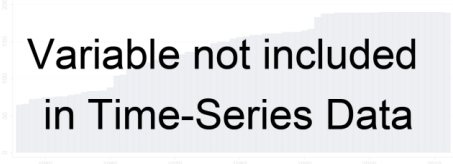
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.37 oecd_exedulv_t1f Expenditure per Student in Primary, Sec. & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ.

Expenditure per student in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



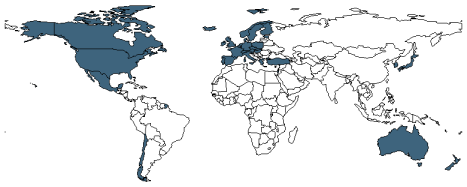
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31



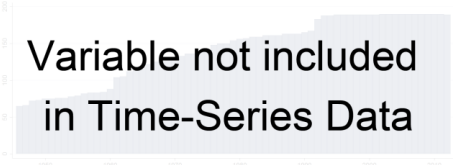
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.38 oecd_fdiflstk_t1a Outward FDI Stocks

Outward FDI stocks.



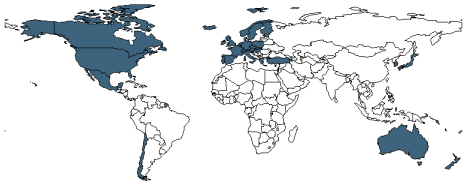
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



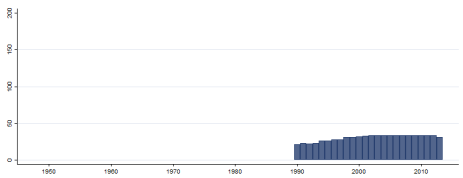
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.39 oecd_fdiflstk_t1b Inward FDI Stocks

Inward FDI stocks.



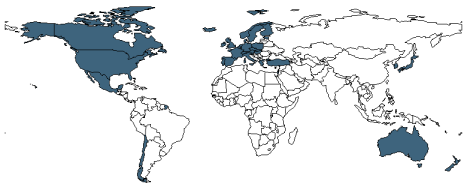
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



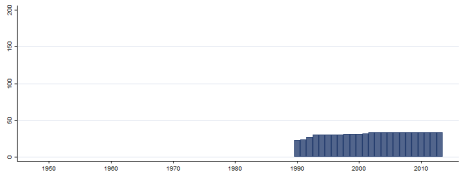
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.53.40 oecd_fdiflstk_t2a Outflows of Foreign Direct Investment

Outflows of foreign direct investment.



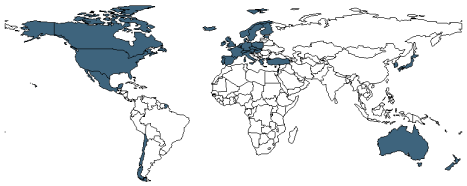
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



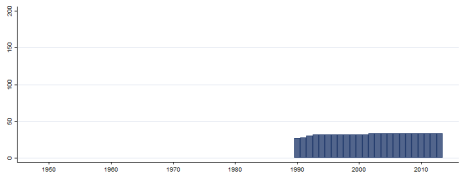
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 757 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.53.41 oecd_fdiflstk_t2b Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment

Inflows of foreign direct investment.



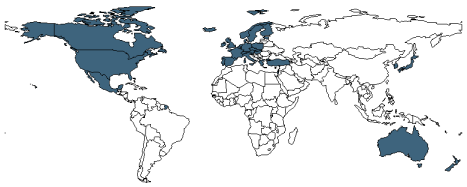
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



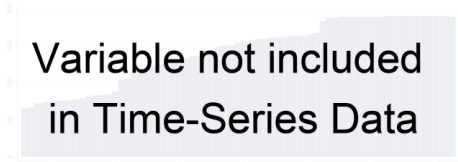
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 781 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.53.42 oecd_gengovexpend_t1a General Government Revenues per Capita

General government revenues per capita.



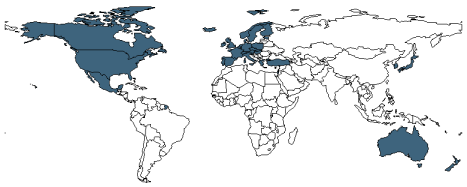
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



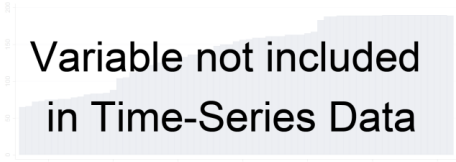
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.43 oecd_gengovexpend_t1b General Government Expenditures per Capita

General government expenditures per capita.



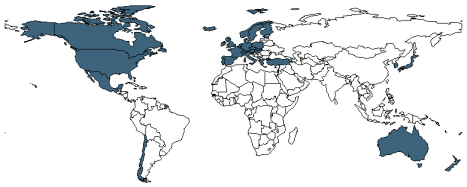
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



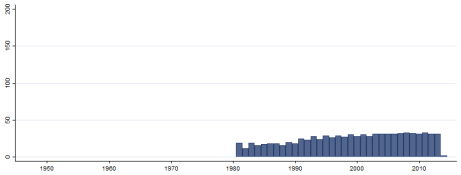
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.44 oecd_gerd_t1 Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D.



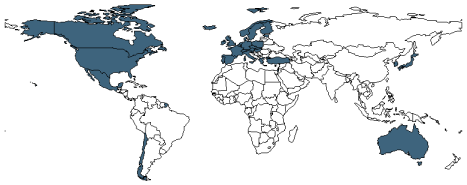
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.53.45 oecd_govdebt_t1 General Government Debt

General government debt.

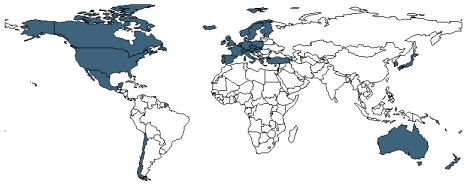


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

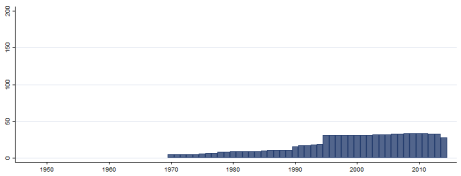
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 587 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.53.46 oecd_govdefct_t1 General Government Net Lending

General government net lending.



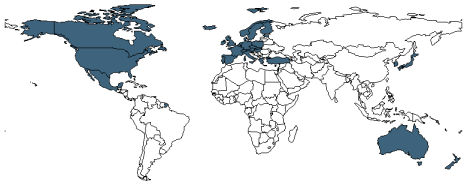
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



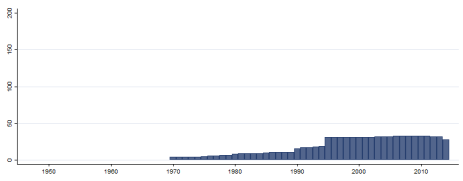
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 887 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.47 oecd_govdefct_t2 General Government Revenues

General government revenues.



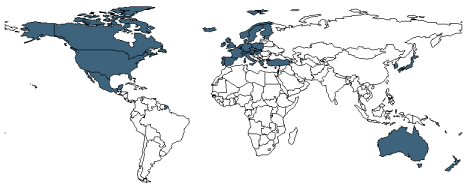
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



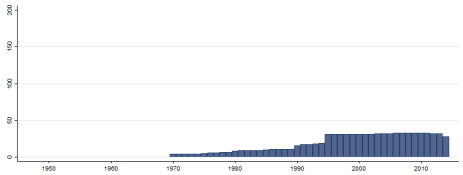
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.48 oecd_govdefct_t3 General Government Expenditures

General government expenditures.



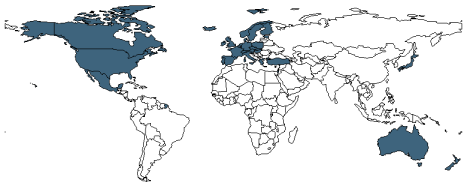
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



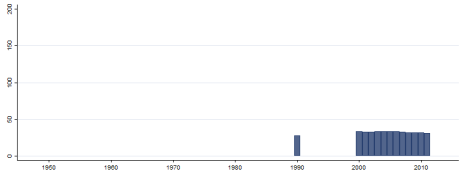
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.49 oecd_greenhouse Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions.



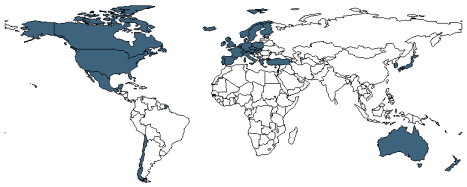
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32



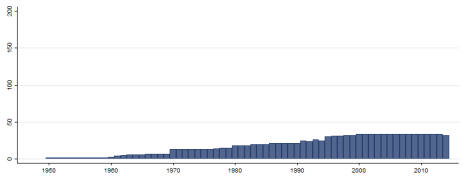
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53.50 oecd_hourswkd_t1 Average Hours Actually Worked

Average hours actually worked.



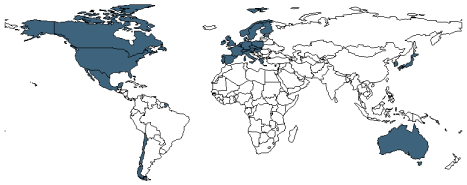
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



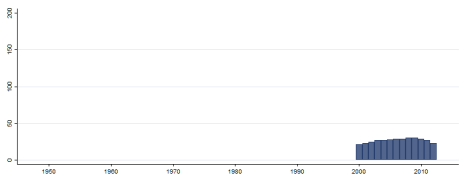
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1196 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.53.51 oecd_housdebt_t1 Households Debt

Households debt.



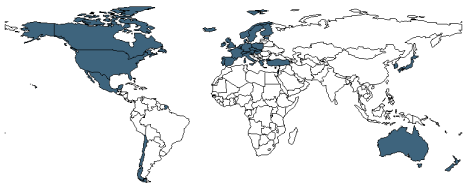
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



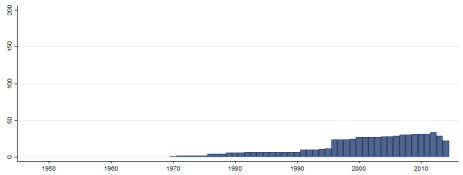
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 348 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53.52 oecd_housinc_t1 Real Household Disposable Income

Real household disposable income.



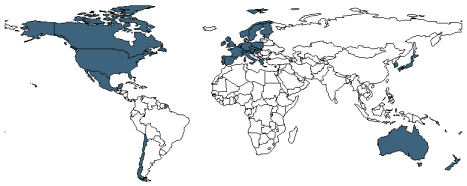
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



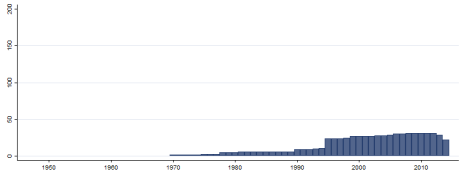
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 685 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.53 oecd_houssave_t1 Household Net Saving Rates

Household net saving rates.



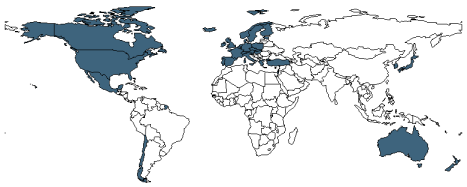
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



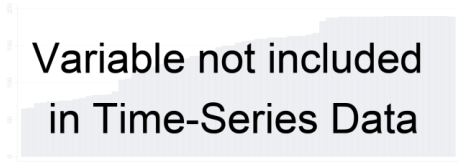
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 692 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.53.54 oecd_ictaccss_t1a Households with Access to Home Computers (%)

Percentage of households with access to home computers.



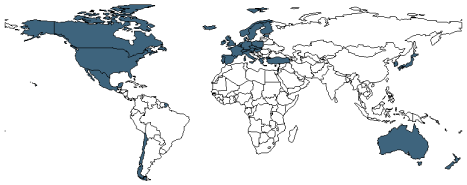
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



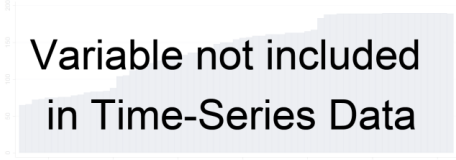
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.55 oecd_ictaccss_t1b Households with Access to the Internet (%)

Percentage of households with access to the internet.



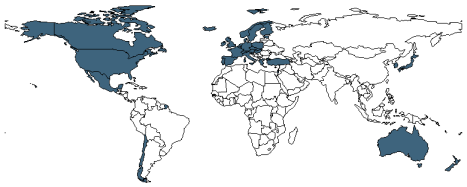
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



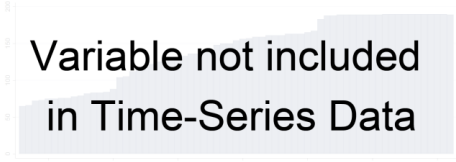
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.56 oecd_ictaccss_t1c Fixed (Wired) Broadband Subscriptions (Per 100 Inhabitants)

Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.



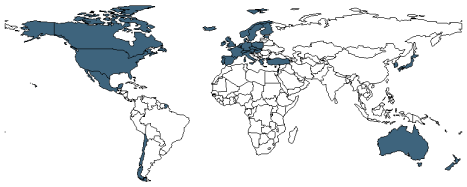
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



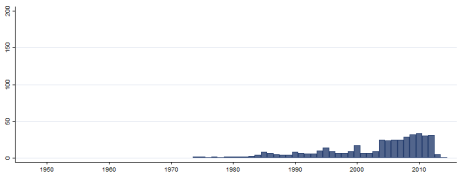
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.57 oecd_incinequal_t1a Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient (Late 2000s)

Income inequality: Gini coefficient, level, late 2000s.



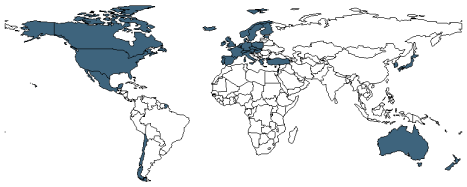
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



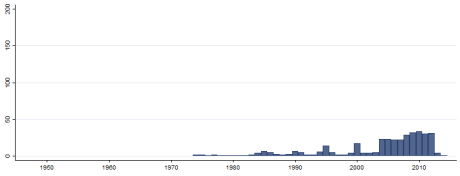
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 435 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.58 oecd_incinequal_t1b Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient, Rank (Late 2000s)

Income inequality: Gini coefficient, rank, late 2000s.



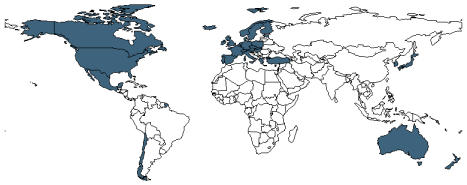
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



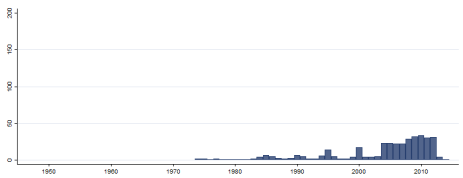
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.59 oecd_incinequal_t1c Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P10 (Level, Late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10, level, late 2000s.



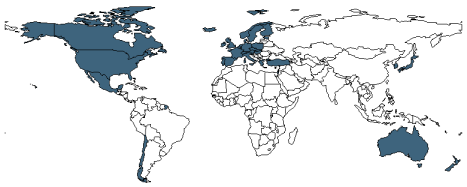
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



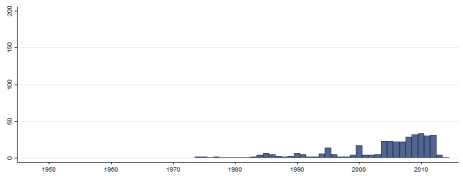
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.60 oecd_incinequal_t1d Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P10 (Rank, Late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10, rank, late 2000s.



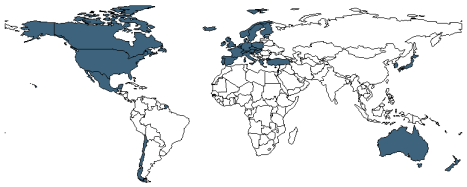
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



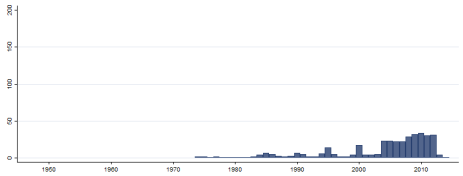
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.61 oecd_incinequal_t1e Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P50 (Level, late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50, level, late 2000s.



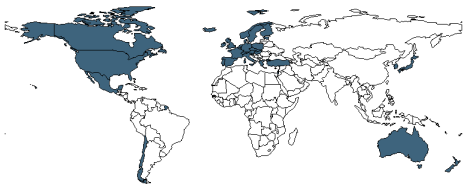
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



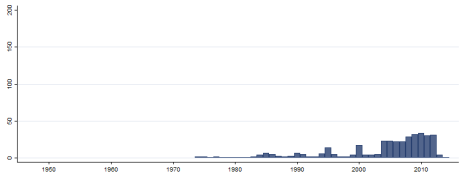
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.62 oecd_incinequal_t1f Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P50 (Rank, late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50, rank, late 2000s.



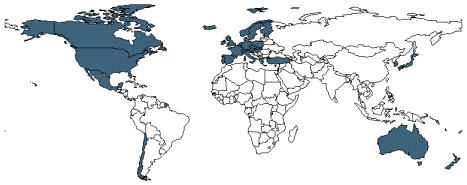
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



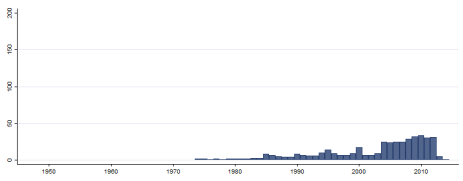
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.63 oecd_incpoverty_t1a Poverty Rate 50%

Poverty rate 50%.



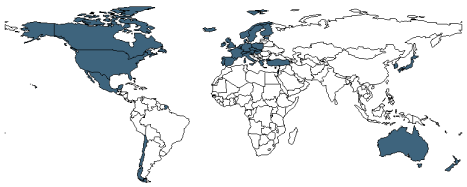
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



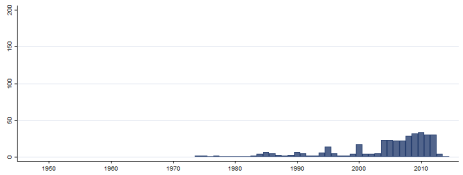
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 434 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.64 oecd_incpoverty_t1b Poverty Gap

Poverty gap.



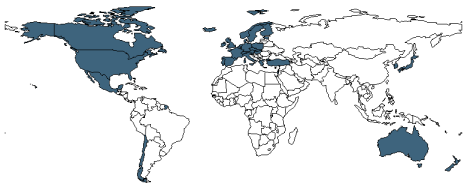
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



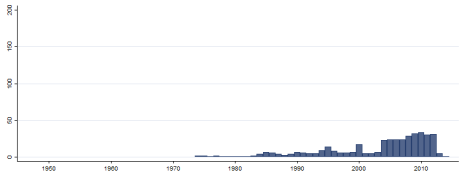
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 367 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.65 oecd_incpoverty_t1c Poverty Rate 50% of Children (Age 0-17)

Poverty rate 50% of children (age 0-17).



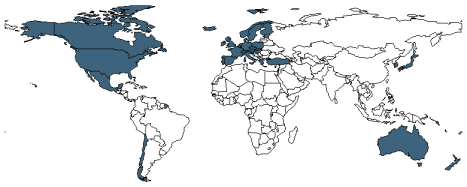
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



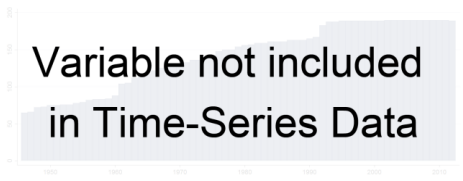
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 406 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53.66 oecd_incpoverty_t1d Poverty Rate 50% of Working-Age Population (Age 18-65)

Poverty rate 50% of working-age population (age 18-65).



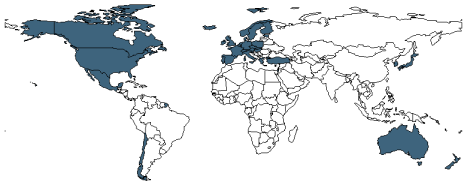
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



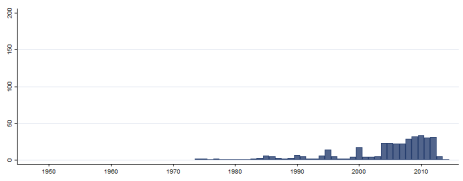
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.67 oecd_incpoverty_t1e Poverty Rate 50% of Retirement-Age Population (Over 65)

Poverty rate 50% of retirement-age population (over 65).



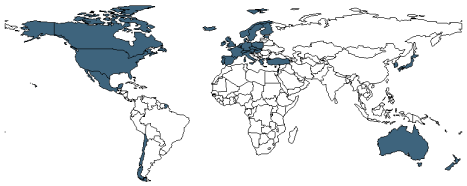
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



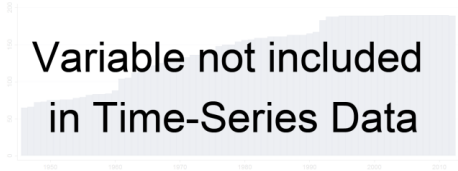
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 367 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.53.68 oecd_infmorty_g1a Neonatal Infant Mortality Rates

Neonatal infant mortality rates.



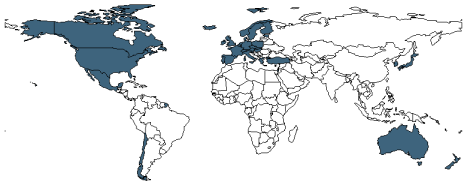
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



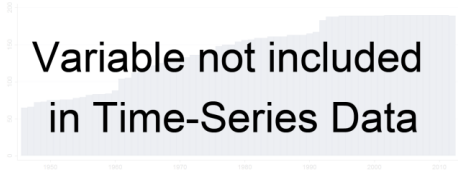
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.69 oecd_infmorty_g1b Post-Neonatal Infant Mortality Rates

Post-neonatal infant mortality rates.



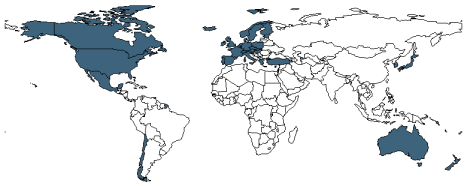
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



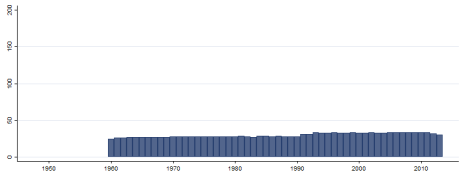
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.70 oecd_infmorty_g2 Infant Mortality

Infant mortality.



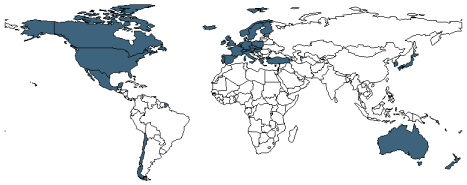
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

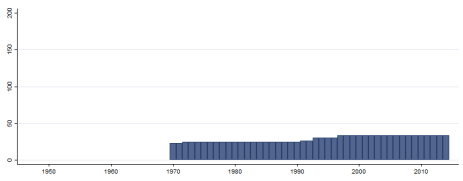


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1619 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.53.71 oecd_intlcomp_t1 Real Effective Exchange Rates

Real effective exchange rates.



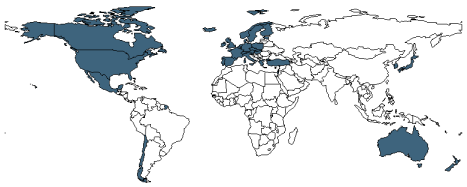


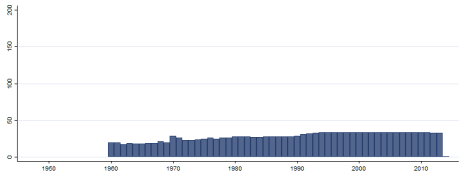
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.53.72 oecd_lifeexpy_t1a Life Expectancy at birth: Women

Life expectancy at birth: women.



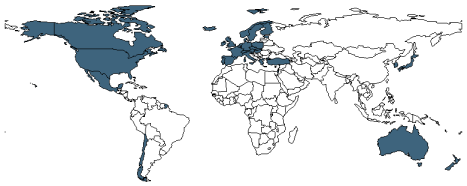


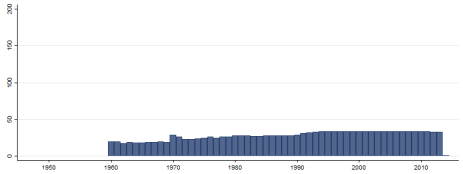
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1526 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.53.73 oecd_lifeexpy_t1b Life Expectancy at birth: Men

Life expectancy at birth: men.



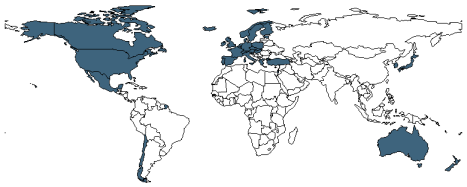


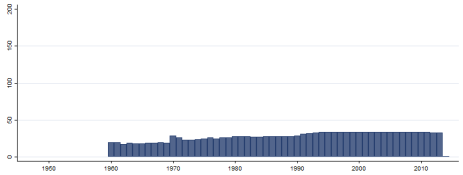
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.53.74 oecd_lifeexpy_t1c Life Expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth: total.



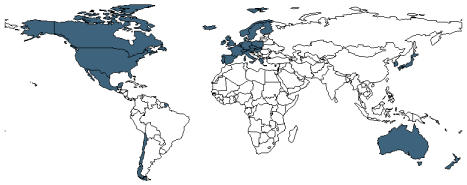


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

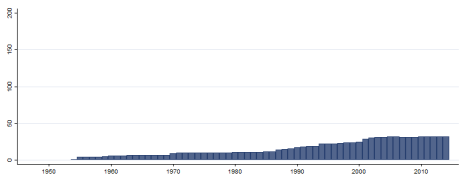
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.53.75 oecd_ltintrst_t1 Long-Term Interest Rates

Long-term interest rates.



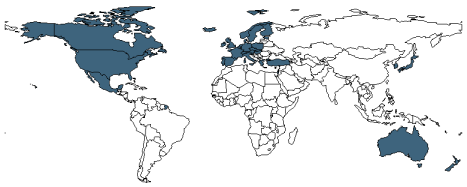
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



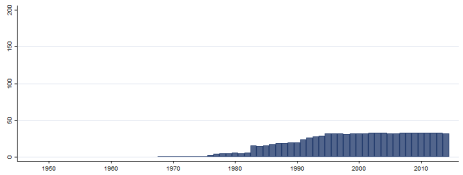
Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 985 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.53.76 oecd_ltunemp_t1 Long-Term Unemployment

Long-term unemployment.



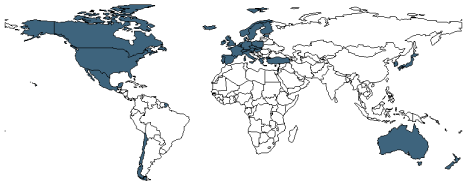
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



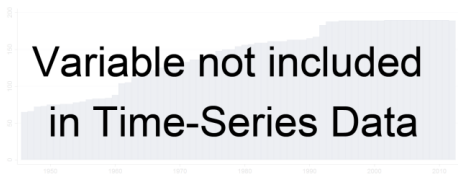
Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 940 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.53.77 oecd_mathtrend_t1a Mean Score in Mathematics

Mean score in mathematics.



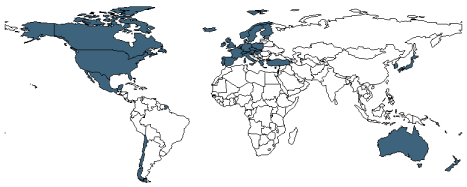
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



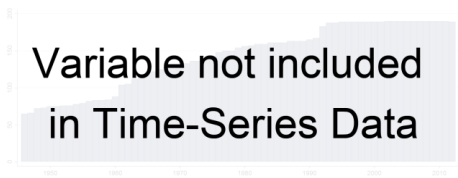
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.78 oecd_mertrade_t1 Trade Balance of Goods

Trade balance of goods.



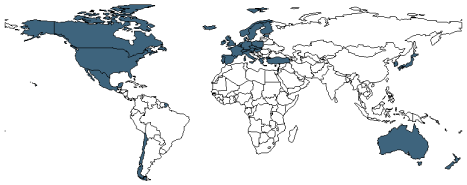
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



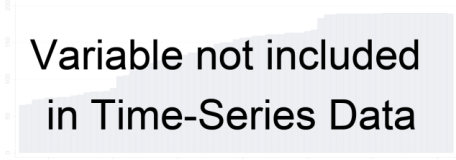
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.79 oecd_mertrade_t2 Imports of Goods

Imports of goods.



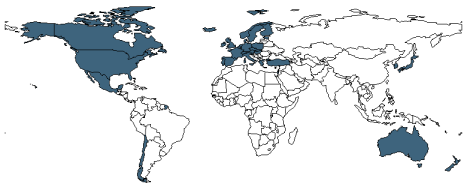
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



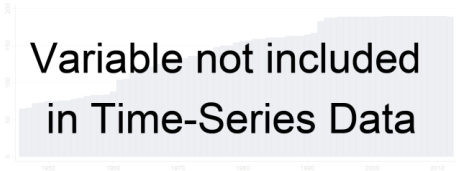
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.80 oecd_mertrade_t3 Exports of Goods

Exports of goods.



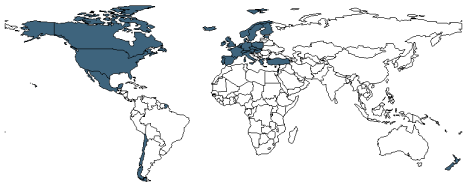
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



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

4.53.81 oecd_migeduemp_t1a Employment Rate of Native-Born Population by Educ. Att.: Low

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

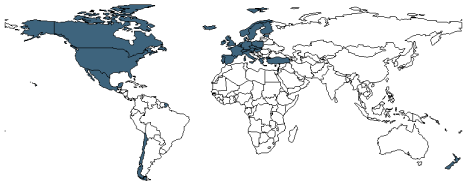


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.82 oecd_migeduemp_t1b Employment Rate of Native-Born Population by Educ. Att.: High

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

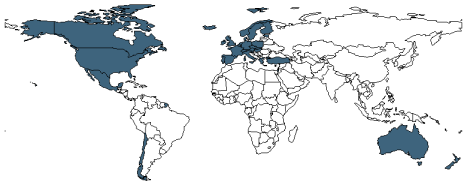


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31

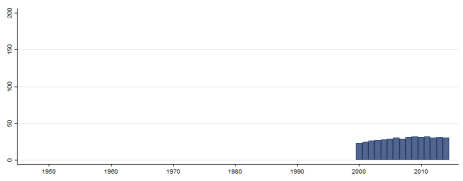
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.83 oecd_migeduemp_t1c Employment Rates of Native-Born Population

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.



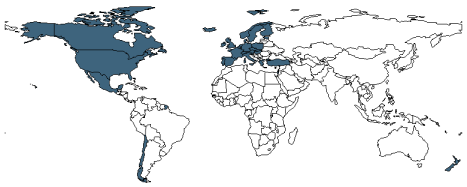
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



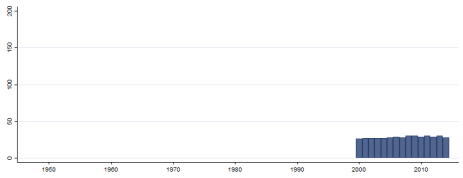
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 434 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.53.84 oecd_migeduemp_t1d Employment Rate of Foreign-Born Population by Educ. Att.: Low

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.



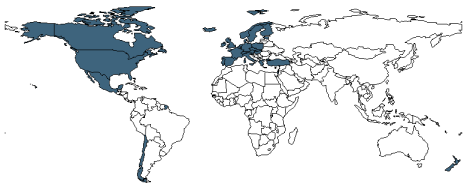
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



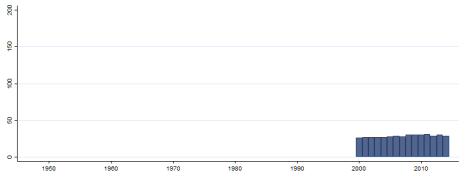
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.53.85 oecd_migeduemp_t1e Employment Rate of Foreign-Born Population by Educ. Att.: High

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.



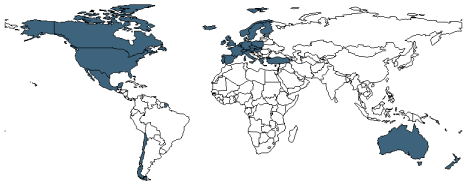
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



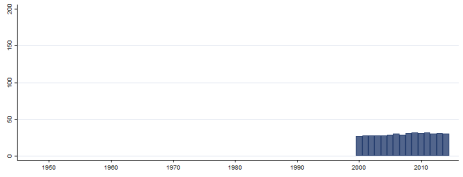
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 428 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.53.86 oecd_migeduemp_t1f Employment Rates of Foreign-Born Population

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.



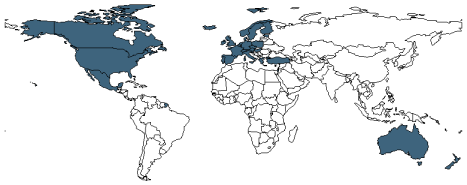
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



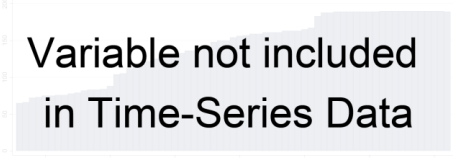
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 444 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.53.87 oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-Born Population

Foreign-born population.



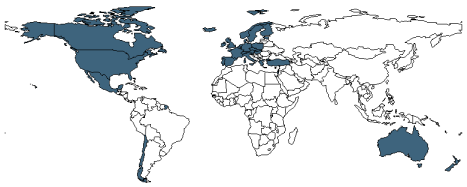
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30



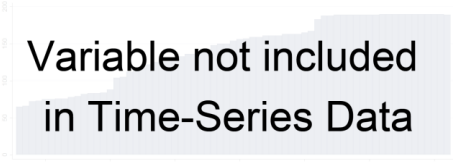
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.88 oecd_migunemp_t1a Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Men

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men.



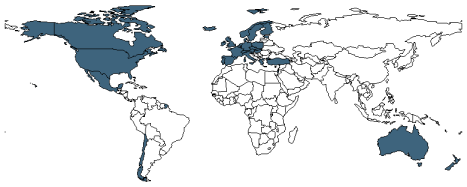
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



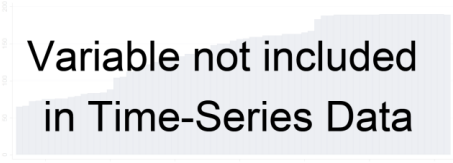
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.89 oecd_migunemp_t1b Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Men

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.



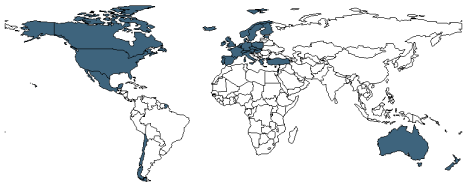
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



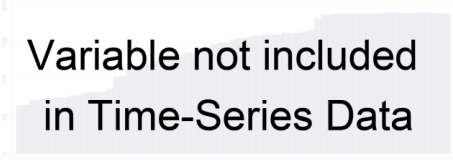
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.90 oecd_migunemp_t1c Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Women

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.



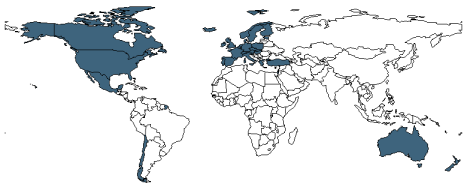
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



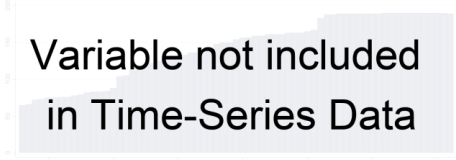
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.91 oecd_migunemp_t1d Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Women

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.



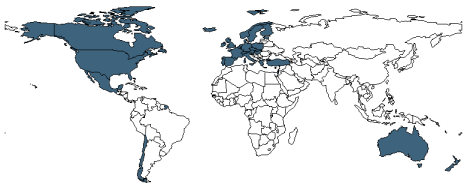
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



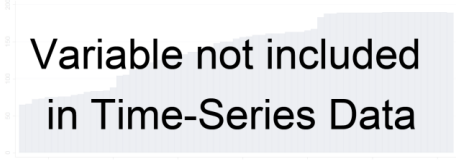
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.92 oecd_migunemp_t1e Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.



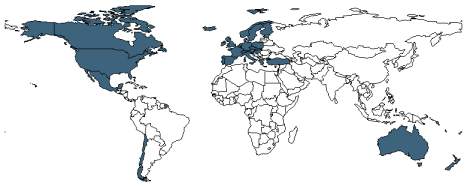
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



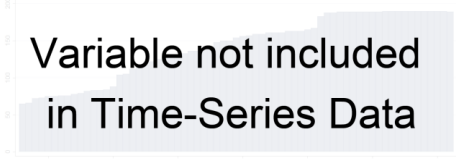
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.93 oecd_migunemp_t1f Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.



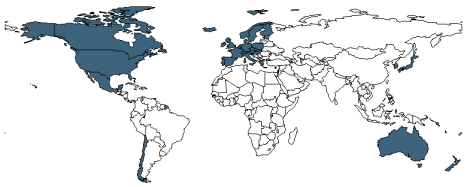
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



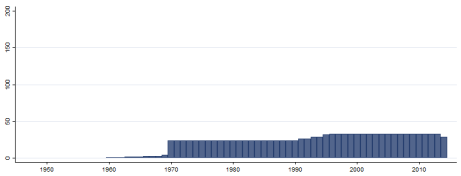
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.94 oecd_natinccap_t1 Gross National Income per Capita

Gross national income per capita.



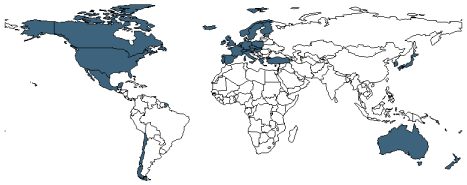
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



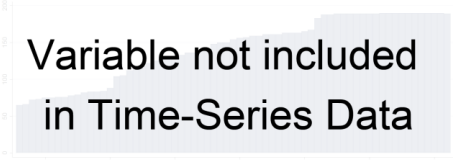
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1291 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.53.95 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1a Nuclear Electricity Generation (Terawatt Hours)

Nuclear electricity generation, terawatt hours.



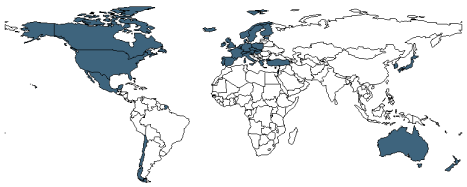
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



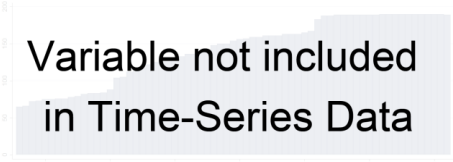
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.96 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1b Nuclear Electricity Generation (% of Electricity Generation)

Nuclear electricity generation, as a percentage of total electricity generation.



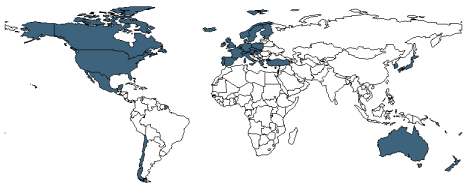
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



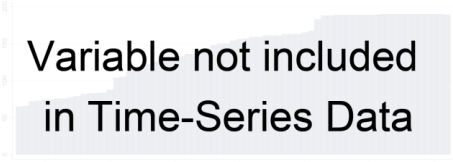
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.97 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1c Nuclear Power Plants Connected to the Grid

Nuclear power plants connected to the grid.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

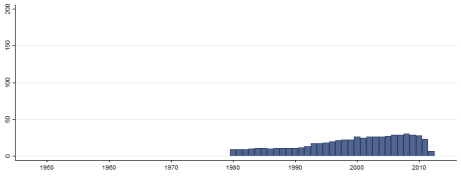


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.98 oecd_nurse_g3 Nursing Graduates

Nursing graduates.

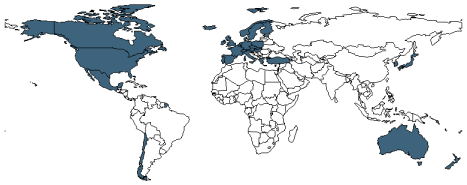
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



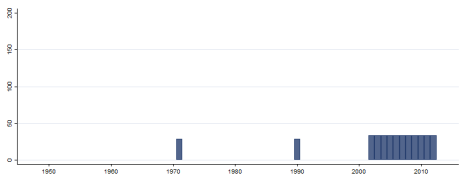
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 606 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.99 oecd_oilprod_t1 Production of Crude Oil

Production of crude oil.



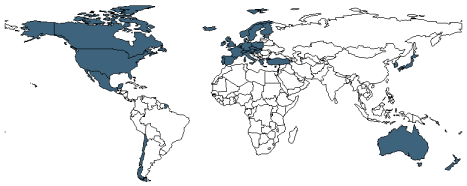
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



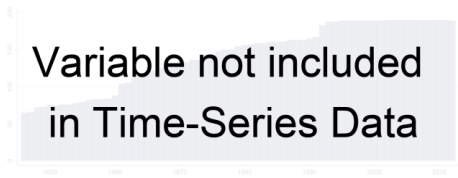
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.100 oecd_pension_t1a Public Pension Expenditure

Public pension expenditure.



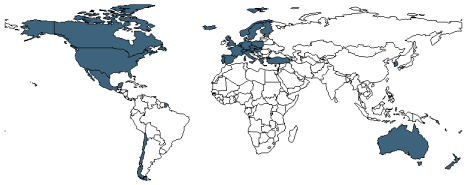
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



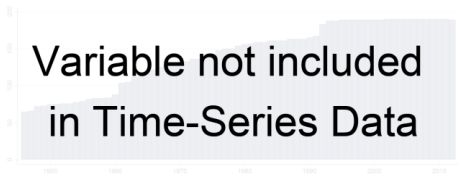
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.101 oecd_pension_t1b Private Pension Expenditure

Private pension expenditure.



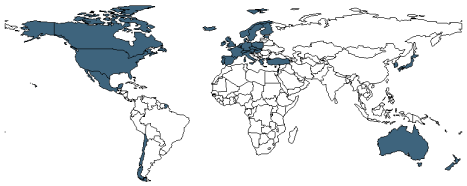
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



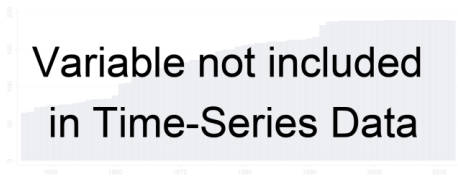
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.102 oecd_pisa_t1a Mean Scores on the Mathematics Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



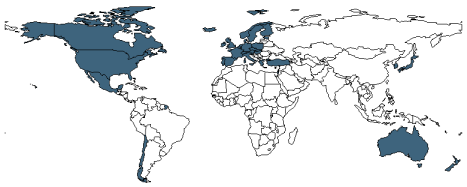
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

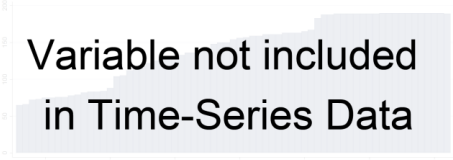


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.103 oecd_pisa_t1c Mean Scores on the Mathematics Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.



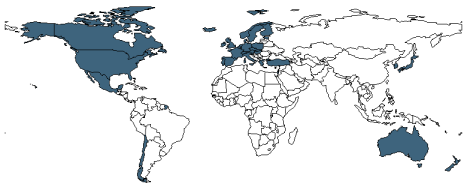


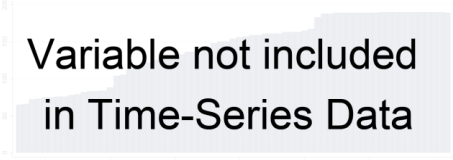
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

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

4.53.104 oecd_pisa_t1e Mean Scores on the Reading Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the reading scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



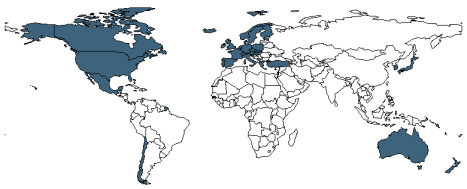


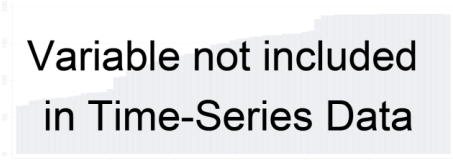
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

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

4.53.105 oecd_pisa_t1g Mean Scores on the Reading Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the reading scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.



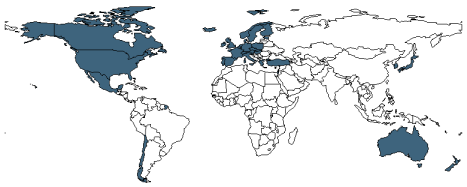


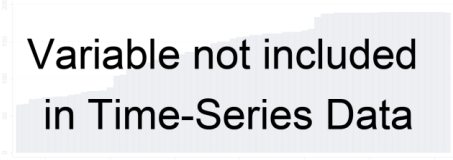
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

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

4.53.106 oecd_pisa_t1i Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



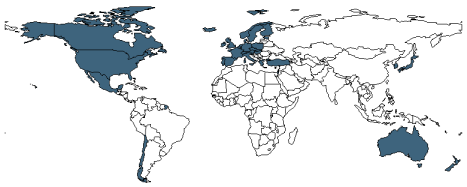


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

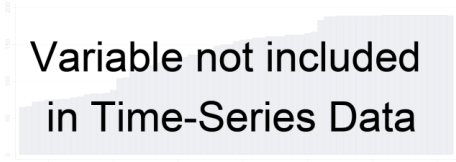
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.107 oecd_pisa_t1k Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.



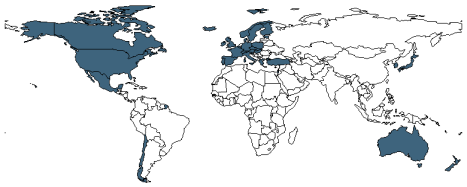
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



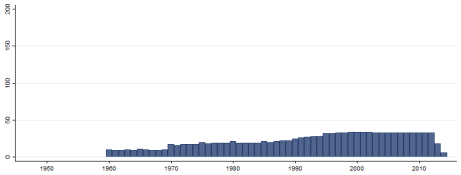
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.108 oecd_pphlthxp_t1a Public Expenditure on health

Public expenditure on health.



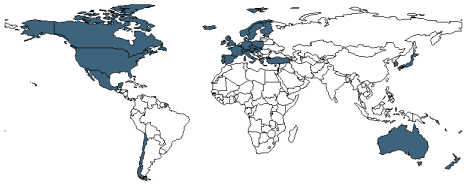
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



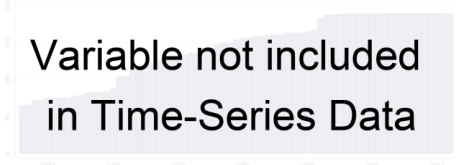
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1232 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.53.109 oecd_pphlthxp_t1b Private Expenditure on health

Private expenditure on health.



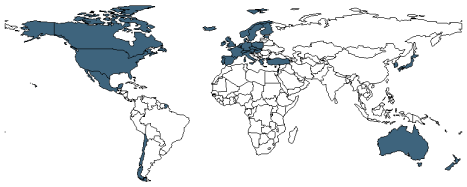
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



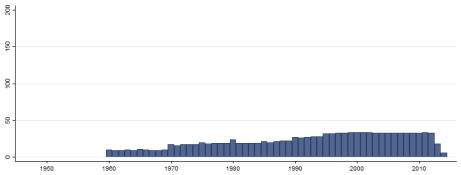
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.110 oecd_pphlthxp_t1c Total Expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health.



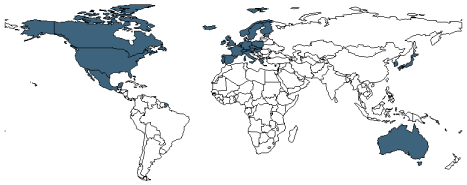
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



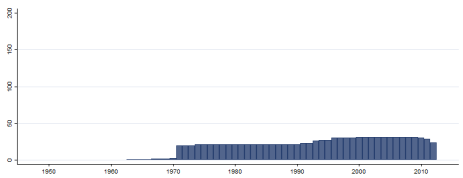
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1238 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.53.111 oecd_produlc_t1 Unit Labour Costs

Unit labour costs, total economy.



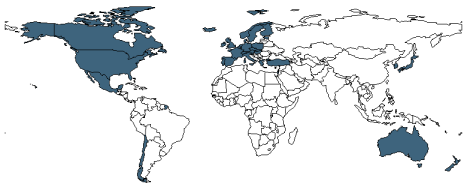
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



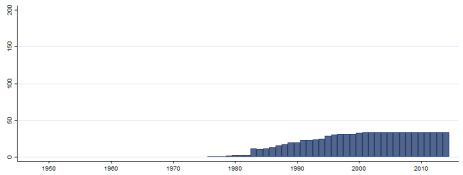
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 1069 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.53.112 oecd_ptempl_t1 Incidence of Part-Time Employment

Incidence of part-time employment.



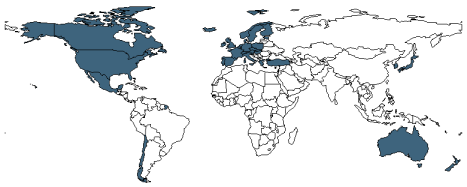
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



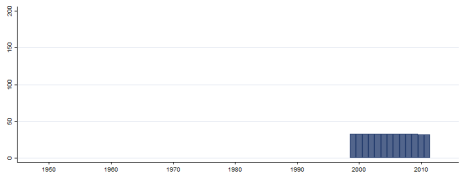
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 891 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.113 oecd_rddeath_t1 Road Fatalities

Road fatalities.



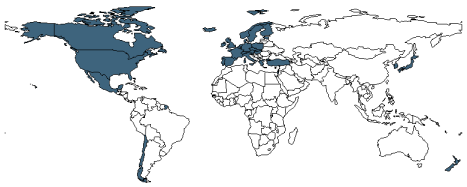
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



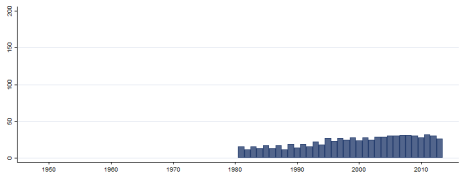
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 427 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.114 oecd_research_t1 Researchers

Researchers employed per thousand, full-time equivalent .



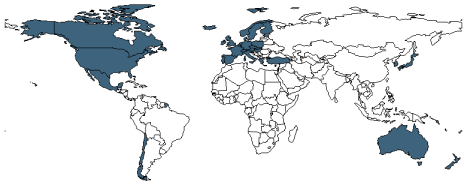
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



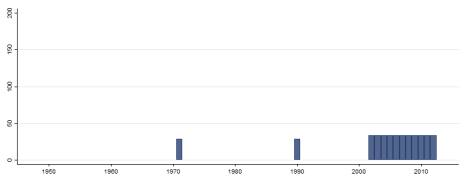
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 757 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.53.115 oecd_rnewable_t1 Contribution of Renewables to Energy Supply

Contribution of renewables to energy supply.



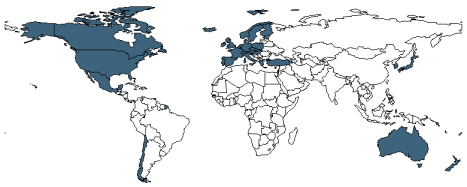
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



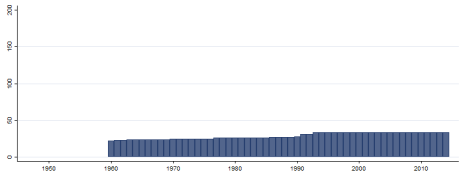
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.116 oecd_rtsconv_t1 Purchasing Power Parities

Purchasing power parities.



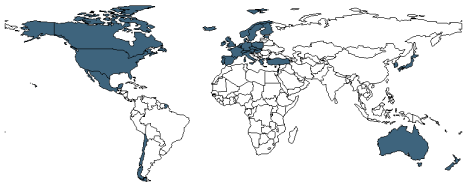
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



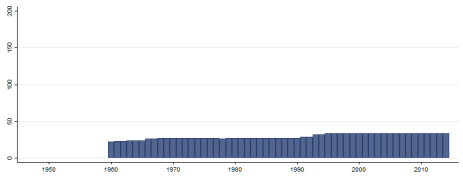
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1591 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.53.117 oecd_rtsconv_t2 Exchange Rates

Exchange rates.



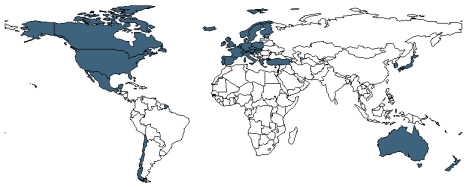
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



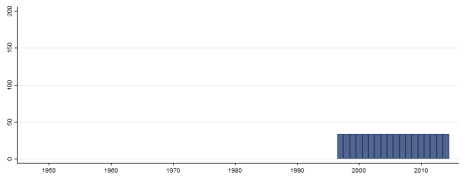
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1614 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.53.118 oecd_rtsconv_t3 Indices of Price Levels

Indices of price levels.



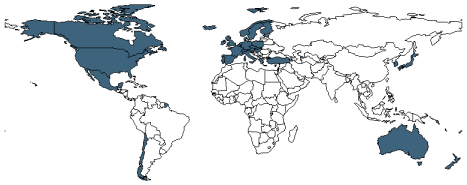
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



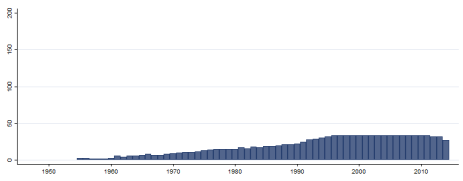
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.53.119 oecd_selfempl_t1a Self-Employment Rate: Women

Self-employment rates: women.



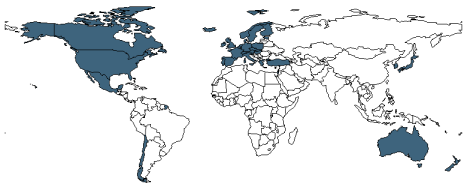
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



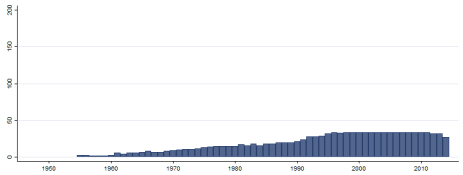
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1183 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.53.120 oecd_selfempl_t1b Self-Employment Rate: Men

Self-employment rates: men.



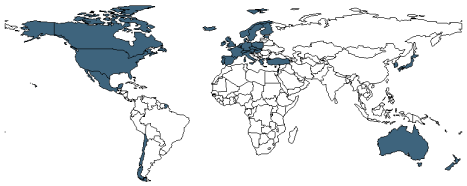
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



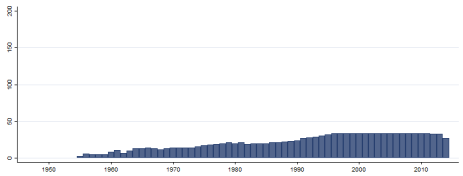
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1173 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.53.121 oecd_selfempl_t1c Self-Employment Rate

Self-employment rates: total.



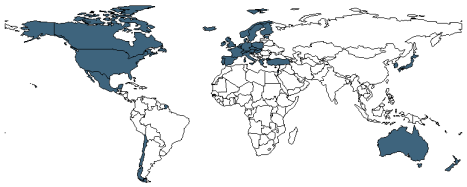
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



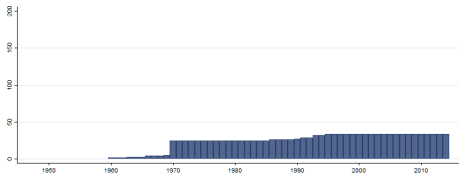
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.53.122 oecd_sizegdp_t2 GDP per Capita

GDP per capita.



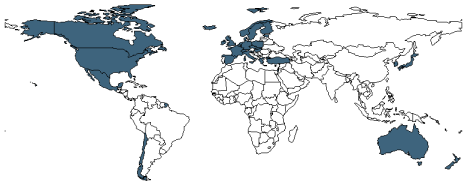
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



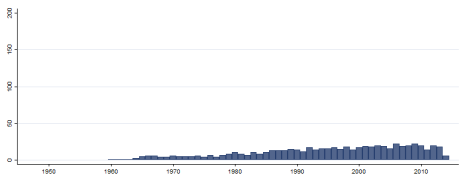
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1365 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.53.123 oecd_smoke_g1 Adult Population Smoking Daily

Adult population smoking daily.



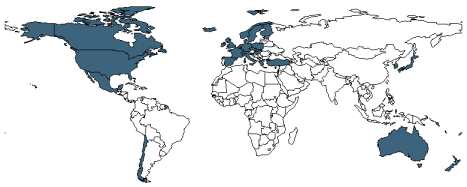
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



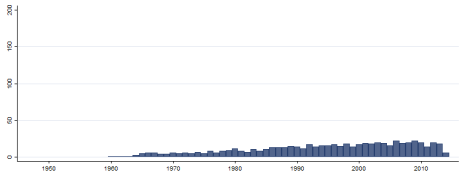
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 622 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.53.124 oecd_smoke_g3a Adult Population Smoking Daily: Females

Adult population smoking daily: females.



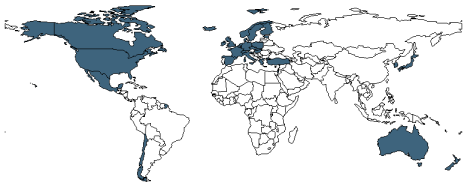
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



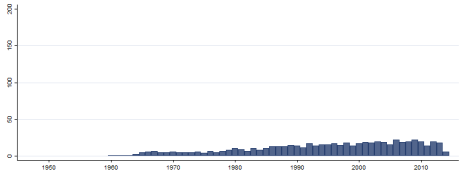
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 631 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.53.125 oecd_smoke_g3b Adult Population Smoking Daily: Males

Adult population smoking daily: males.



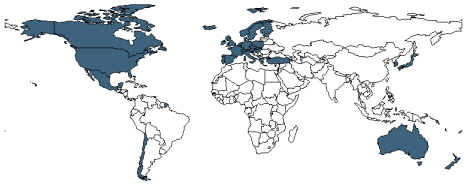
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



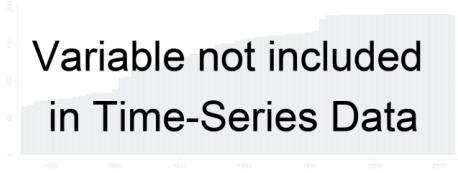
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.53.126 oecd_socexclus_t1a Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 15-19

Youths who are not in education nor in employment: aged between 15 and 19.



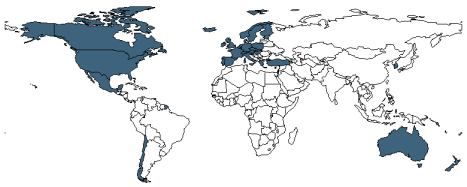
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



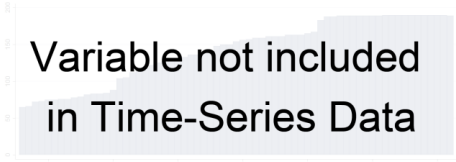
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.127 oecd_socexclus_t1b Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 20-24

Youths who are not in education nor in employment: aged between 20 and 24.



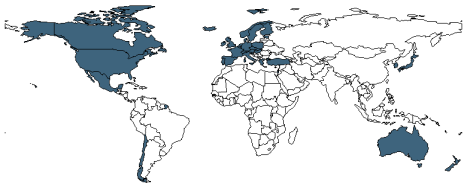
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



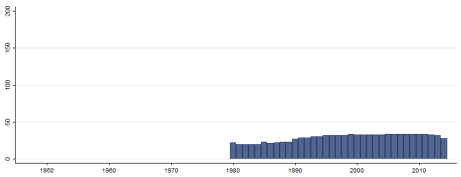
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.128 oecd_socexpnd_t1a Public Social Expenditure

Public social expenditure.



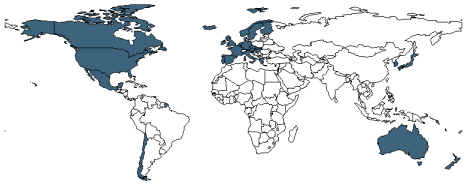
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



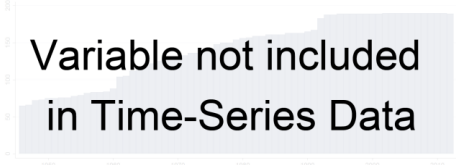
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.53.129 oecd_socexpnd_t1b Private Social Expenditure

Private social expenditure.



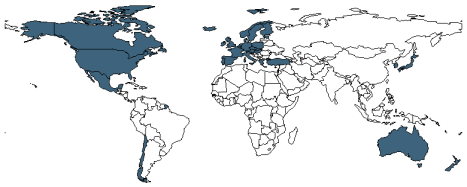
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 30



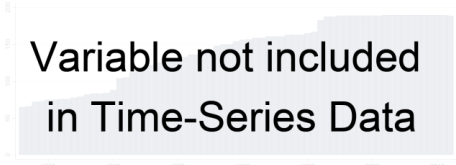
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.130 oecd_socexpnd_t1c Net Social Expenditure

Net social expenditure.



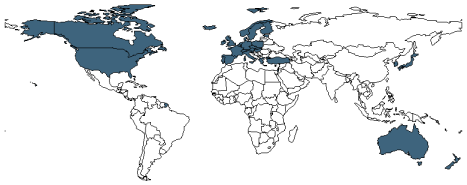
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



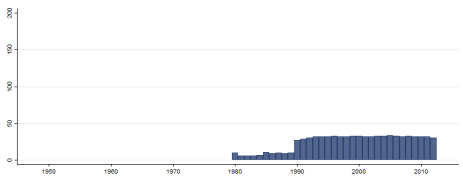
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.131 oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emissions

Sulphur oxides emissions.



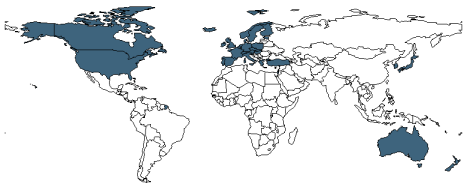
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



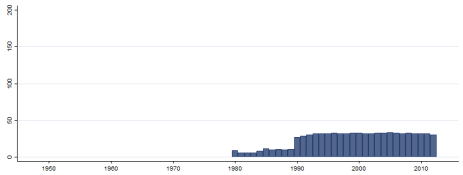
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 817 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.53.132 oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Nitrogen oxides emissions.



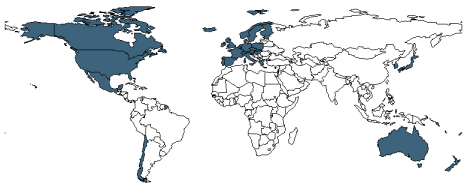
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



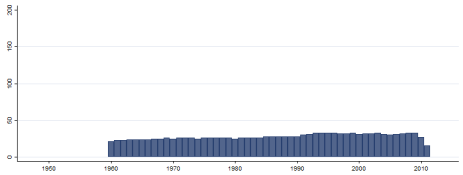
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 822 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.53.133 oecd_suicid_g1 Suicide Rate

Suicide rates.



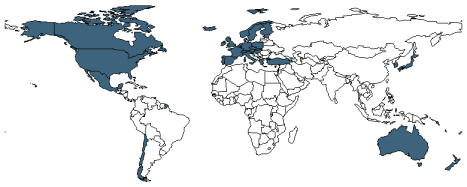
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



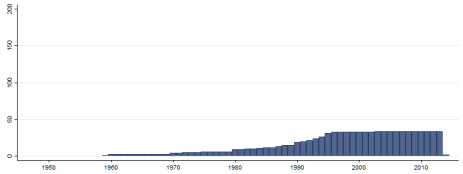
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1445 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.53.134 oecd_svctrade_t1 Trade Balance of Services

Trade balance of services.



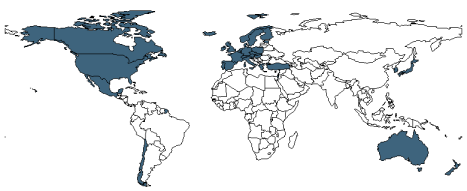
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



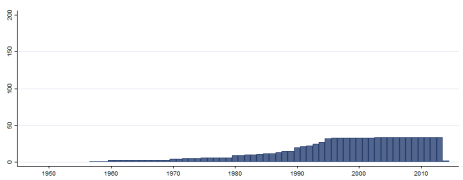
Min. Year:1959 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.53.135 oecd_svctrade_t2 Imports of Services

Imports of services.



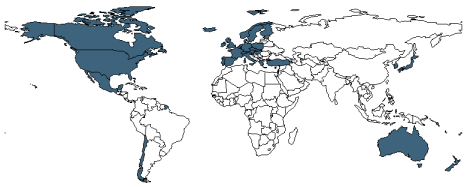
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



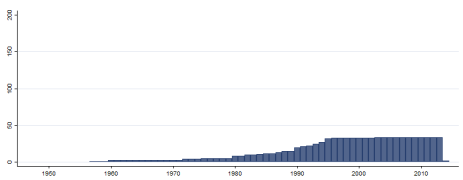
Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 956 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.53.136 oecd_svctrade_t3 Exports of Services

Exports of services.



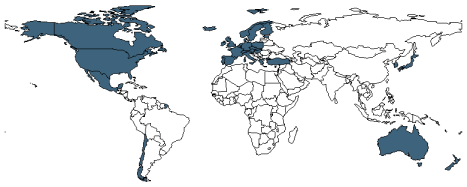
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



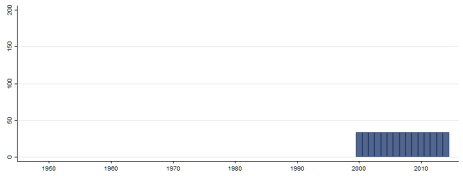
Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 944 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.53.137 oecd_taxapw_t1 Taxes on the Average Worker

Taxes on the average worker.



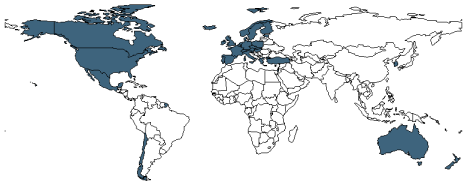
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



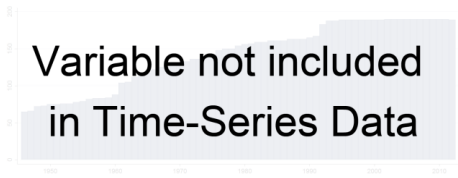
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.53.138 oecd_tertiary_t1a Population Aged 25-34 Below Upper Secondary Educational Attainment

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary educational attainment.



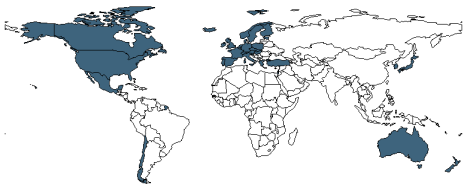
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



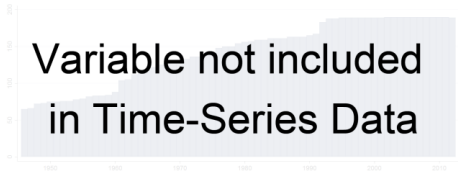
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.139 oecd_tertiary_t1b Population Aged 25-34 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-34 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.



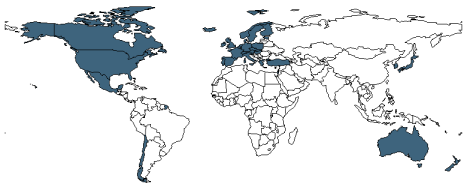
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

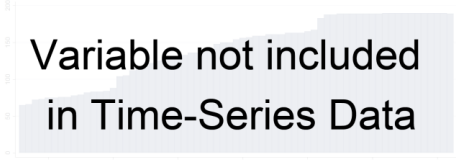


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.140 oecd_tertiary_t1c Population Aged 25-34 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-34 tertiary education.



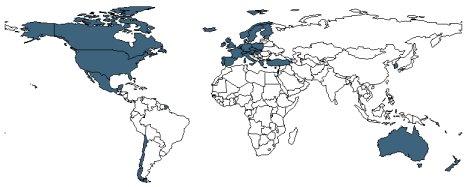


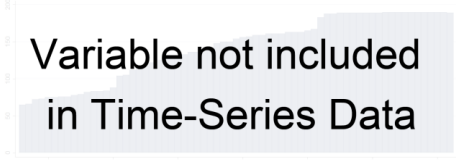
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

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

4.53.141 oecd_tertiary_t1d Population Aged 25-64 Below Upper Secondary educational attainment

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary educational attainment.



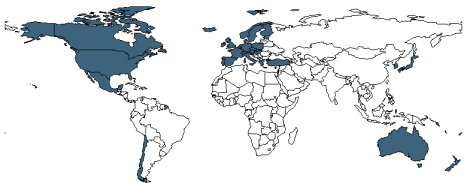


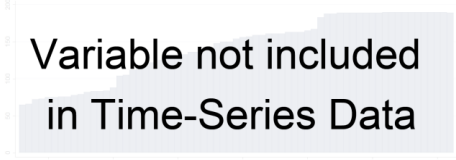
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33

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

4.53.142 oecd_tertiary_t1e Population Aged 25-64 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-64 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.



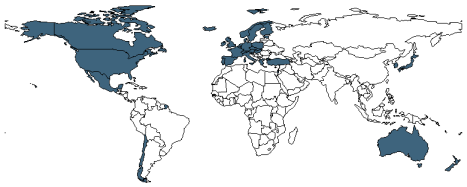


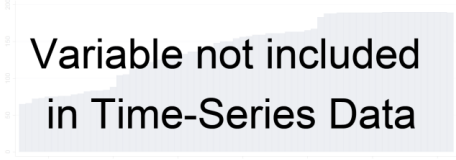
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

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

4.53.143 oecd_tertiary_t1f Population Aged 25-64 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-64 tertiary education.



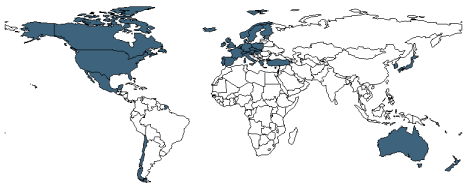


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

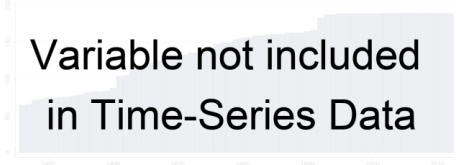
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.144 oecd_tiva_t1 Foreign Value Added as a Share of Gross Exports

Foreign value added as a share of gross exports.



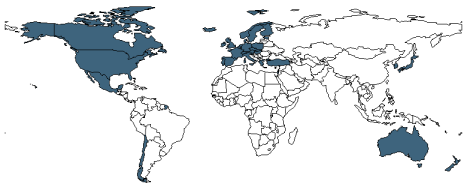
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



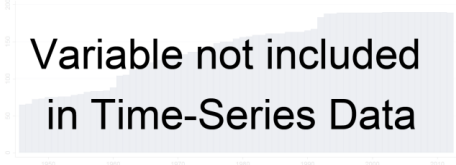
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.145 oecd_tiva_t2a Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.



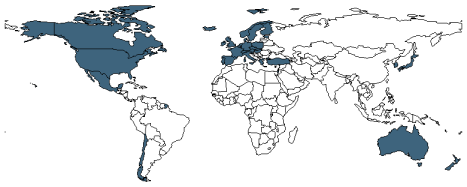
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



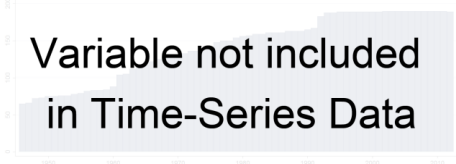
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.146 oecd_tiva_t2b Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco

Food products, beverages and tobacco.



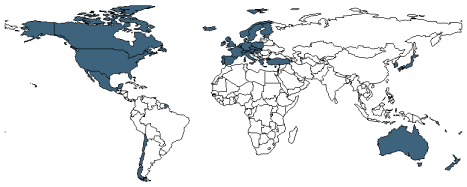
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



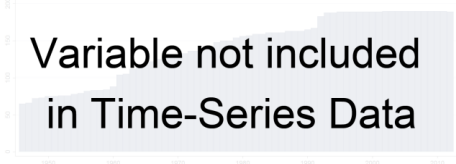
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.147 oecd_tiva_t2c Textiles, Textile Products, Leather and Footwear

Textiles, textile products, leather and footwear.



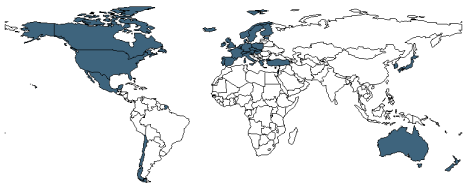
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



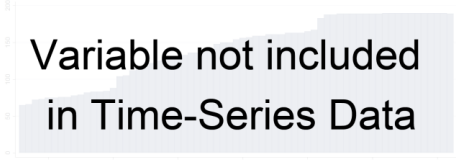
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.148 oecd_tiva_t2d Wood paper,paper products, printing and publishing

Wood paper,paper products, printing and publishing.



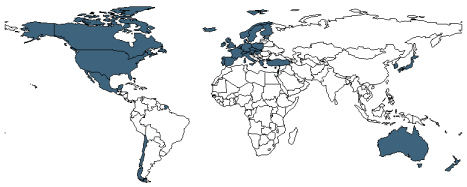
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



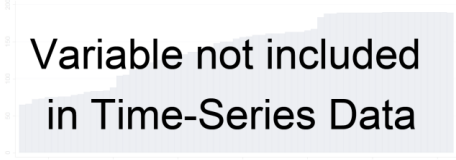
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.149 oecd_tiva_t2e Chemicals and Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.



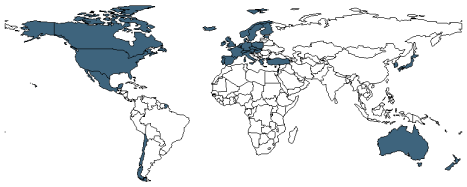
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



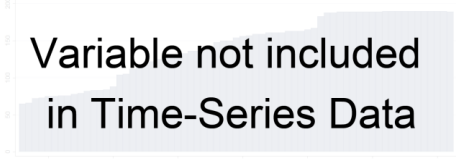
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.150 oecd_tiva_t2f Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products

Basic metals and fabricated metal products.



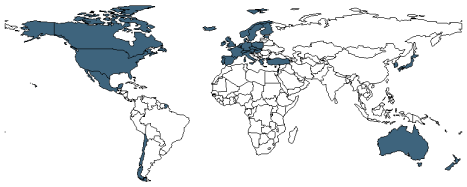
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



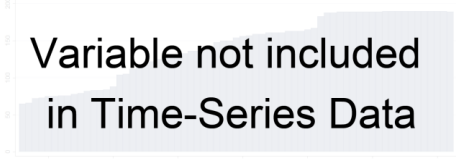
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.151 oecd_tiva_t2g Machinery and Squipment

Machinery and equipment.



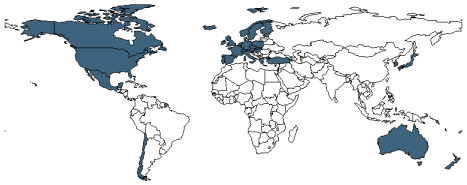
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



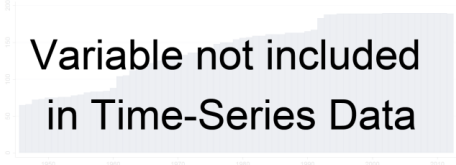
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.152 oecd_tiva_t2h Transport Equipment

Transport equipment.



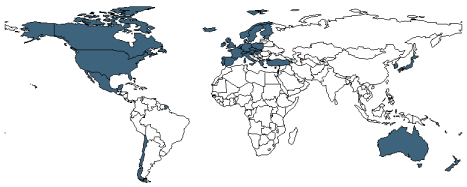
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



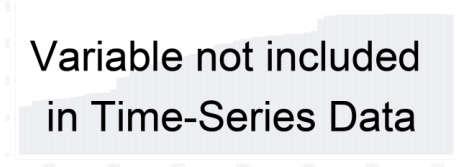
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.153 oecd_tiva_t2i Transport and Storage, Post and Telecommunication

Transport and storage, post and telecommunication.



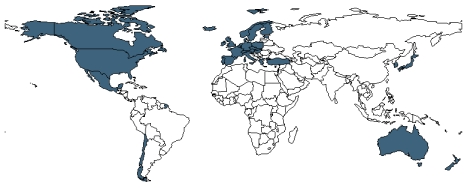
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



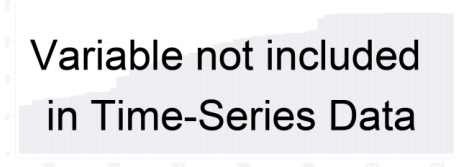
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.53.154 oecd_tiva_t2j Business Services

Business services.



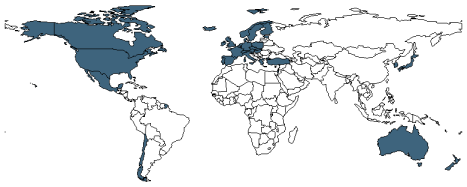
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34



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

4.53.155 oecd_totaltax_t1 Total Tax Revenue

Total tax revenue.

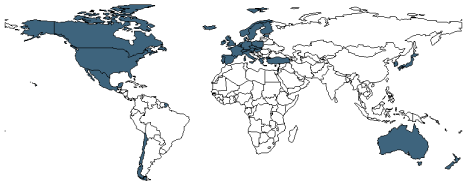


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

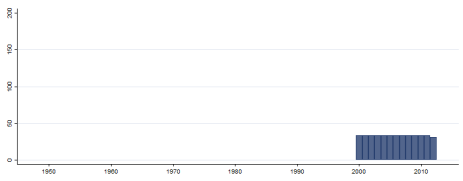
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 437 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.156 oecd_totaltax_t2 Taxes on Income and Profits

Taxes on income and profits.



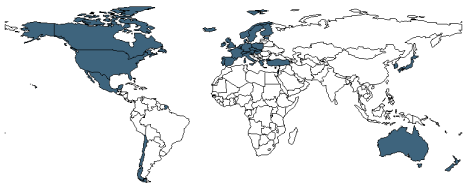
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



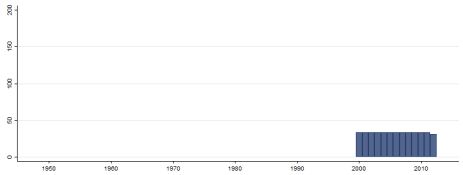
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 439 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.157 oecd_totaltax_t3 Taxes on Goods and Services

Taxes on goods and services.



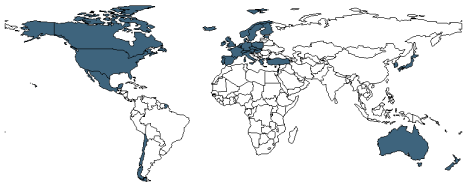
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



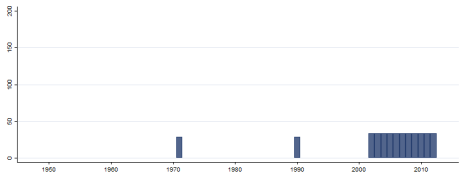
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 439 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.158 oecd_tpes_t1 Primary Energy Supply per Unit of GDP

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.



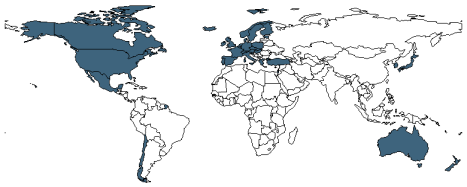
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



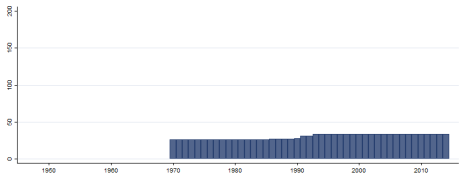
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.159 oecd_tradegdp_t1a International Imports in Goods and Services

International imports in goods and services.



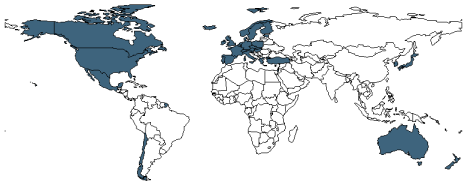
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



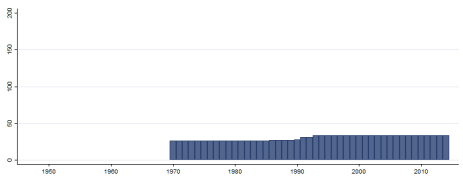
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1362 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.53.160 oecd_tradegdp_t1b International Exports in Goods and Services

International exports in goods and services.



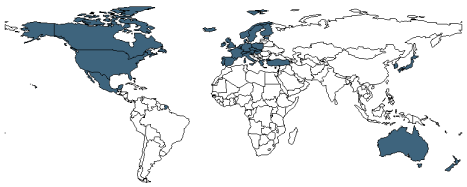
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



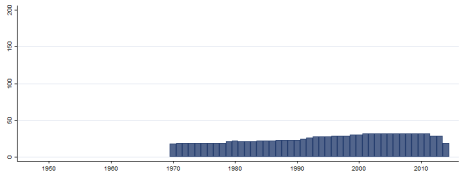
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1362 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.53.161 oecd_transpgood_t1 Inland Goods Transport

Inland goods transport.



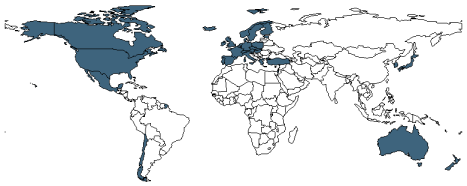
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



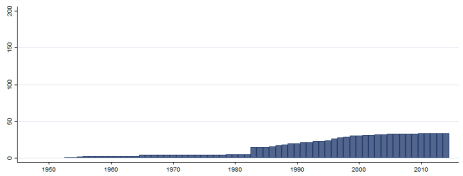
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 1145 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.53.162 oecd_unemplrt_t1a Unemployment Rate: Women

Unemployment rates: women.



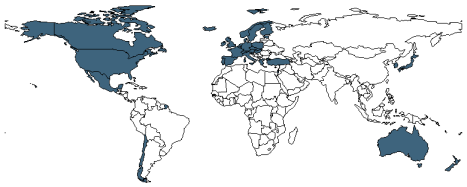
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



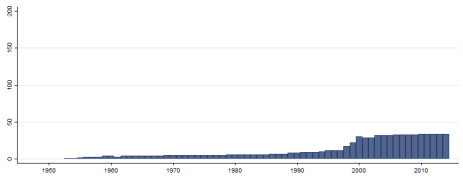
Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 959 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.53.163 oecd_unemplrt_t1b Unemployment Rate: Men

Unemployment rates: men.



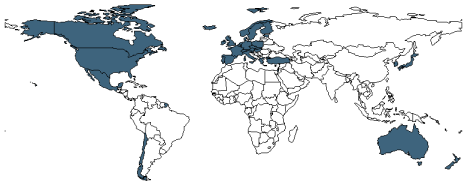
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



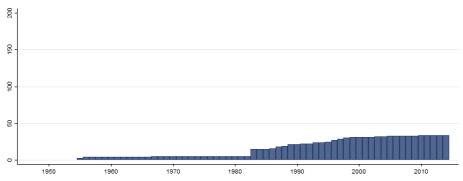
Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 779 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.53.164 oecd_unemplrt_t1c Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates: total.



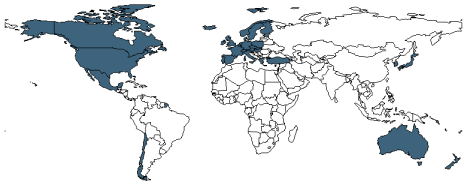
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



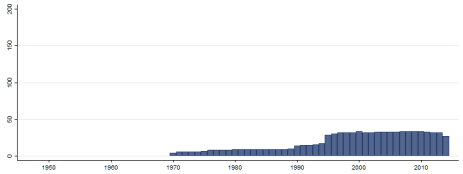
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.165 oecd_valaddac_t1a Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



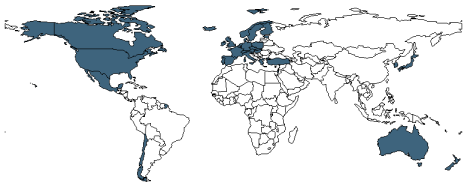
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



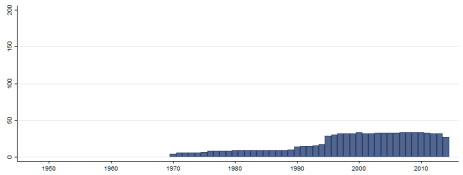
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 880 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.166 oecd_valaddac_t1b Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Value added in industry, including energy.



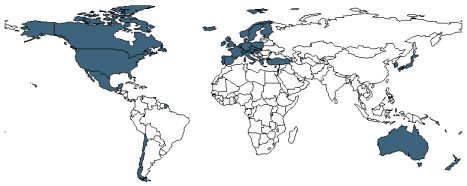
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



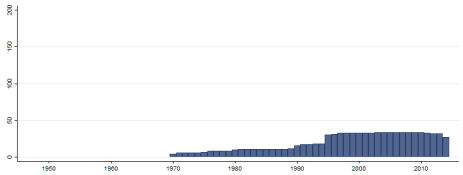
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 880 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.167 oecd_valaddac_t1c Value Added in Manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing.



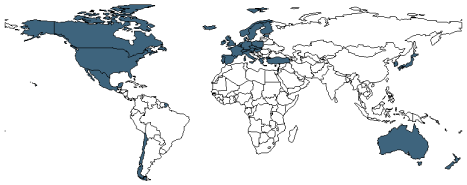
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



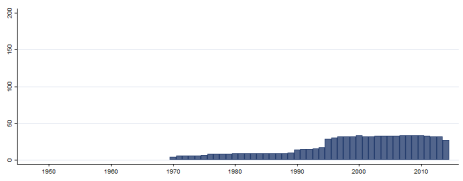
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.53.168 oecd_valaddac_t1d Value Added in Construction

Value added in construction.



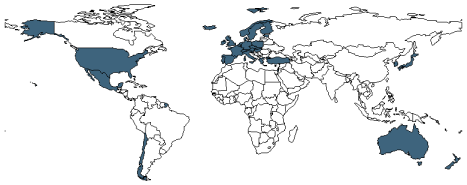
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



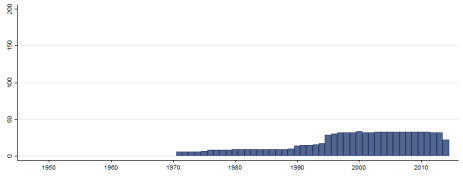
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 880 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.169 oecd_valaddac_t1e Value Added in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transport and other

Value added in wholesale and retail trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and other.



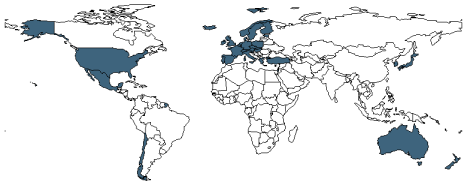
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



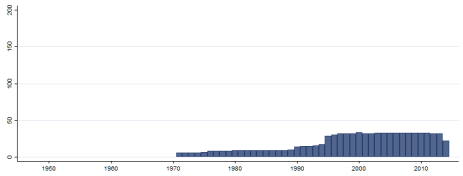
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.170 oecd_valaddac_t1f Value Added in Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and other

Value added in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activivities.



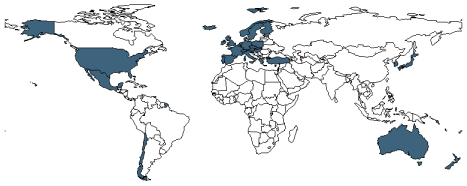
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



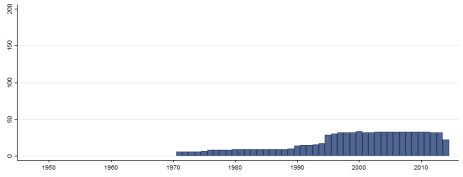
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.171 oecd_valaddac_t1g Value Added in Other Services Activities

Value added in other services activities.



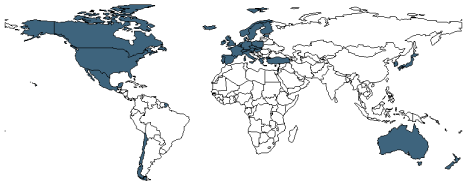
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



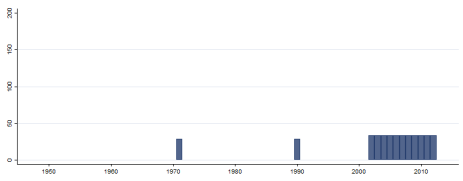
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.172 oecd_welecgen_t1 Electricity Generation

Electricity generation.



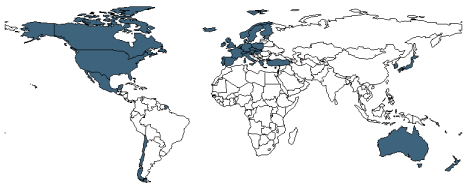
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



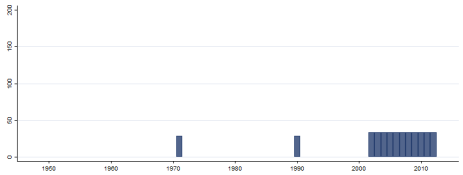
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.53.173 oecd_wenergys_t1 Primary Energy Supply

Total primary energy supply.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

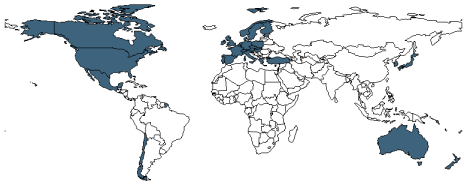
4.54 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-21)

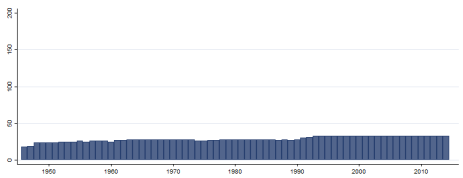
Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2014 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2014, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2014 (167 countries in 2014). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.54.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. Authors use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but authors regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. Authors prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how Autocracy, Democracy, and Directiveness (performance) have covaried over time.
An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. This operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the regulation of participation (variable p_parreg), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



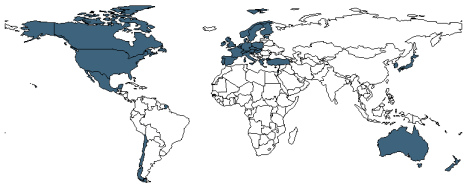
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



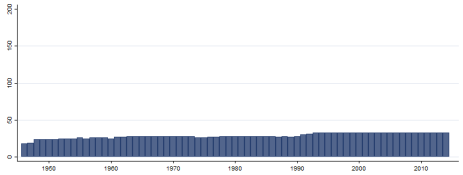
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.2 p_democ Institutionalized Democracy

Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. Authors do not include coded data on civil liberties.
The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



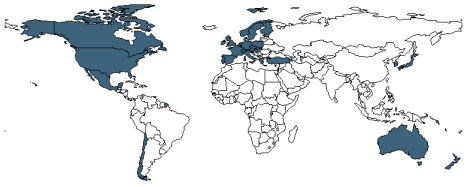
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



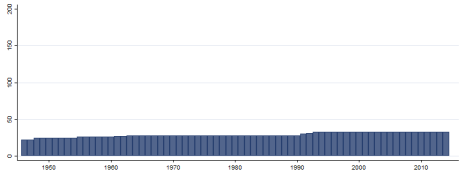
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.3 p_durable Regime Durability

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

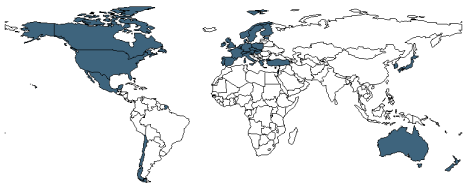


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 2000 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 61

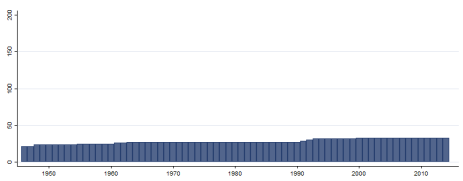
4.54.4 p_flag Tentative Coding

Tentative Coding: Trichotomous "flag" variable indicating confidence of codings (recent year codings only).
(0) Confident: Reasonably confident coding of established authority patterns that have been "artificially smoothed" to present consistency over time between substantive polity changes.
(1) Tentative: Reasonably confident coding of emerging authority patterns that have not been smoothed over time; these codes are "free floating," that is, they are based on information available in the case-year and are not tied to prior year coding(s). Codes are considered tentative for up

to five years following a substantive polity change.
(2) Tenuous: Best judgment coding based on limited information and/or insufficient time span since a substantive polity change and the emergence of new authority patterns.



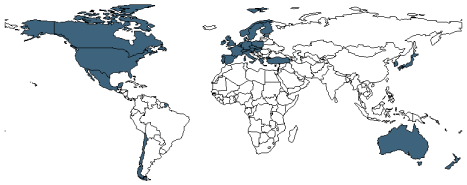
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



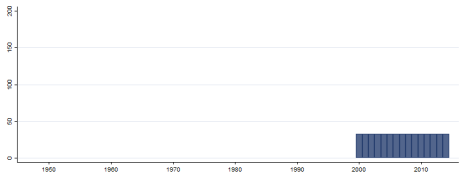
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.54.5 p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

Polity Fragmentation:This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). Local autonomy arrangements voluntarily established and accepted by both central and local authorities are not considered fragmentation. A polity that cannot exercise effective authority over at least 50 percent of its established territory is necessarily considered to be in a condition of "state failure" (i.e., interruption or interregnum, see below, or civil war). Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation and may continue in the absence of open warfare if a situation of de facto separation remains unresolved and unchallenged by the state.
(0) No overt fragmentation.
(1) Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
(2) Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
(3) Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

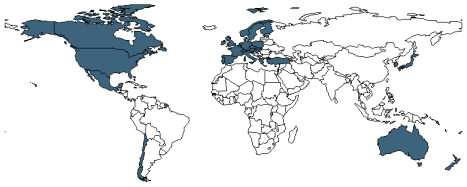


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 495 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 15

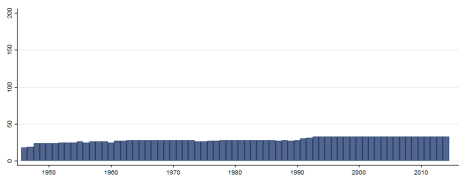
4.54.6 p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

The Competitiveness of Participation: The competitiveness of participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. Political competition implies a significant degree of civil interaction, so polities which are coded Unregulated ("1") on Regulation of Participation are coded "0" (Not Applicable) for competitiveness. Competitiveness is coded on a five category scale:
(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation (variable p_parreg).
(1) Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party. Totalitarian party systems, authoritarian military dictatorships, and despotic monarchies are typically coded here. However, the mere existence of these structures is not sufficient for a Repressed coding. The regime's institutional structure must also be matched by its demonstrated ability to repress oppositional competition.
(2) Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups (20% or more of the adult population) from participation. Suppressed

competition is distinguished from Factional competition (below) by the systematic, persisting nature of the restrictions: large classes of people, groups, or types of peaceful political competition are continuously excluded from the political process. As an operational rule, the banning of a political party which received more than 10% of the vote in a recent national election is sufficient evidence that competition is "sup-pressed." However, other information is required to determine whether the appropriate coding is (2) Suppressed or (3) Factional competition. This category is also used to characterize transitions between Factional and Repressed competition. Examples of "suppression" are:
i. Prohibiting some kinds of political organizations, either by type or group of people involved (e.g., no national political parties or no ethnic political organizations).
ii. Prohibiting some kinds of political action (e.g., Communist parties may organize but are prohibited from competing in elections).
iii. Systematic harassment of political opposition (leaders killed, jailed, or sent into exile; candidates regularly ruled off ballots; opposition media banned, etc.). This is evidence for Factional, Suppressed, or Repressed, depending on the nature of the regime, the opposition, and the persistence of political groups.
(3) Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularistic agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas.
(4) Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted or Factional patterns to fully competitive patterns, or vice versa. Transitional arrangements are accommodative of competing, parochial interests but have not fully linked parochial with broader, general interests. Sectarian and secular interest groups coexist.
(5) Competitive: There are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level; ruling groups and coalitions regularly, voluntarily transfer central power to competing groups. Competition among groups seldom involves coercion or disruption. Small parties or political groups may be restricted in the Competitive pattern.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



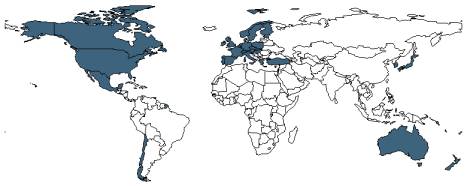
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.7 p_parreg Regulation of Participation

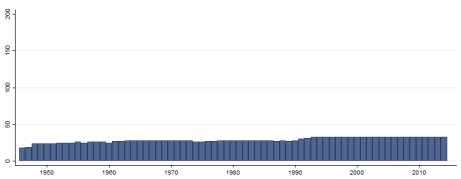
Regulation of Participation: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. One-party states and Western democracies both regulate partic-ipation but they do so in different ways; the former by channeling participation through a single party structure, with sharp limits on diversity of opinion, and the latter by allowing relatively stable and enduring groups to compete nonviolently for political influence. The polar opposite is unregu-lated participation, in which there are no enduring national political organizations and no effective regime controls on political activity. In such situations political competition is fluid and often char-acterized by recurring coercion among shifting coalitions of partisan groups. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension:

(1) Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organ-izations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. Political groupings tend to form around particular leaders, regional interests, religious or ethnic or clan groups, etc.; but the number and relative importance of such groups in national political life varies sub-stantially over time.
(2) Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which com-pete for political influence at the national level - parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected - but there are few recognized, overlapping (common) interests.
(3) Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between in-tense factionalism and government favoritism, that is, when one identity group secures central power it favors group

members in central allocations and restricts competing groups' political activities, until it is displaced in turn (i.e., active factionalism). Also coded here are polities in which political groups are based on restricted membership and signifi-cant portions of the population historically have been excluded from access to positions of power (latent factionalism, e.g., indigenous peoples in some South American countries).
(4) Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factional-ism, but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.
(5) Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.



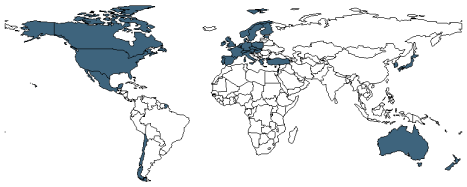
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



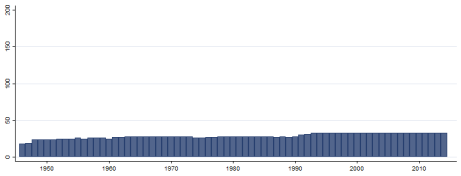
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.8 p_polity Combined Polity Score

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)



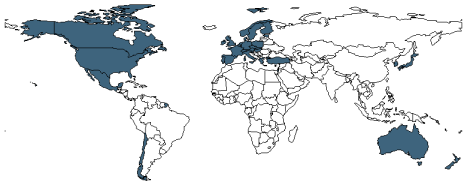
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



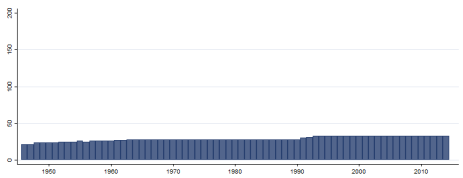
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.9 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

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 con-verted according to the following rule set:
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.
For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.
Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".



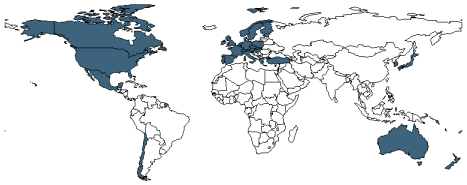
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



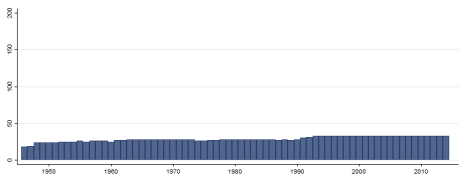
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1993 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.10 p_xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules)

Executive Constraints (Decision Rules): According to Eckstein and Gurr, decision rules are defined in the following manner: "Superordinate structures in action make decisions concerning the direction of social units. Making such decisions requires that supers and subs be able to recognize when decision-processes have been concluded, especially "properly" concluded. An indispensable ingredient of the processes, there-fore, is the existence of Decision Rules that provide basic criteria under which decisions are considered to have been taken." (Eckstein and Gurr 1975, p.121) Operationally, this variable refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. Such limitations may be imposed by any "accountability groups". In Western democracies these are usually legislatures. Other kinds of accountability groups are the ruling party in a one-party state; councils of nobles or powerful advisors in monarchies; the military in coup-prone polities; and in many states a strong, independent judiciary. The concern is therefore with the checks and balances between the various parts of the decision-making process. A seven-category scale is used.
(1) Unlimited Authority: There are no regular limitations on the executive's actions (as distinct from irregular limitations such as the threat or actuality of coups and assassinations). Examples of evidence:
i. Constitutional restrictions on executive action are ignored. ii. Constitution is frequently revised or suspended at the executive's initiative. iii. There is no legislative assembly, or there is one but it is called and dismissed at the ex-ecutive's pleasure. iv. The executive appoints a majority of members of any accountability group and can re-move them at will. v. The legislature cannot initiate legislation or veto or suspend acts of the executive. vi. Rule by decree is repeatedly used.
Note: If the executive is given limited or unlimited power by a legislature to cope with an emergency and relents this power after the emergency has passed, this is not a change to unlimited authority.
(2) Intermediate Category
(3) Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive. Evidence: i. The legislature initiates some categories of legislation. ii. The legislature blocks implementation of executive acts and decrees. iii. Attempts by the executive to change some constitutional restrictions, such as prohibitions on succeeding himself, or extending his term, fail and are not adopted. iv. The ruling party initiates some legislation or takes some administrative action independently of the executive. v. The legislature or party approves some categories of appointments nominated by the executive. vi. There is an independent judiciary. vii. Situations in which there exists a civilian executive, but in which policy decisions, for all practical purposes, reflect the demands of the military.
(4) Intermediate Category
(5) Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them. Examples: i. A legislature or party council often modifies or defeats executive proposals for action. ii. A council or legislature sometimes refuses funds to the executive. iii. The accountability group makes important appointments to administrative posts. iv. The legislature refuses the executive permission to leave the country.
(6) Intermediate Category
(7) Executive Parity or Subordination: Accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the executive in most areas of activity. Examples of evidence: i. A legislature, ruling party, or council of nobles initiates much or most important legislation. ii. The executive (president, premier, king, cabinet, council) is chosen by the accountability group and is dependent on its continued support to remain in office (as in most parliamentary systems). iii. In multi-party democracies, there is chronic "cabinet instability".



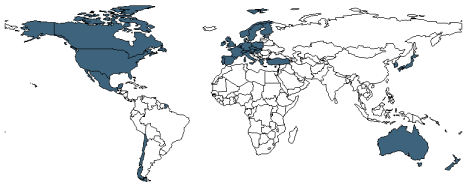
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



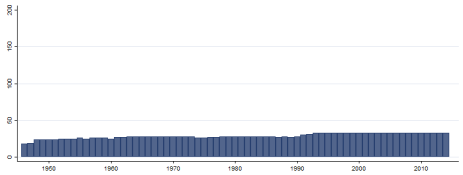
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.11 p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment

Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: Competitiveness refers to "the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates (Gurr 1974, p.1483)." For example, selection of chief executives through popular elections involving two or more viable parties or candidates is regarded as competitive. If power transfers are coded Unregulated ("1") in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from unregulated, Competitiveness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Four categories are used to measure this concept:
(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).
1) Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court. Examples of pure designative selection are: rigged, unopposed elections; repeated replacement of presidents before their terms end; recurrent military selection of civilian executives; selection within an institutionalized single party; recurrent incumbent selection of successors; repeated election boycotts by the major opposition parties, etc.
(2) Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election. Also used for transitional arrangements between selection (ascription and/or designation) and competitive election.
(3) Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections involving two or more major parties or candidates. (Elections may be popular or by an elected assembly).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

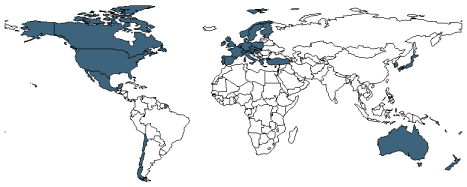


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

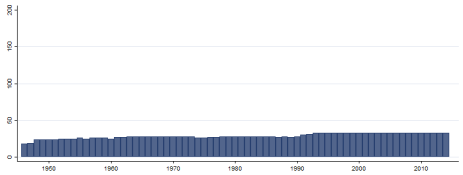
4.54.12 p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment

Openness of Executive Recruitment: Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process. If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from Unregulated, Openness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Five catego-ries are used:
(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).
(1) Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, e.g. kings, emperors, beys, emirs, etc., who assume executive powers by right of descent. An executive selected by other means may proclaim himself a monarch but the polity he governs is not coded "closed" unless a relative actually succeeds him as ruler.
(2) Dual Executive-Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister.
(3) Dual Executive-Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister.

(4) Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transition-al arrangements between designation and election.



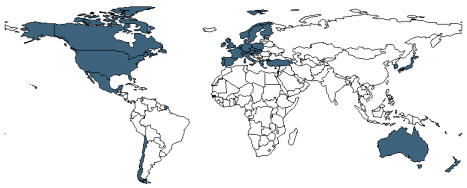
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



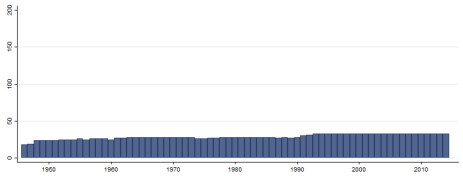
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.54.13 p_xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment

Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment: In considering recruitment, we must first determine whether there are any established modes at all by which chief executives are selected. Regulation refers to the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power. Three categories are used to differ-entiate the extent of institutionalization:
(1) Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. Despite these "legitimization" techniques, a polity remains unregulated until the de facto leader of the coup has been replaced as head of government either by designative or competitive modes of executive selection. However, unregulated recruitment does not include the occasional forceful ouster of a chief execu-tive if elections are called within a reasonable time and the previous pattern continues.
(2) Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or "rigged" multiparty elections). Also coded here are transitional arrangements intended to regularize future power transitions after an initial unregulated seizure of power (i.e., after constitutional legitimization of military rule or during periods when the leader of the coup steps down as head of state but retains unrivaled power within the political realm as head of the military). This category also includes polities in transition from designative to elective modes of executive selection (i.e., the period of "guided democracy" often exhibited during the transition from military to civilian rule) or vice versa (i.e., regimes ensuring electoral victory through the intimidation of oppositional leaders or the promulgation of a "state of emergency" before executive elections).
(3) Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections. Ascriptive/designative and ascriptive/elective selections (i.e., an effective king and premier) are also coded as regulated. The fundamental difference between regulated selection and unregulated recruitment is that regulated structures require the existence of institutionalized modes of executive recruitment, either through constitutional decree or lineage. Moreover, in regulated competitive systems, unlike the designational/transitional mode, the method of future executive selection is not dependent on the particular party or regime currently holding power.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1979 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 60

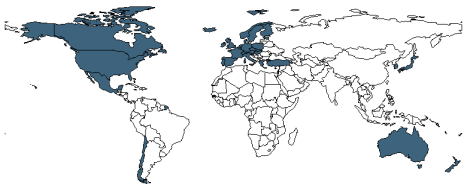
4.55 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

`http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/`
(Feenstra et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

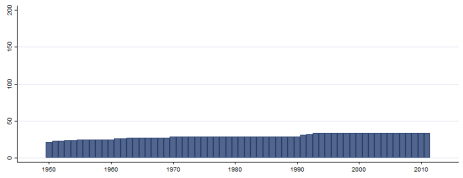
Penn World Table In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.55.1 pwt_cs Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



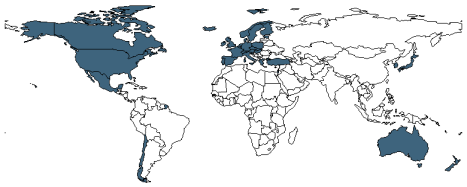
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



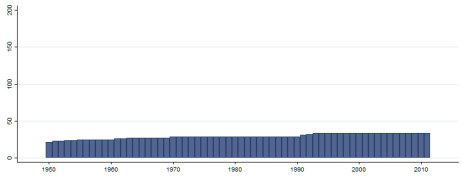
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.2 pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).



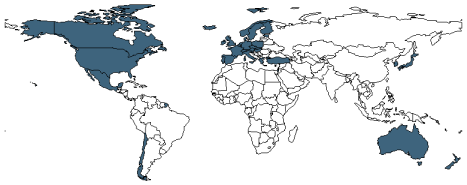
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



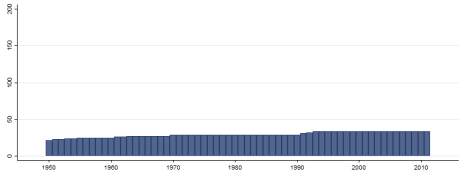
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.3 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.



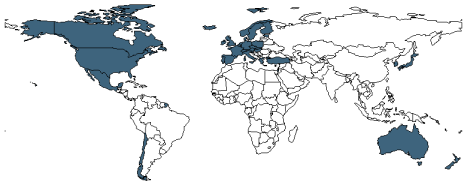
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



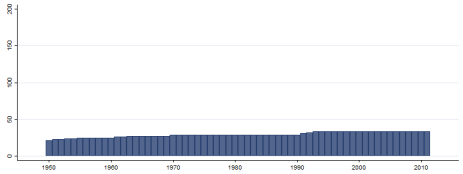
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.4 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



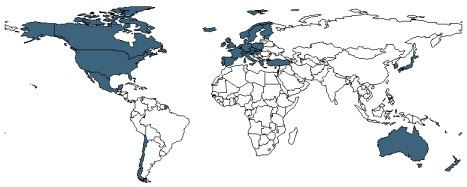
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



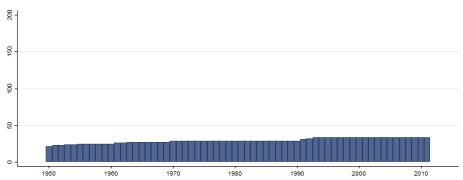
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.5 pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.



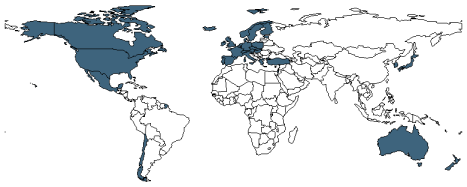
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



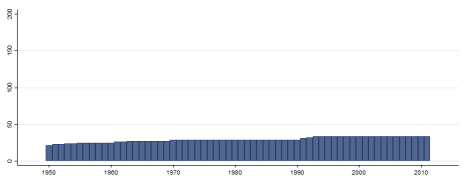
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.6 pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.



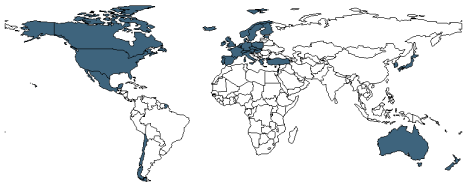
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



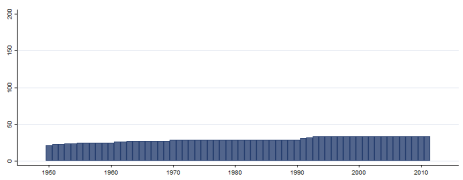
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



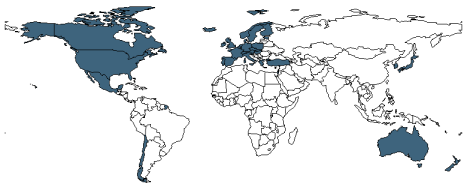
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



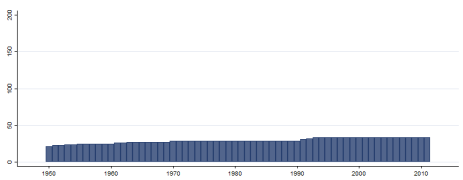
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.8 pwt_plcs Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1.



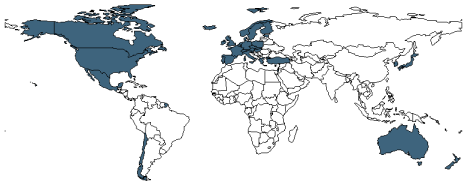
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



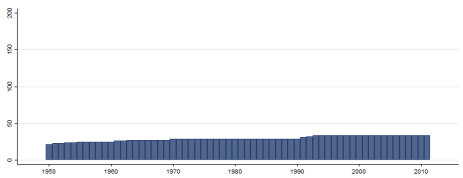
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



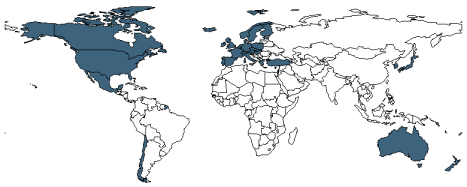
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



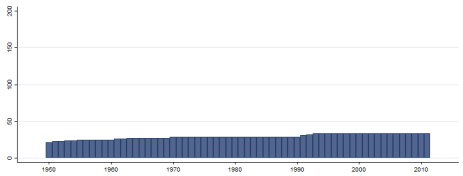
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



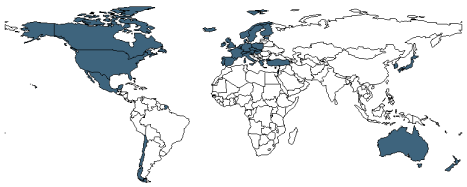
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



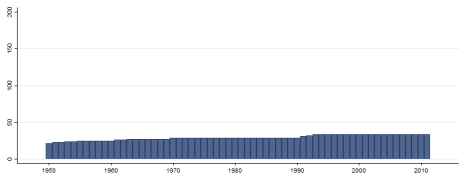
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



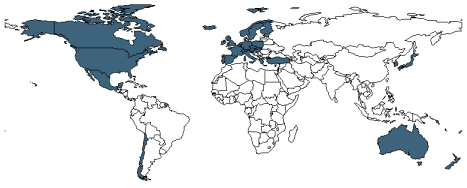
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



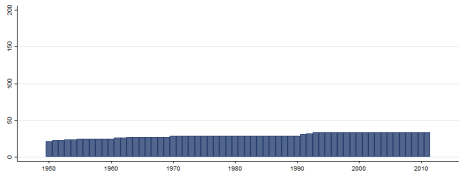
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



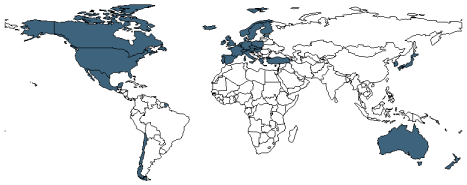
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



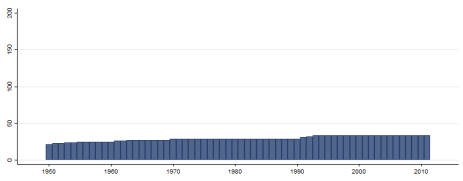
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.13 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



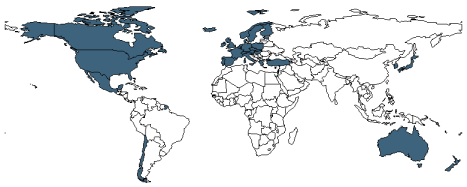
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



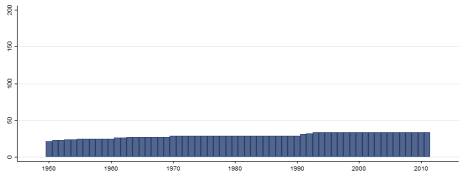
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.14 pwt_rgdp Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



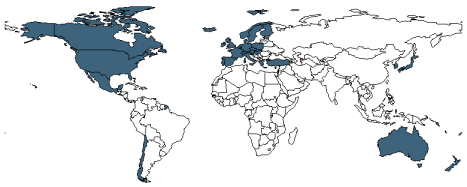
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



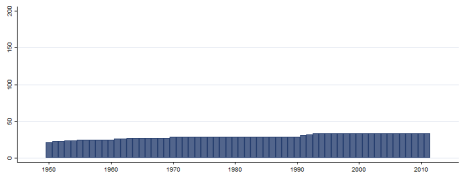
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.15 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.



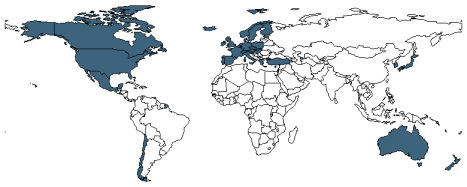
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



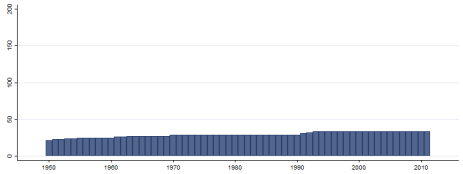
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.16 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.



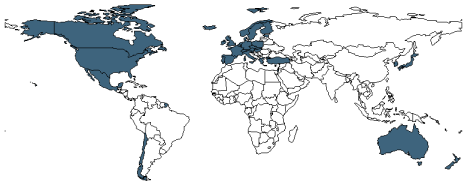
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



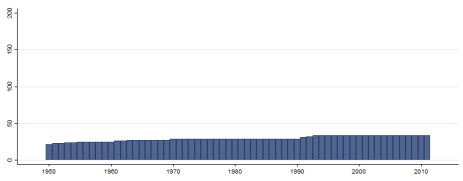
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.



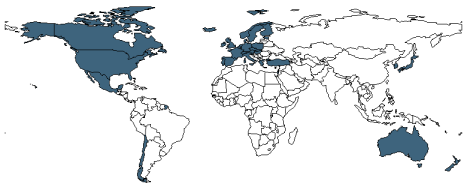
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



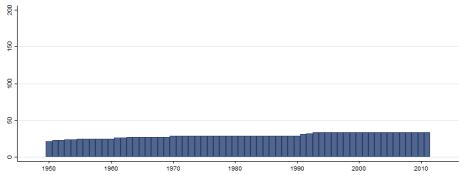
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



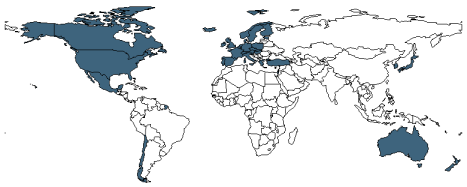
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



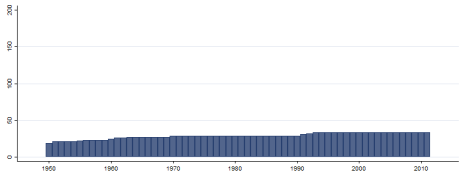
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.55.19 pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices (2005=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).



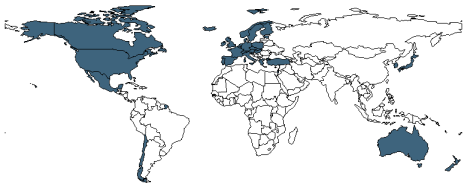
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



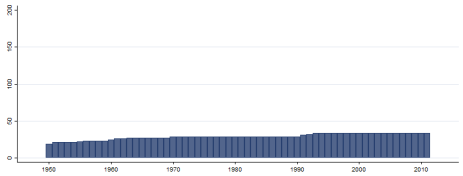
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1801 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.55.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



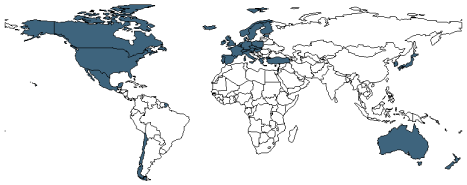
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



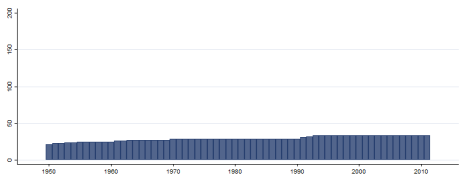
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1801 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.55.21 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 54

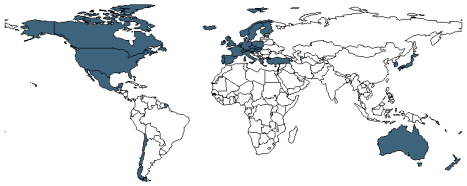
4.56 Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg

`http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/`
(Teorell et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

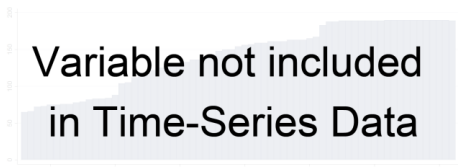
The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.
Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts. The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

4.56.1 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law."
The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).



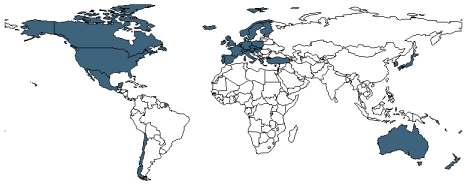
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



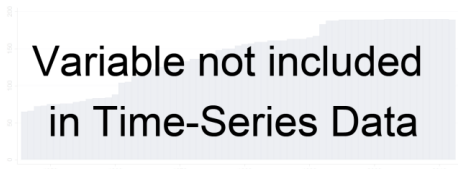
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.2 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



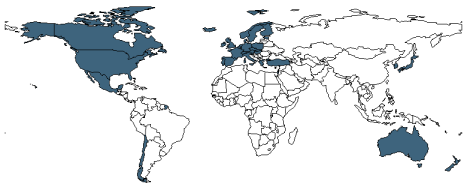
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



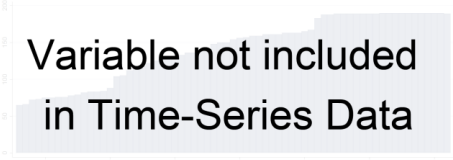
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.3 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



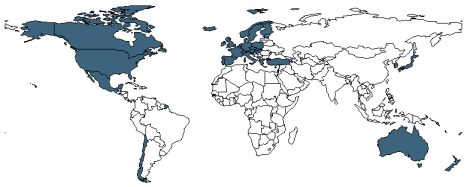
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



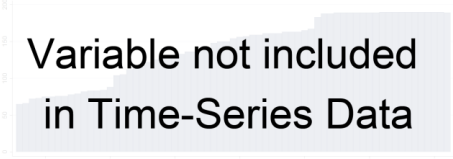
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.4 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

Professional Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. It is based on four questions from the survey.
The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert. The scales of the second and third questions are reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).



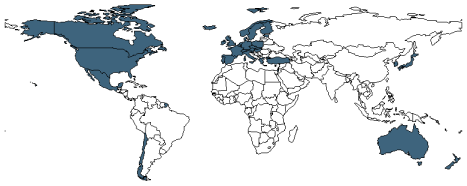
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



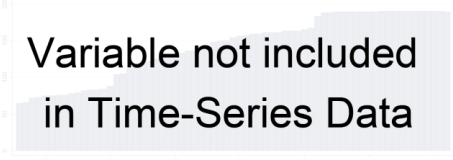
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.5 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



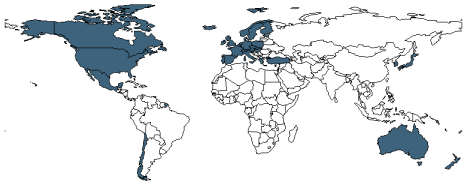
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



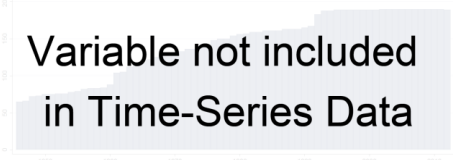
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.6 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



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

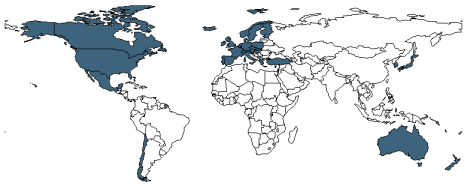
4.57 Michael L Ross

`http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polisci/faculty/ross/data.html`
(Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

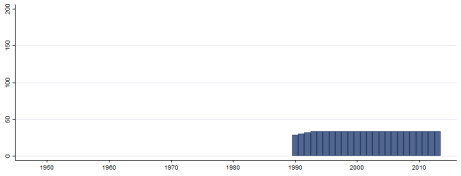
Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in original source; to calculate the total value of production, author multiply 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.

4.57.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.



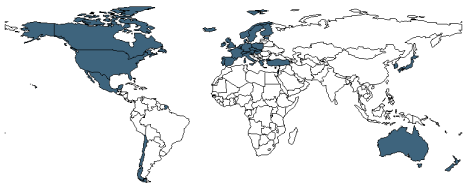
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



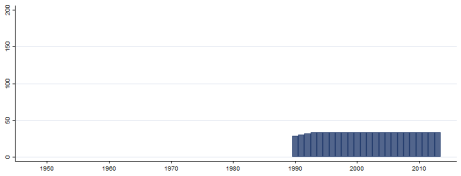
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



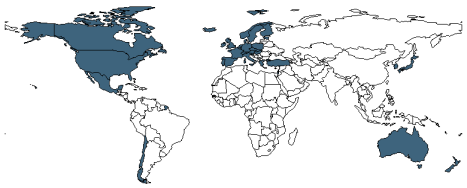
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



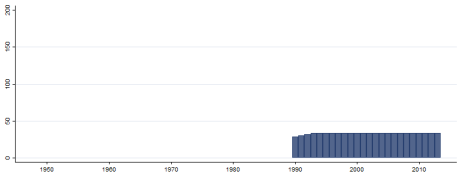
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.



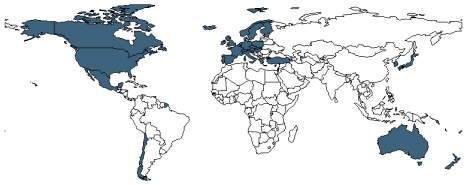
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

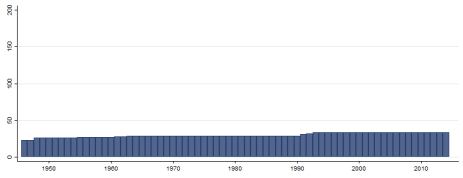


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.



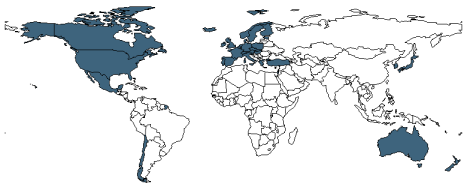


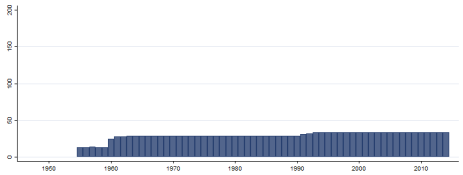
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 2069 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.57.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



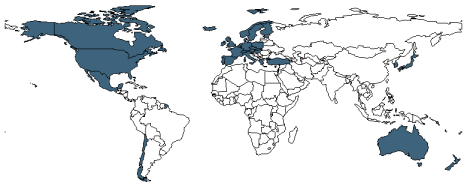


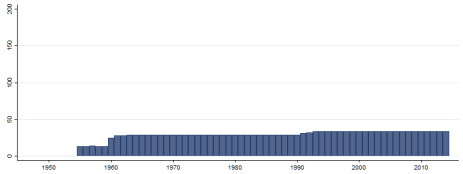
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1770 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.57.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.



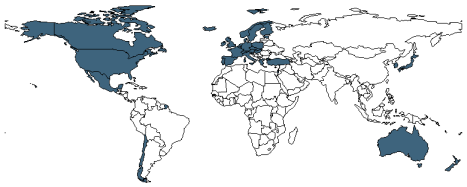


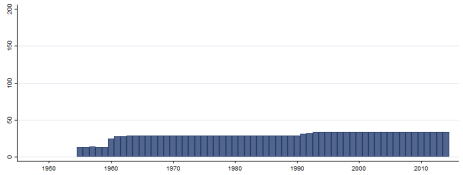
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1770 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.57.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.



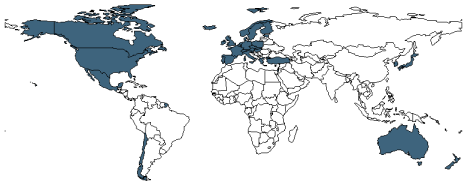


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

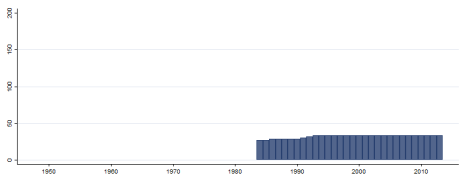
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1770 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.57.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.



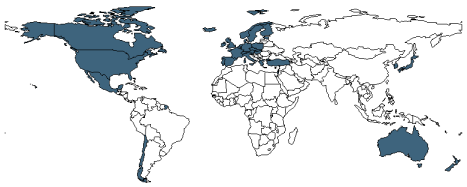
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



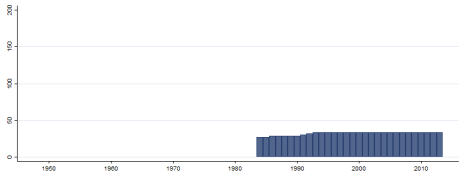
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 975 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



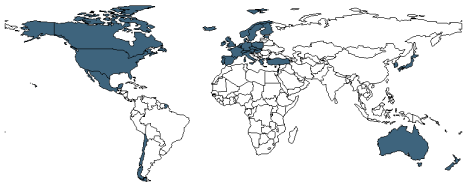
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



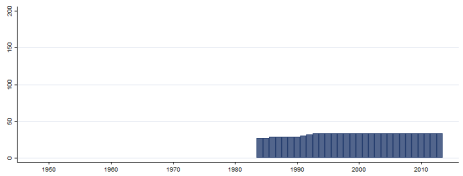
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 975 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.



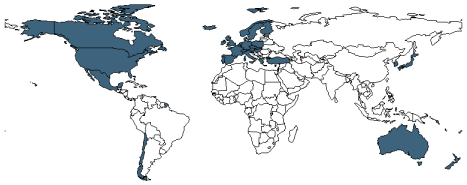
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



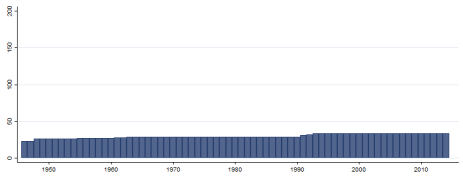
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 975 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



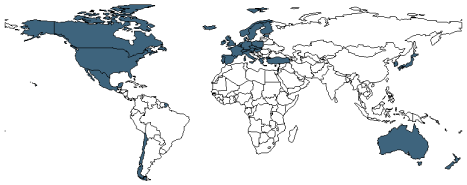
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



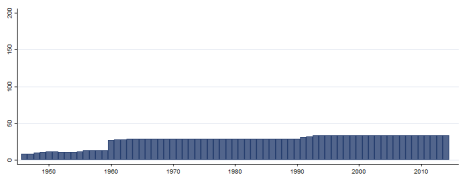
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 2069 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.57.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



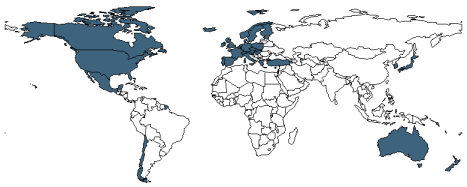
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



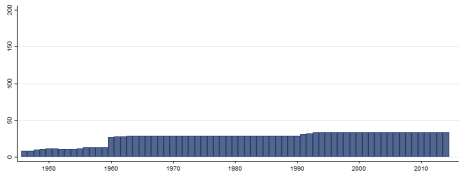
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1864 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.57.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.



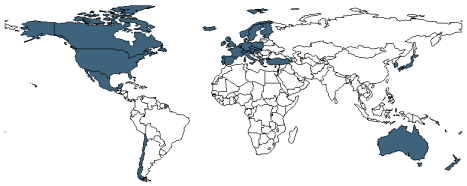
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



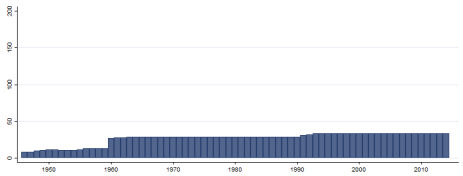
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1864 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.57.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1864 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

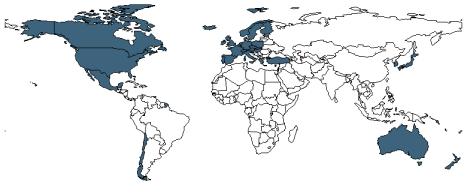
4.58 Reporters Sans Frontières

`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Reporters Without Borders, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

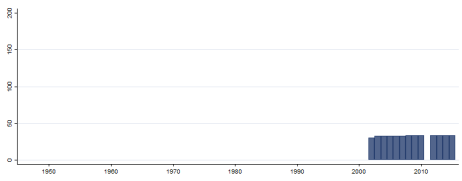
Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.58.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 13

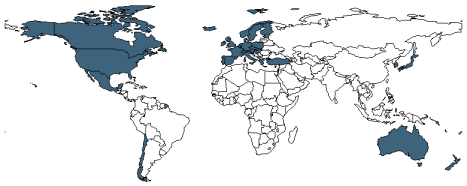
4.59 Putterman (2007)

`http://www.econ.brown.edu/fac/louis_putterman/antiquity%20index.htm`
(Putterman, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-21)

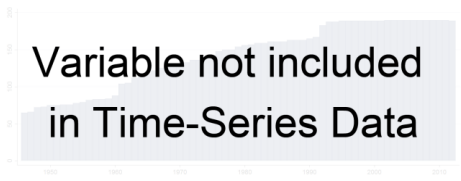
State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, and in order to avoid low-return research effort using low quality information. For each period of fifty years, they asked three questions (and allocated points) as follows:
(1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (1 point if yes, 0 points if no)
(2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (1 point if locally based, 0.5 points if foreign [i.e., the country is a colony], 0.75 if in between [a local government with substantial foreign oversight]
(3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government? (1 point if over 50%, 0.75 points if between 25% and 50%, 0.5 points if between 10% and 25%, 0.3 points if less than 10%).
To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.59.1 sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.



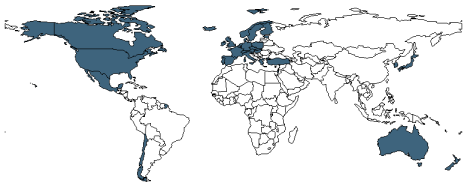
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



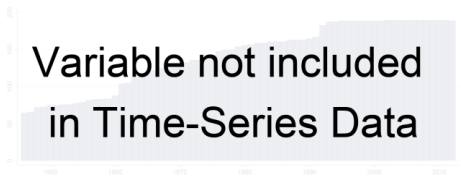
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.2 sai_statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.



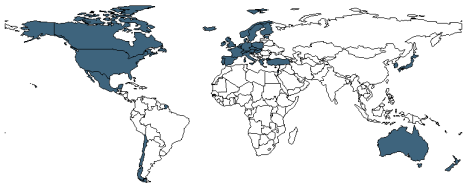
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



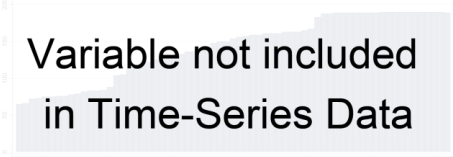
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.3 sai_statehist05v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 5%.



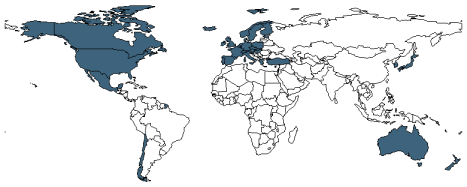
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



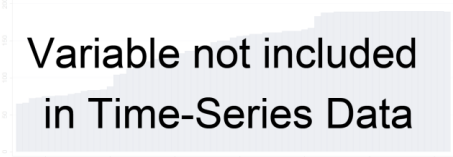
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.4 sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.



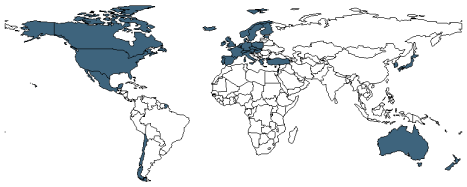
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



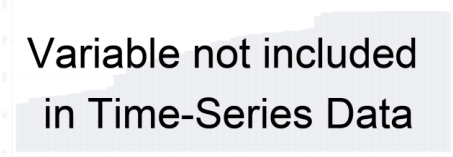
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.5 sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 50%.



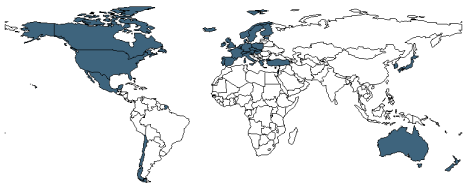
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



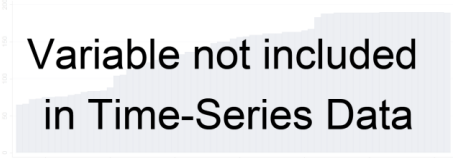
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.6 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



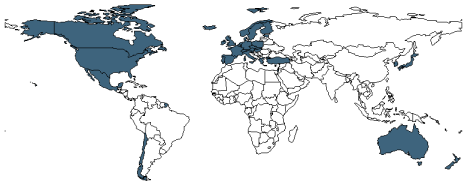
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



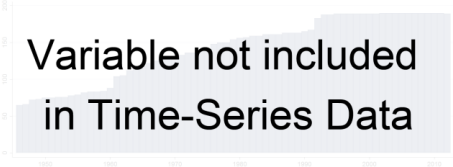
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.7 sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%.



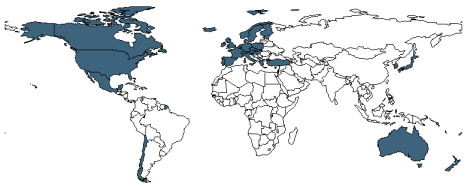
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



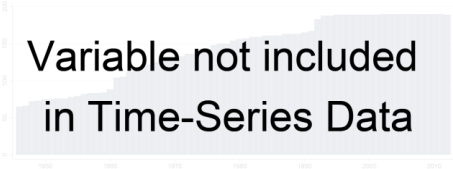
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.8 sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%.



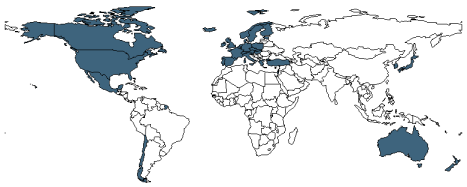
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



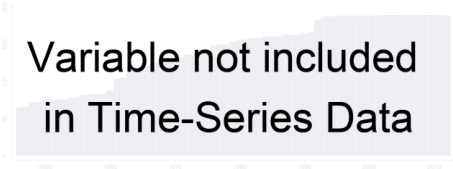
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.9 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.



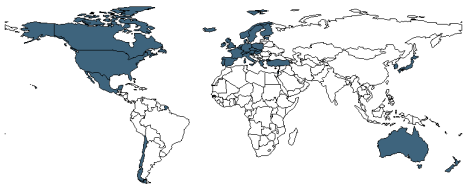
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



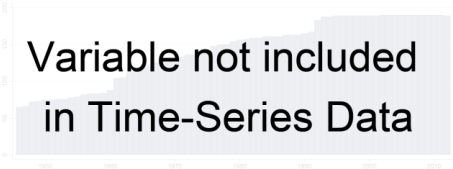
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.10 sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



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

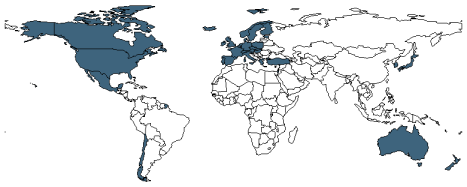
4.60 Sustainable Governance Indicators

`http://www.sgi-network.org/2015/Downloads`
(Kroll & Schrad-Tischler, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-31)

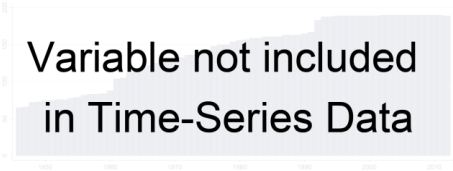
Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? The SGI answer these key questions by carrying out a systematic, indicator-based comparison of all OECD and EU countries, thus providing insight into the analyzed nations' political and social sustainability. Some 100 international experts participate in this broad-based study, carried out by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The first two editions of the SGI were published in 2009 and 2011, the third edition in 2014. Based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of sustainable governance. The individual country reports as well as all quantitative data are freely accessible online at www.sgi-network.org. With the SGI, we seek to contribute to the debate on "good governance" and sustainable policymaking, identify successful models and foster international learning processes within the OECD/EU and beyond.

4.60.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)



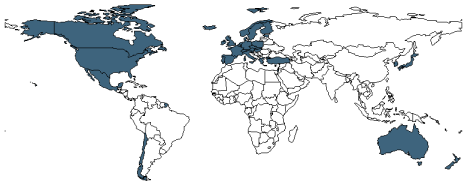
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



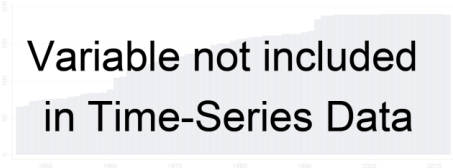
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.2 sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)



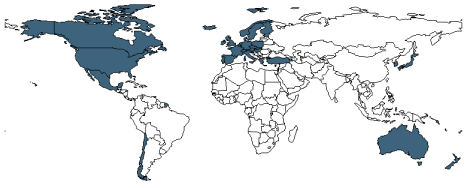
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



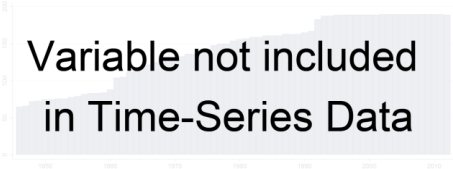
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.3 sgi_ecec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate)



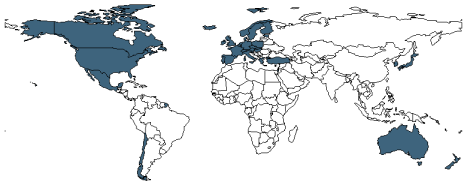
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



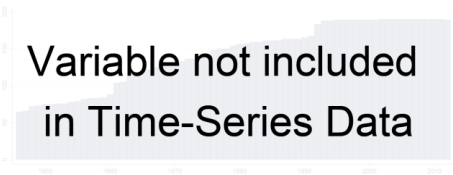
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.4 sgi_ecgf Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans)



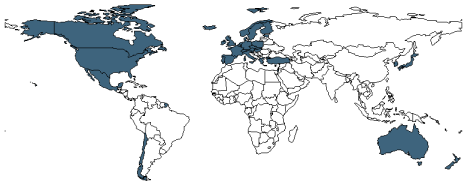
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



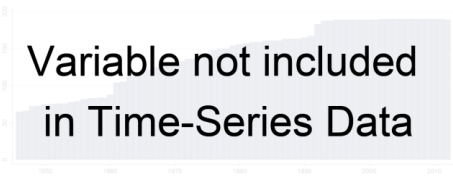
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.5 sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence)



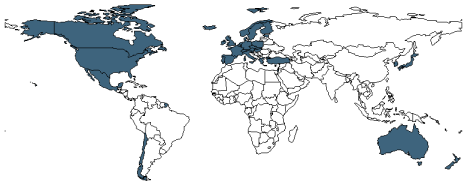
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



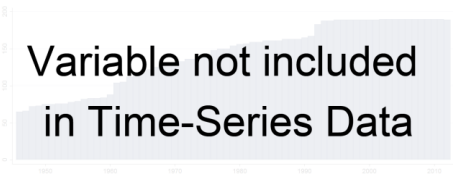
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.6 sgi_ecri Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications)



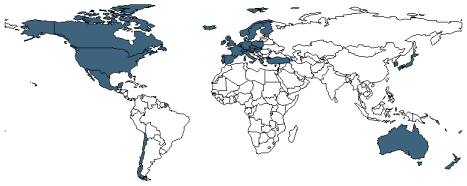
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



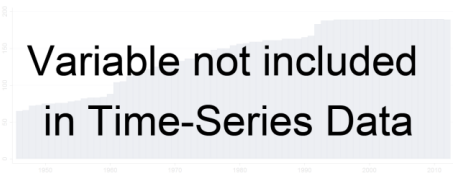
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.7 sgi_ectx Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect)



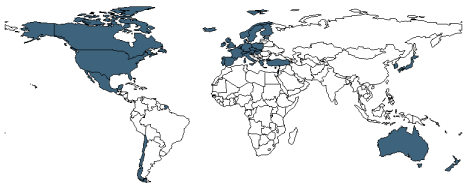
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



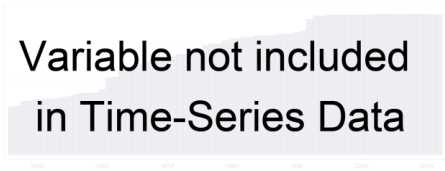
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)



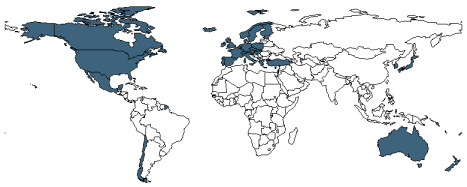
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



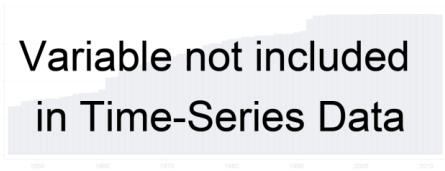
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.9 sgi_enen Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy)



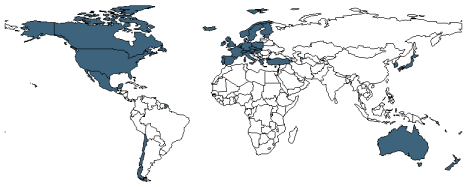
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



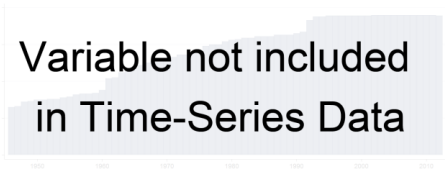
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.10 sgi_enge Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

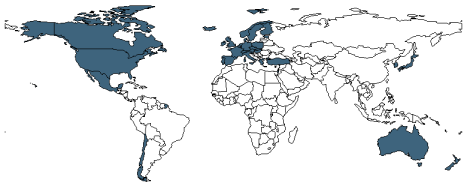


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

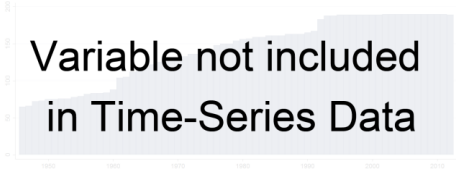
4.60.11 sgi_go Governance

This pillar of the SGI examines the governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.
The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.
The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.



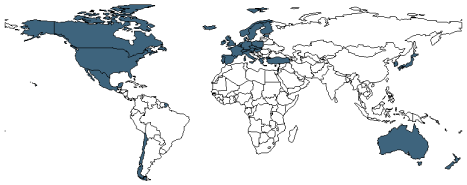
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



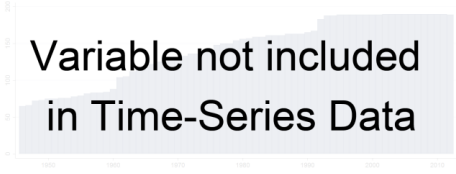
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.12 sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)



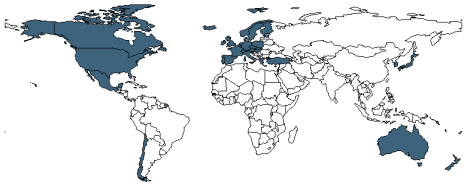
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



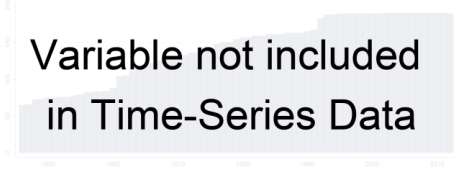
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.13 sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

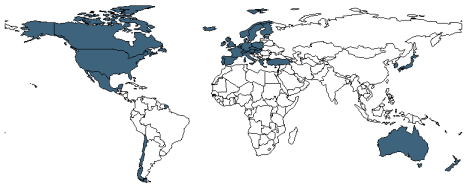


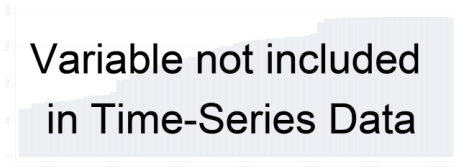
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.14 sgi_pp Policy Performance

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then

governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:
1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection



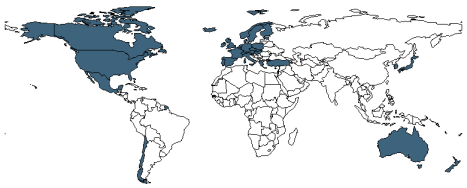


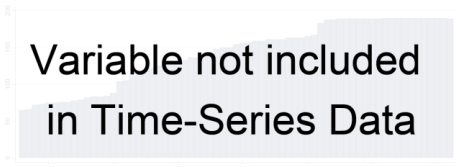
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 34

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

4.60.15 sgi_qd Quality of Democracy

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



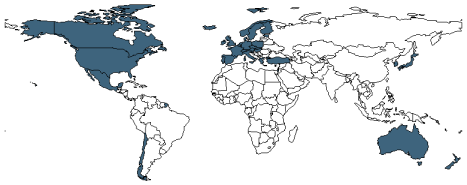


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 34

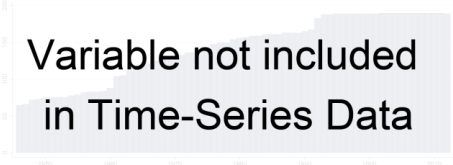
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.16 sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)



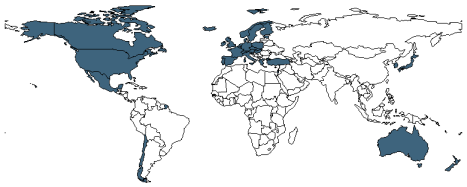
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



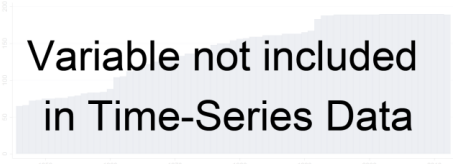
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.17 sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination)



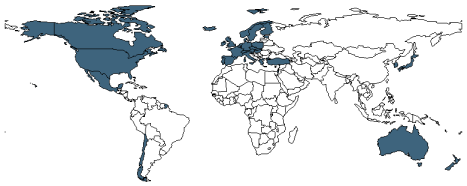
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



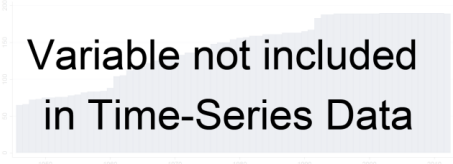
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.18 sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process

Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making)



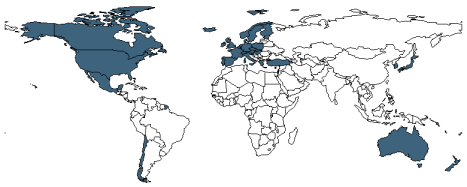
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



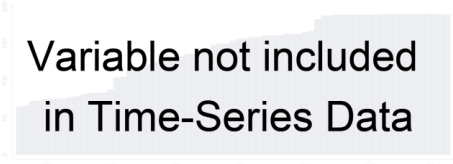
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.19 sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

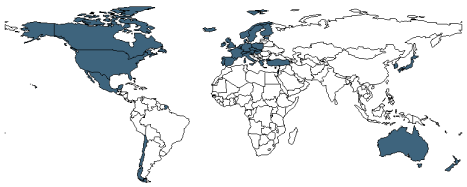


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

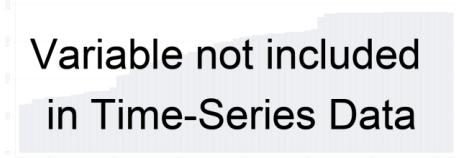
4.60.20 sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict

of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.



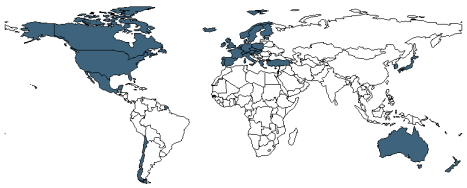
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



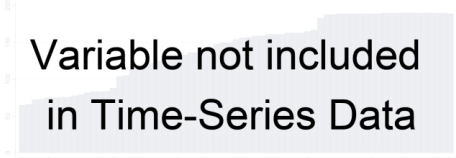
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.21 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)



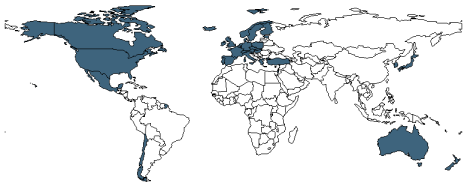
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



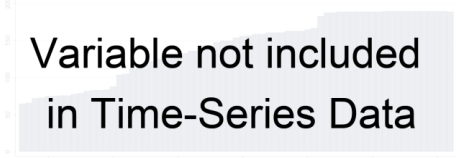
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.22 sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education

Policy Performance: 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)



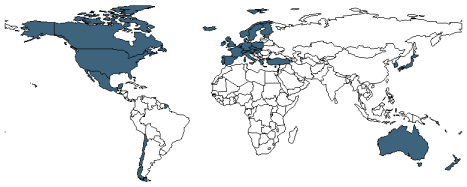
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



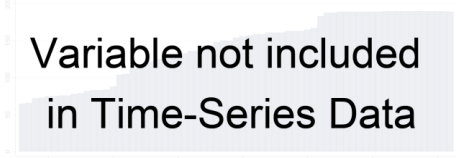
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.23 sgi_sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate)



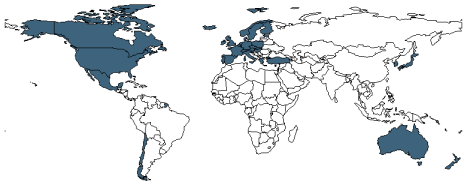
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



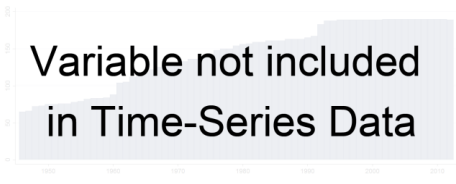
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



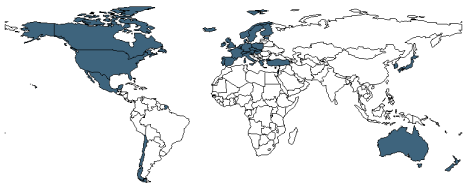
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



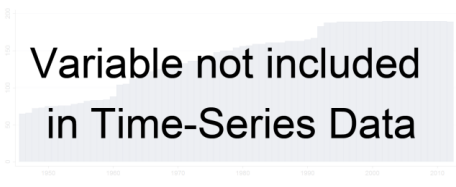
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.25 sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status)



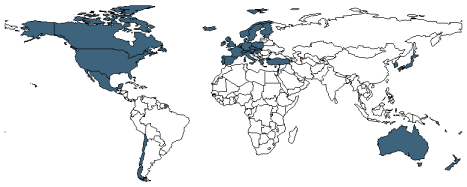
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



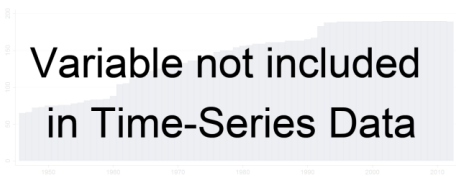
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.26 sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy

Policy Performance: 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)



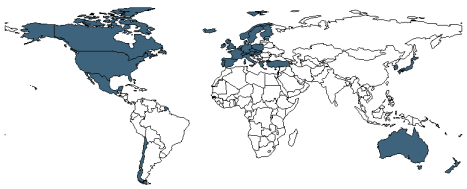
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



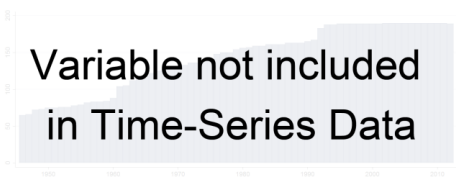
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.27 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



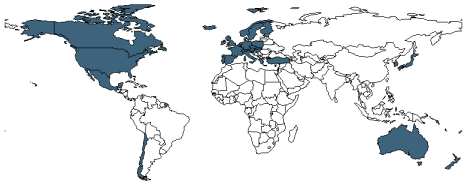
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



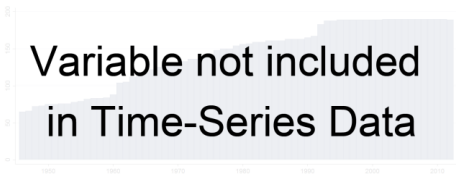
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.28 sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction)



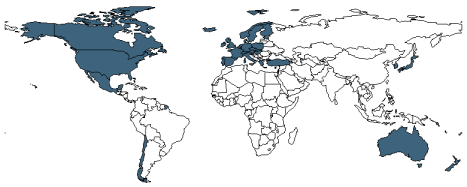
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



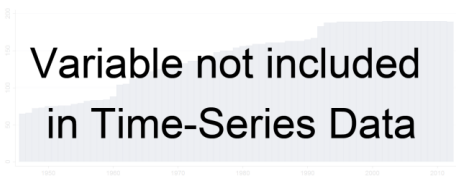
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.29 sgi_sosl Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



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

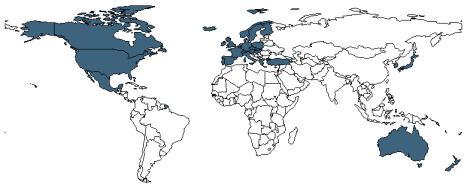
4.61 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

`http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf`
(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

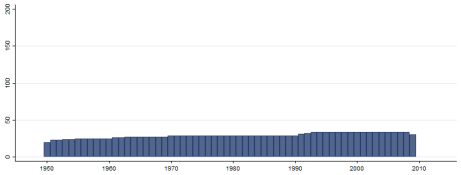
Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.61.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 30



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 1751 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 52

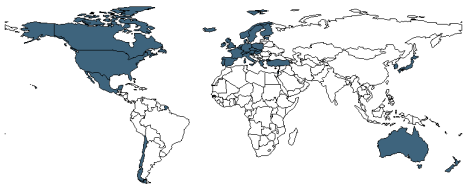
4.62 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview`
(Transparency International, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-30)

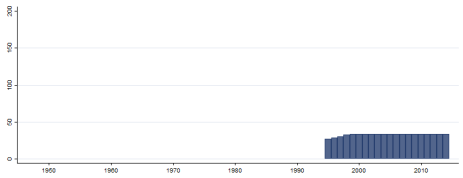
Corruption Perceptions Database The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).
Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differ-ing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also re-late to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.
Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.62.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.



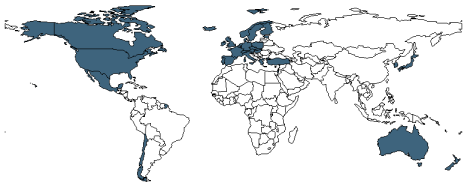
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



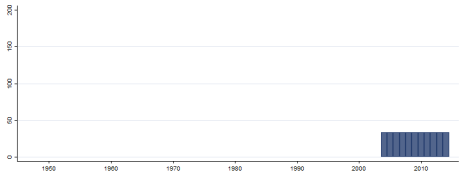
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 663 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.62.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range.



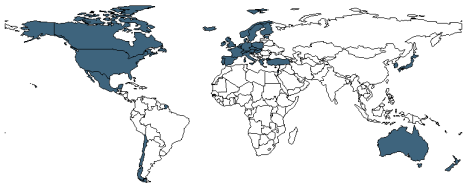
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



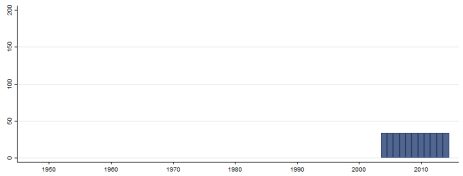
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.62.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range.



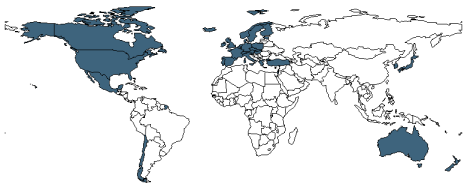
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



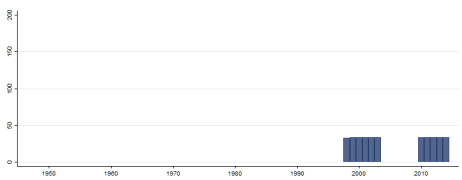
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.62.4 ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 373 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

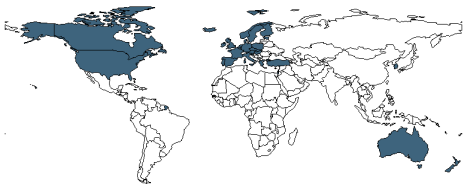
4.63 UCDP/PRIO

`http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/`
(Themnér & Wallensteen, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

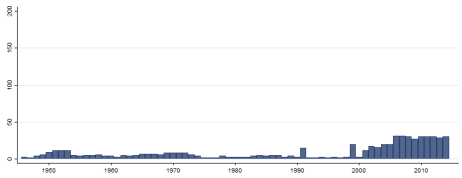
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset The UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). The dataset was first presented in Gleditsch, Wallensteen, Eriksson, Sollenberg & Strand (2002). The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program.
Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Of special importance is the UCDP Dyadic dataset which is based on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, but goes beneath the conflict level and focuses on different dyads within each conflict. For more information on the UCDP Dyadic dataset, and for free download visit UCDP's web page. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.

4.63.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.



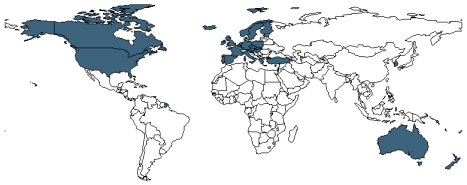
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



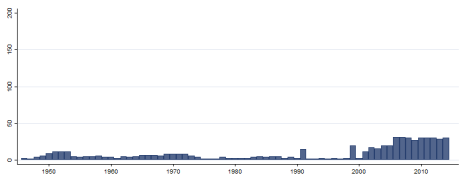
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.63.2 ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.



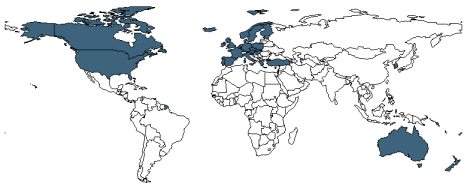
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



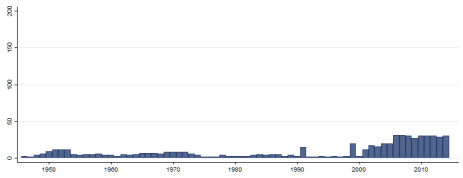
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.63.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

Number of internal armed conflics per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.



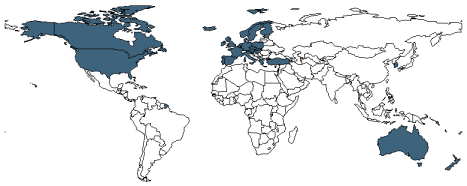
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



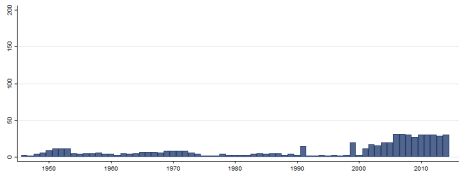
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.63.4 ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

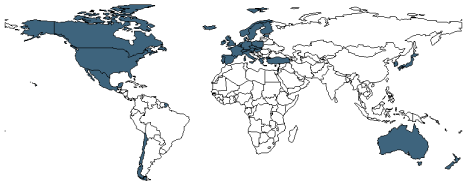
4.64 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

`http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html`
(Pemstein et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

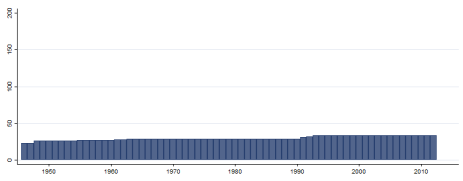
Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that we report in our 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to our framework. Using the most current release of the UDS, we have replicated figure 3 from the original article to provide users with a snapshot of the updated scores, focusing on the year 2000.

4.64.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean).



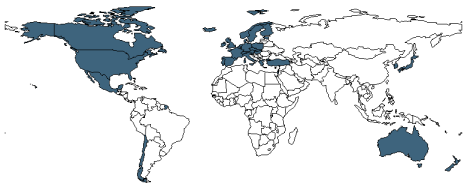
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



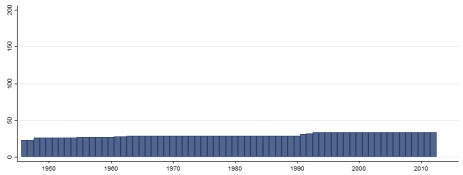
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.64.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median).



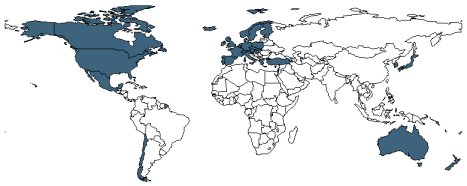
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



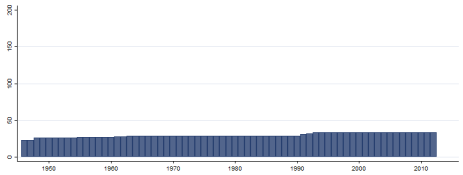
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.64.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).



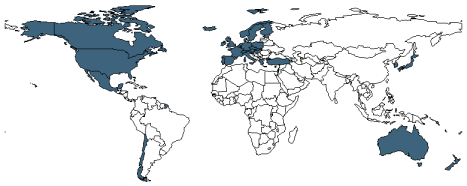
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



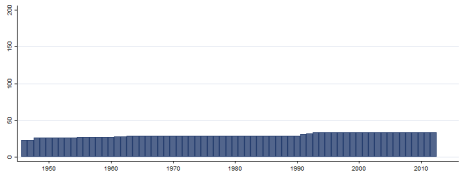
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.64.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).



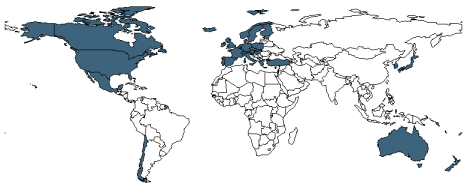
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



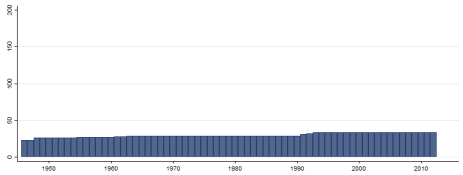
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.64.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 59

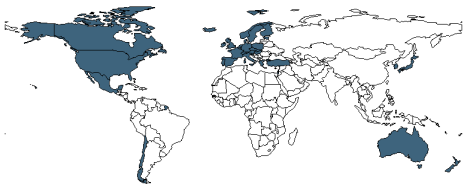
4.65 UNDP

`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

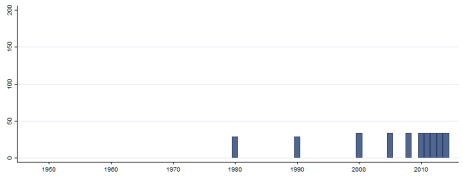
Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4.65.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

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



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 330 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

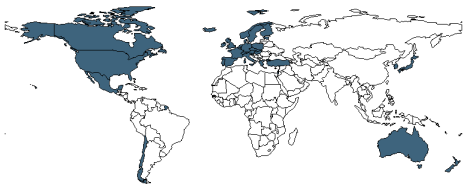
4.66 UNESCO

`http://data.uis.unesco.org/`
(UNESCO, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-02)

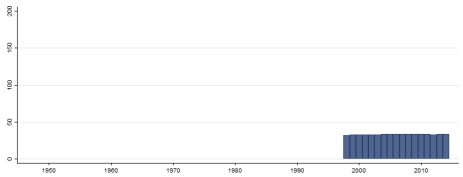
UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

4.66.1 une_durce Duration of compulsory education (years)

Duration of compulsory education (years).



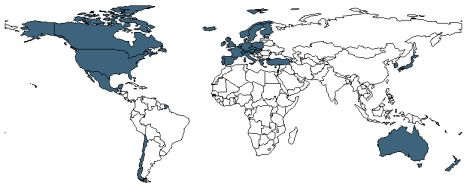
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



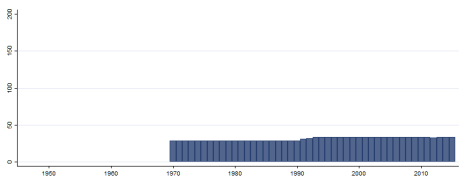
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.2 une_durp Theoretical duration of primary education (years)

Theoretical duration of primary education (years).



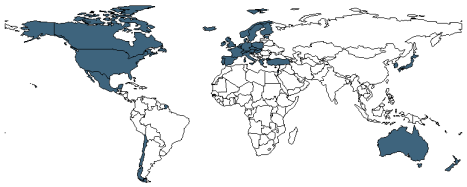
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



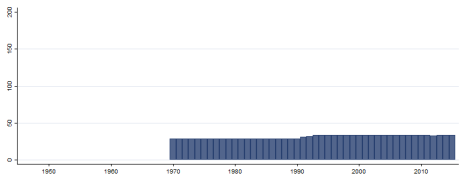
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.66.3 une_durpp Theoretical duration of pre-primary education (years)

Theoretical duration of pre-primary education (years).



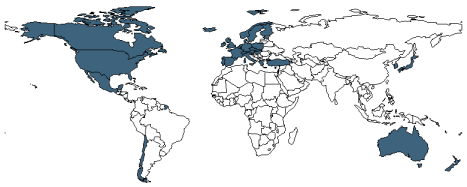
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



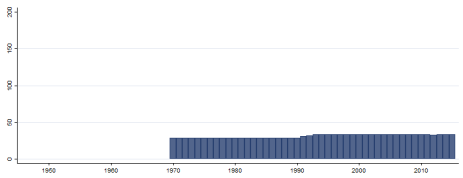
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.66.4 une_durs Theoretical duration of secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of secondary education (years).



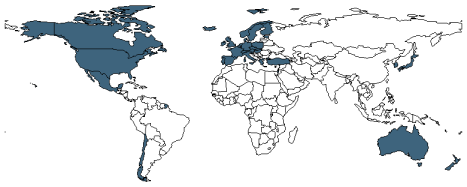
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



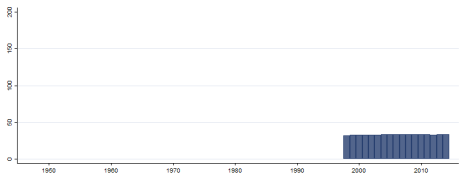
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.66.5 une_eace Official entrance age to compulsory education (years)

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years).



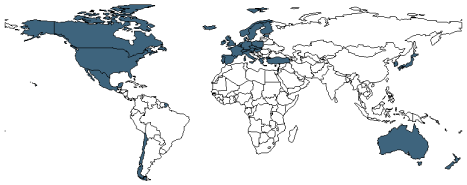
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



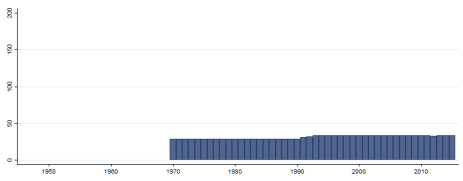
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.6 une_eap Official entrance age to primary education (years)

Official entrance age to primary education (years).



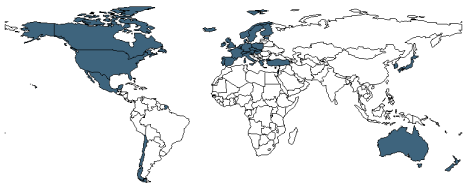
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



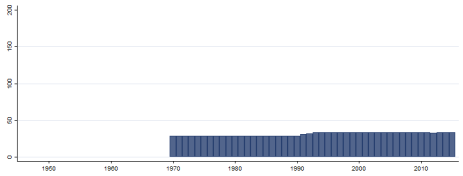
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.66.7 une_eapp Official entrance age to pre-primary education (years)

Official entrance age to pre-primary education (years).



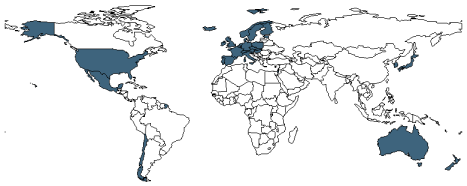
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



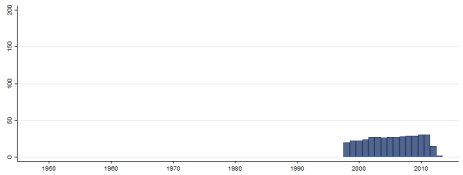
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.66.8 une_eep Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%).



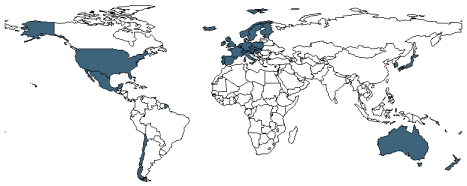
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



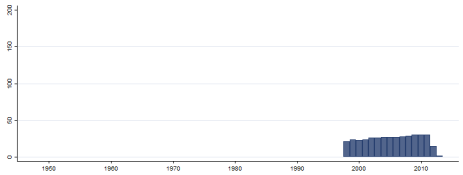
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 385 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.9 une_eepp Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%).



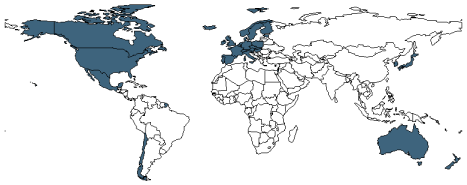
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



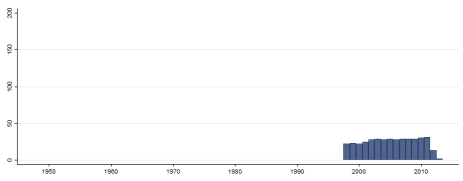
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.10 une_ees Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%).



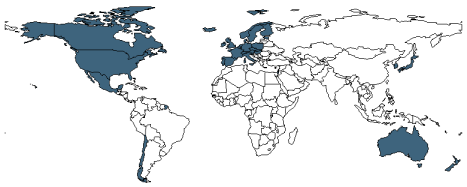
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



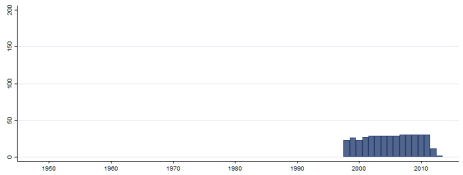
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.11 une_eet Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%).



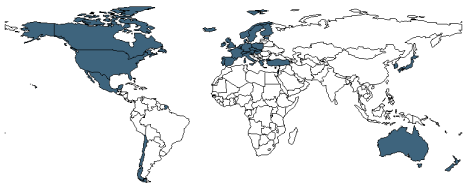
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



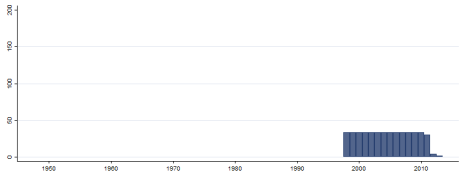
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.12 une_face Ending age, compulsory education

Ending age, compulsory education.



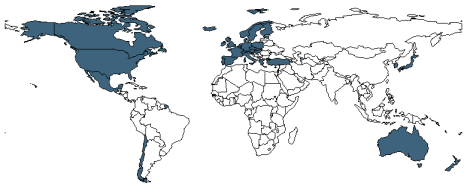
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



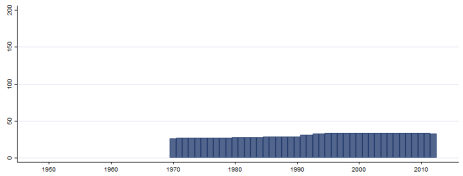
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.66.13 une_gdpc GDP per capita (current US dollar)

GDP per capita (current US dollar).



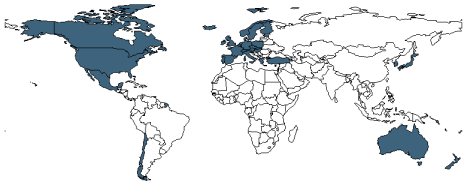
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



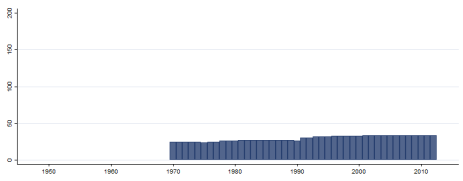
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1322 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.66.14 une_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

GDP growth (annual %).



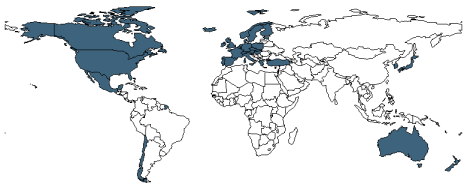
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



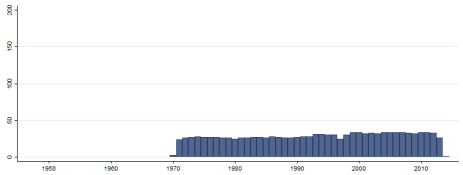
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1275 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.66.15 une_gerpf Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%).



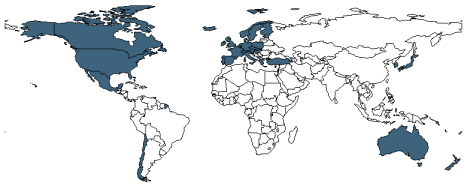
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



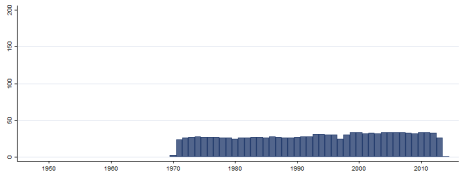
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.16 une_gerpm Gross enrolment ratio, primary, male (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, male (%).



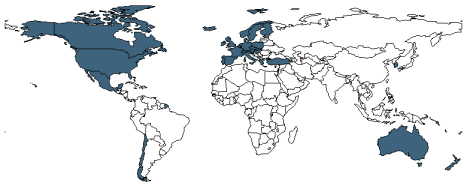
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



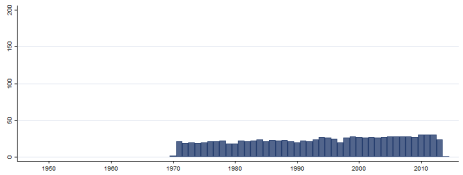
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.17 une_gerppf Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%).



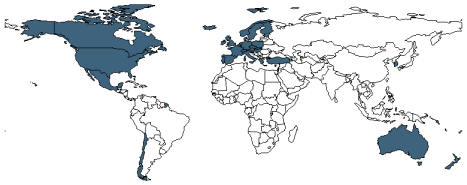
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



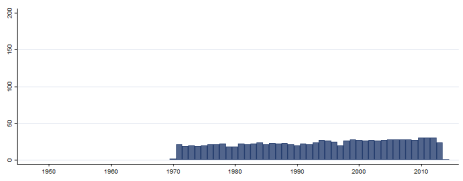
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1026 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.66.18 une_gerppm Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%).



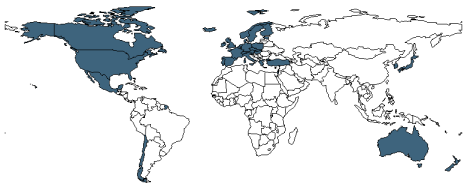
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



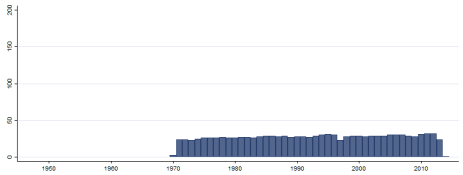
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1026 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.66.19 une_gerppt Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%).



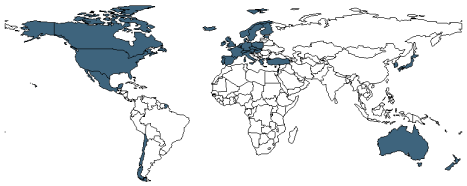
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



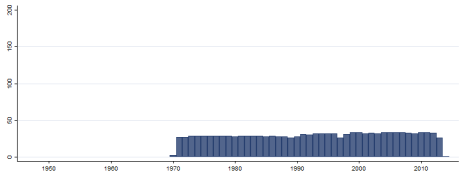
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.66.20 une_gerpt Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%).



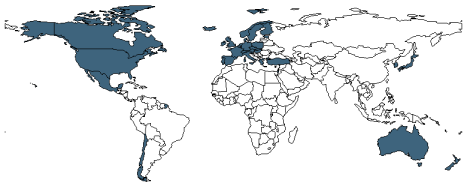
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



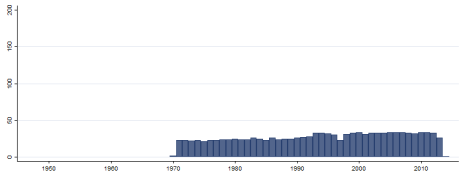
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1311 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.66.21 une_gersf Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%).



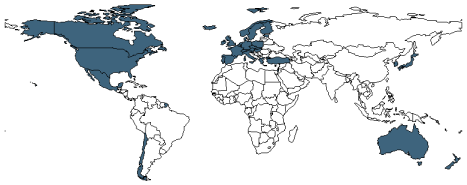
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



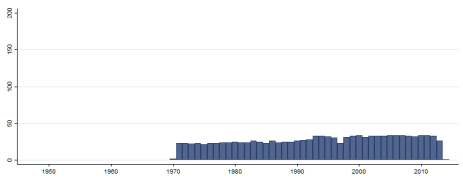
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.66.22 une_gersm Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%).



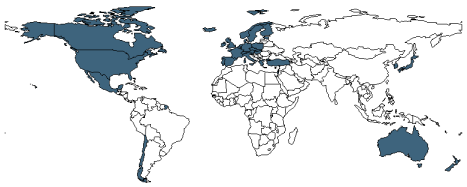
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



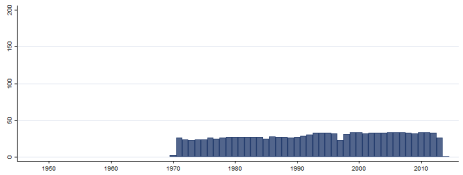
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.66.23 une_gerst Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%).



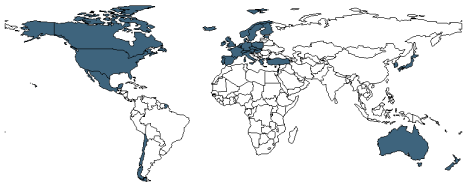
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



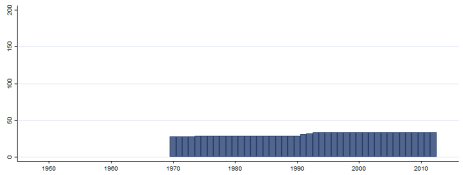
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1261 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.24 une_imr Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).



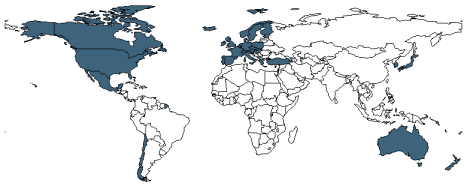
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



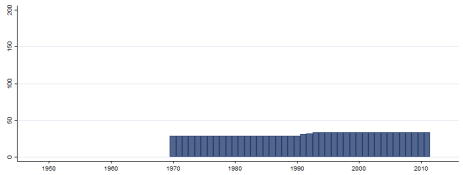
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1348 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.66.25 une_leb Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth, total (years).



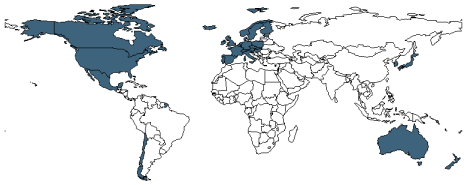
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



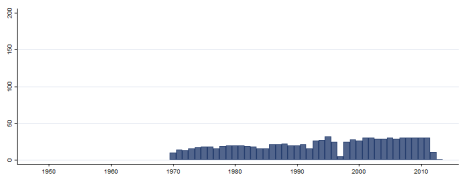
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1318 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.66.26 une_pee Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%).



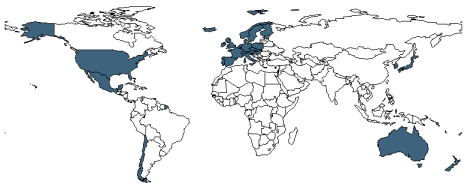
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



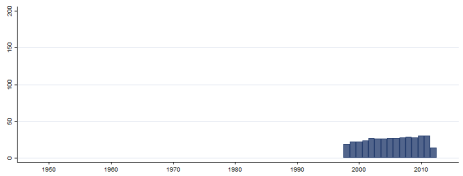
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 944 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.66.27 une_pep Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



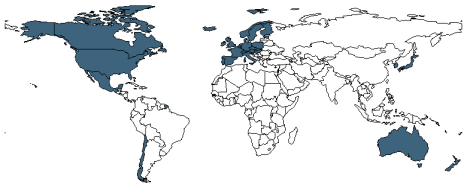
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



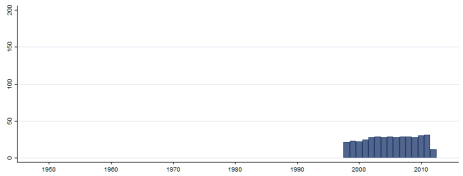
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 379 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.28 une_peps Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



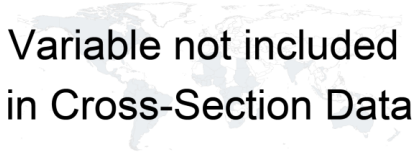
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



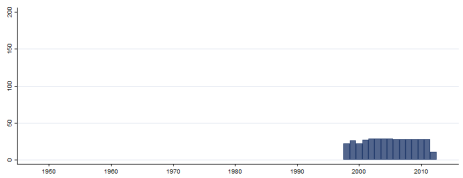
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 392 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.29 une_pept Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



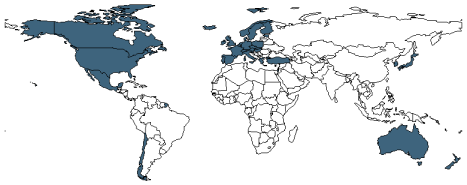
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



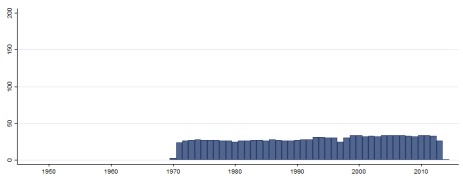
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 392 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.30 une_pfsp Percentage of students in primary education who are female (%)

Percentage of students in primary education who are female (%).



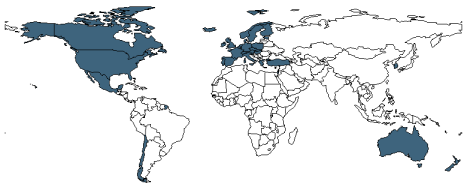
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



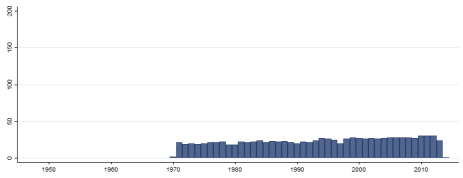
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.31 une_pfspp Percentage of students in pre-primary education who are female (%)

Percentage of students in pre-primary education who are female (%).



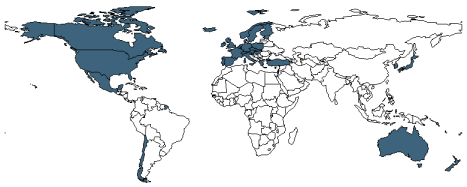
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



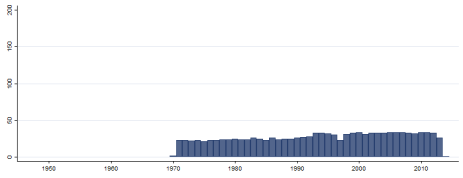
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1026 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.66.32 une_pfss Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%)

Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%).



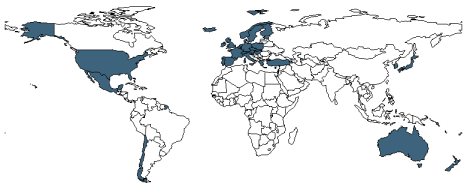
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



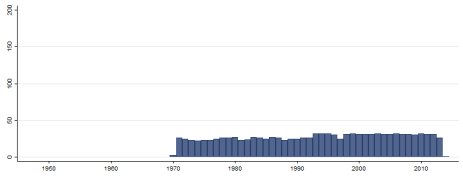
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.66.33 une_pfst Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female (%)

Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female (%).



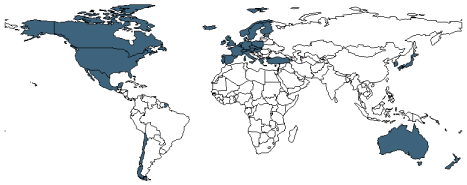
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



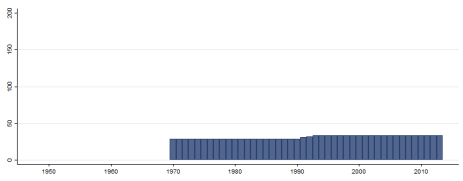
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.66.34 une_pop Total population (in thousands)

Total population (in thousands).



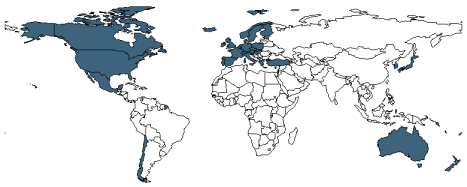
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



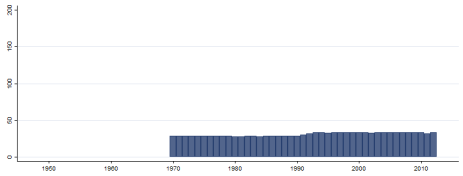
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.66.35 une_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Population growth (annual %).



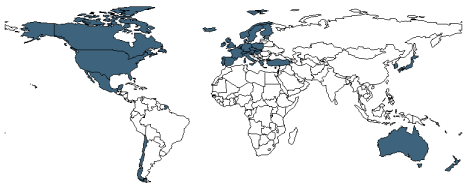
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



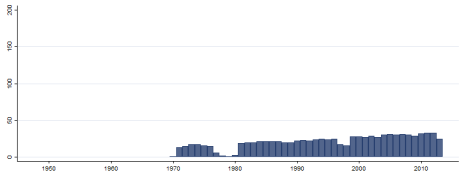
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1344 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.66.36 une_ppep Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%).



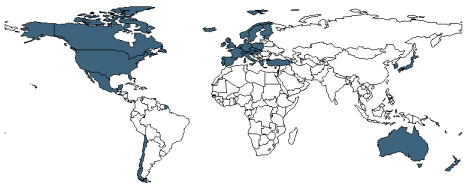
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



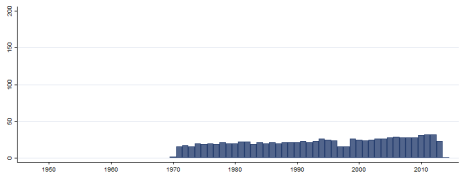
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.66.37 une_ppepp Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%).



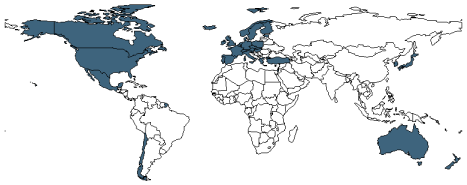
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



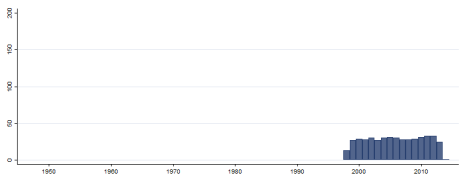
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 984 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.38 une_ppes Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%).



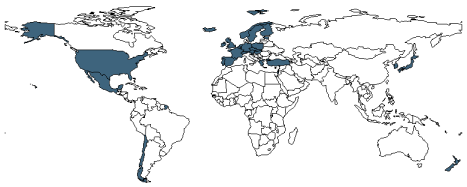
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



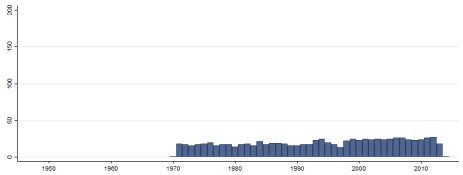
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.39 une_ptrp Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education (headcount basis)

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education (headcount basis).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30

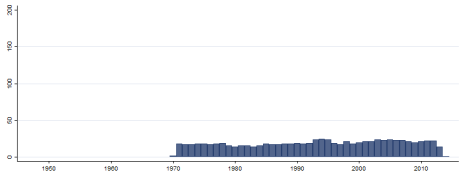


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 868 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.66.40 une_ptrpp Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education (headcount basis)

Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education (headcount basis).

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

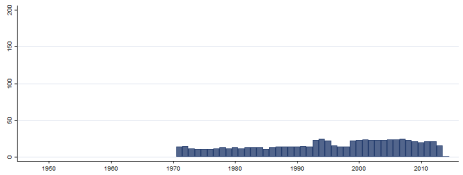


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.66.41 une_ptrs Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (headcount basis)

Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (headcount basis).

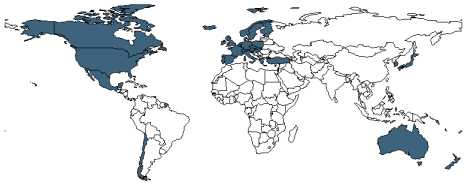
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



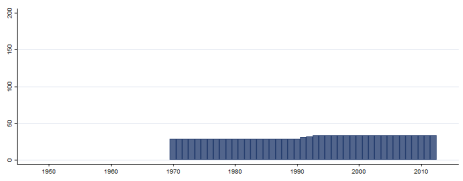
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 732 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.66.42 une_rp Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population (% of total population).



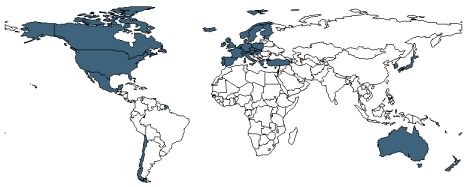
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



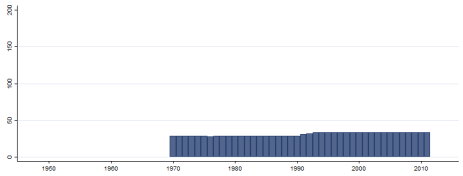
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.66.43 une_tfr Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Fertility rate, total (births per woman).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1317 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 39

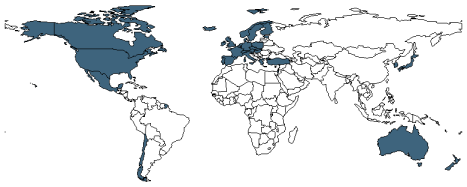
4.67 UN Statistics

`http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp`
(UN Statistics, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

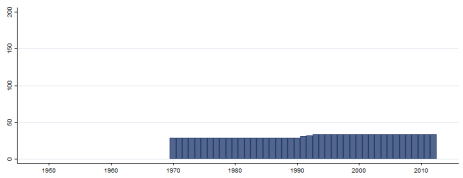
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries and is developed in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its first session in 1947 that the Statistics Division should publish regularly the most recent available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible.

4.67.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.



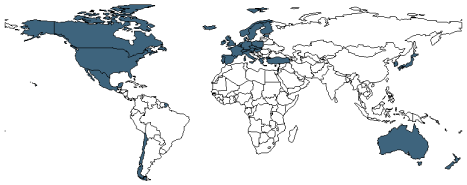
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



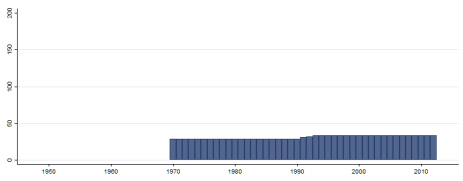
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories.



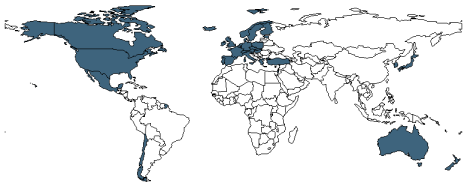
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



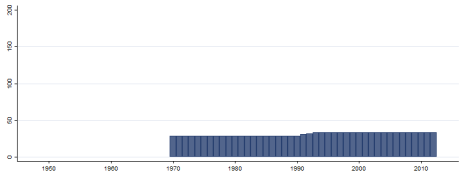
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.



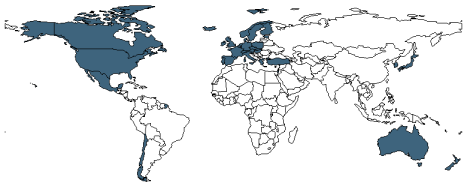
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



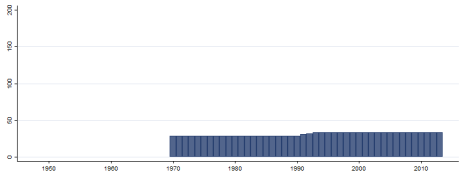
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based).



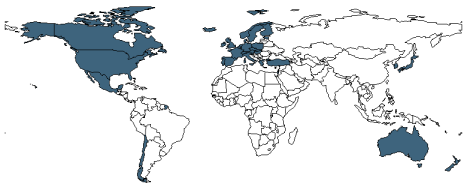
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



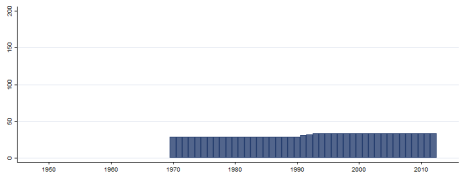
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.67.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure.



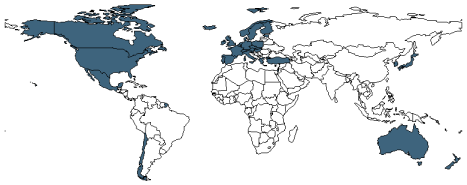
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



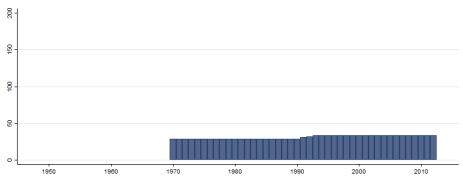
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation.



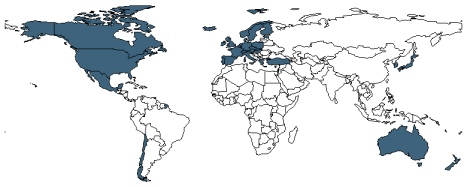
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



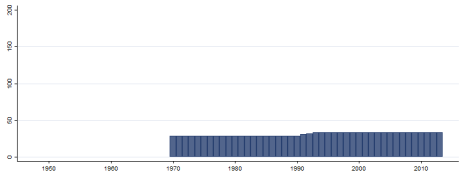
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.



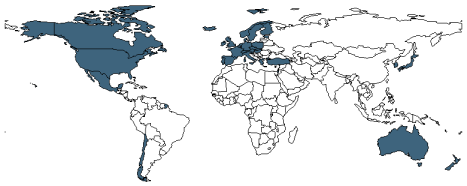
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



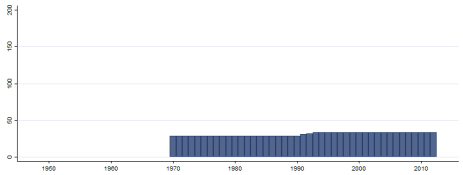
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.67.8 unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).



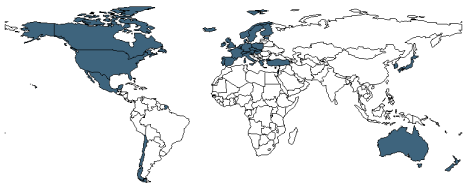
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



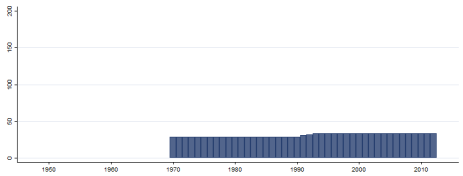
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.9 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.



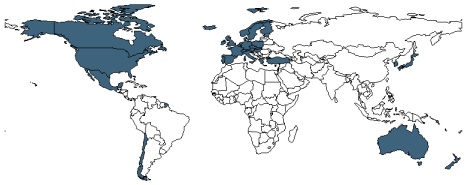
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



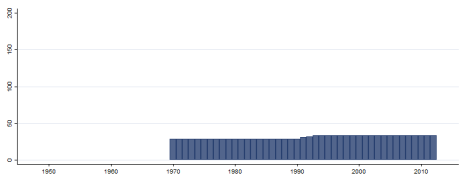
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.10 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure.



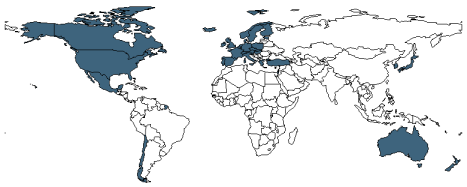
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



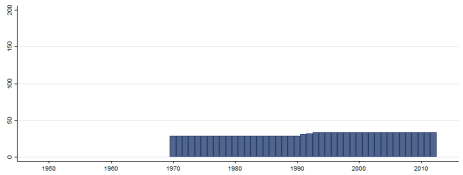
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.11 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.



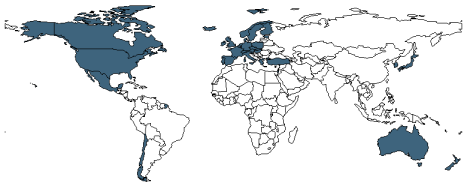
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



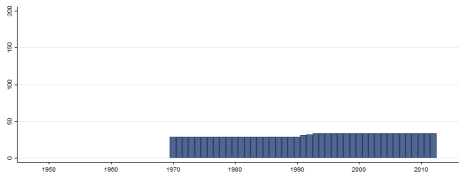
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.12 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.



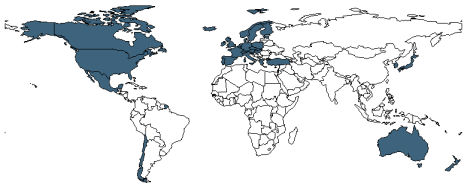
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



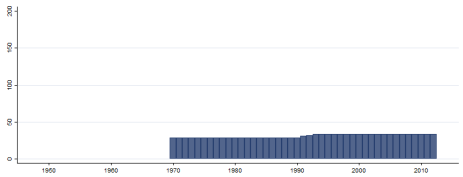
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.13 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure.



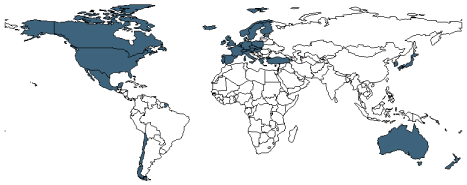
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



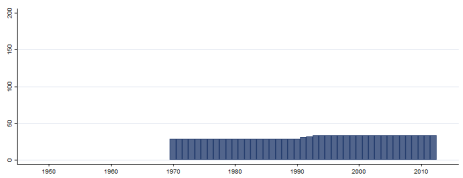
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.14 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing.



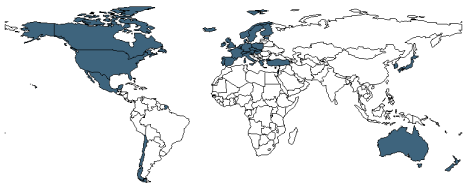
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



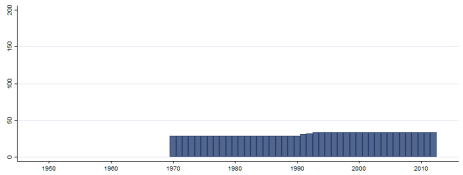
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.15 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities.



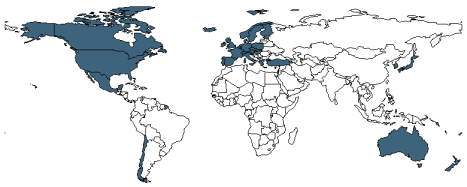
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



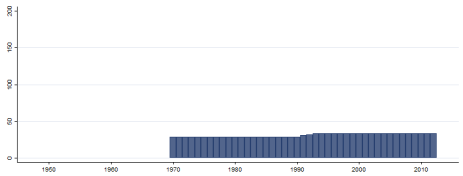
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.16 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities.



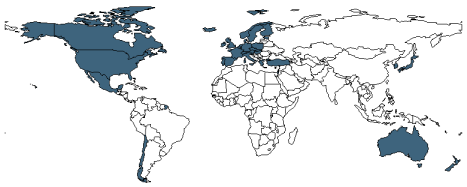
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



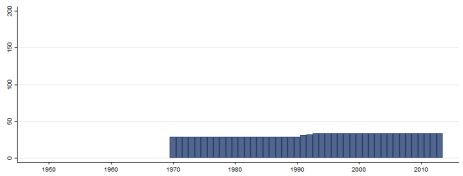
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.17 unna_pop Population

Population.



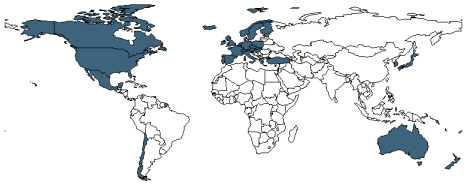
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



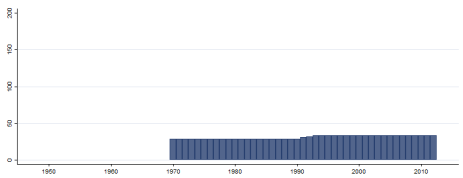
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.67.18 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication.



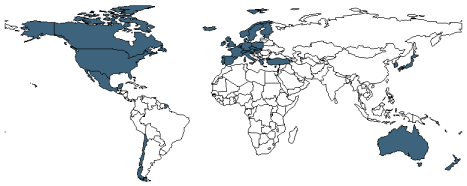
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



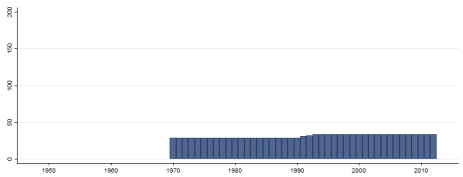
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.19 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

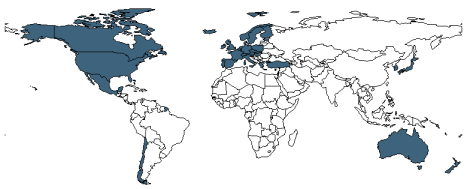
4.68 Vanhanen, Tatu

`https://services.fsd.uta.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?tab=download&lang=en&study_language=en` (Vanhanen, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

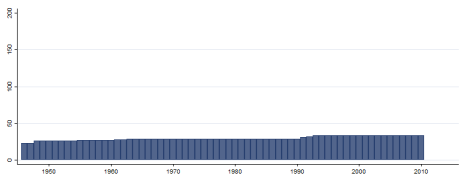
Measures of Democracy 1810-2012 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.68.1 van_comp Competition

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.



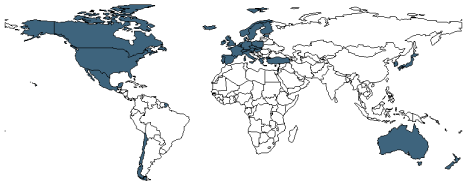
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



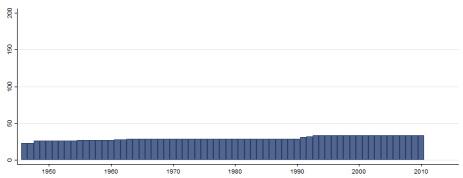
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.68.2 van_index Index of Democratization

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.



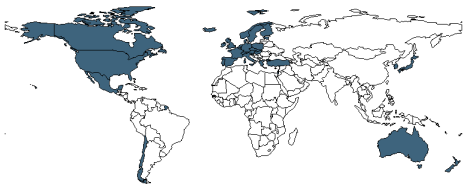
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



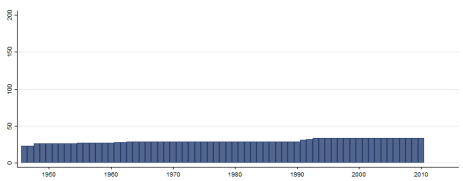
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.68.3 van_part Participation

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 57

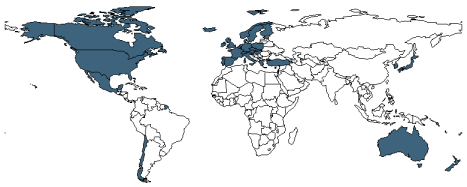
4.69 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

`https://v-dem.net/en/data/`
(Coppedge et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-12)

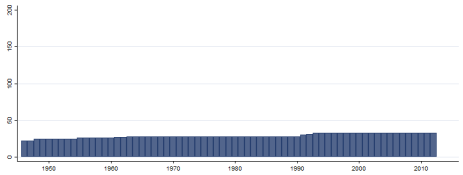
Varieties of Democracy Dataset Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

4.69.1 vdem_corr Political corruption

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 replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).



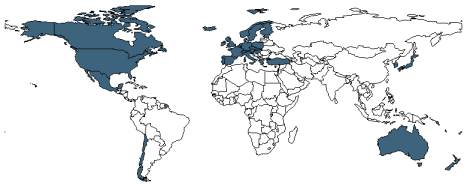
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



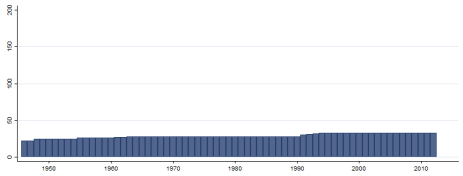
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

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.



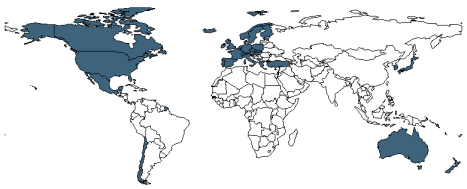
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



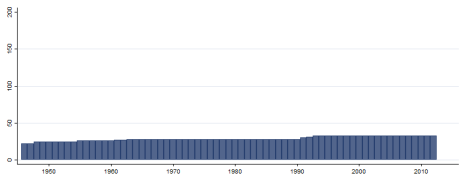
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.3 vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?
Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.



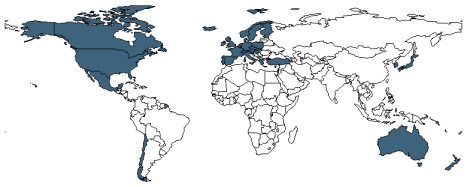
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



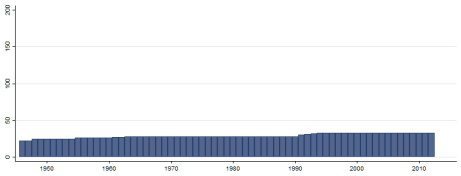
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.4 vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?
Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.



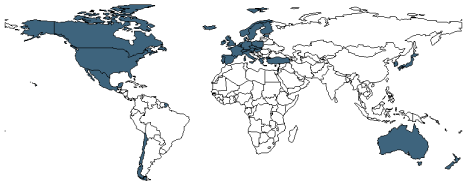
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



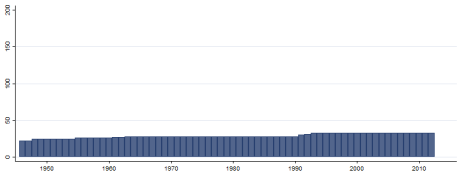
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.5 vdem_egal Egalitarian component index

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?
Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 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. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.



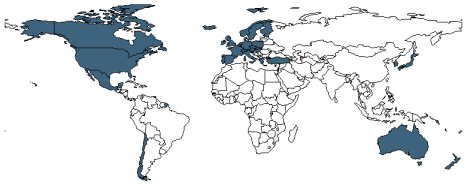
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



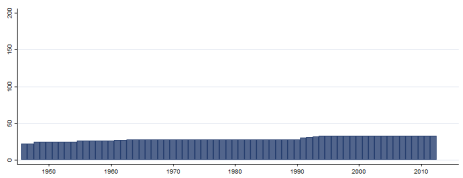
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.6 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

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.



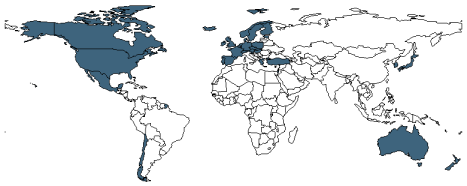
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



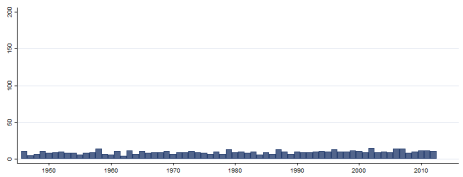
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.7 vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?
Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. 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.



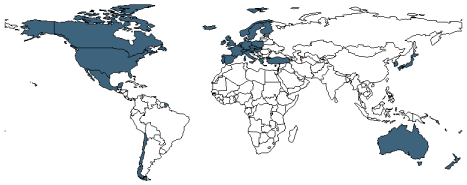
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



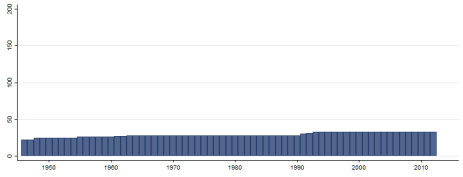
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 636 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.69.8 vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

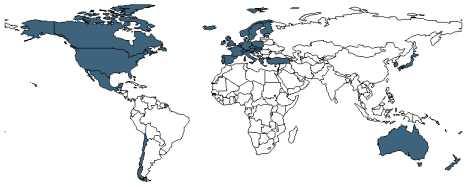


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

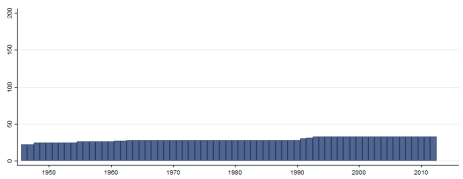
4.69.9 vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?
Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. 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.



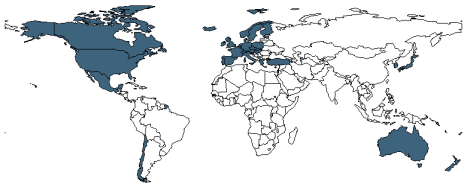
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



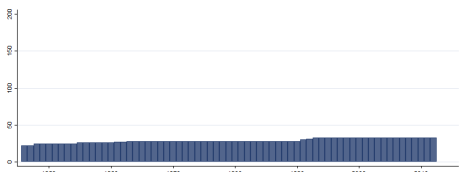
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.10 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? Clarification: The 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). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.



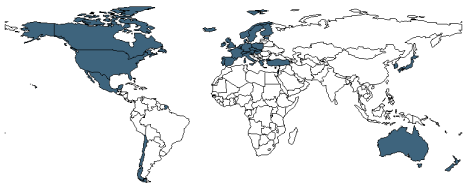
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.11 vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? 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.



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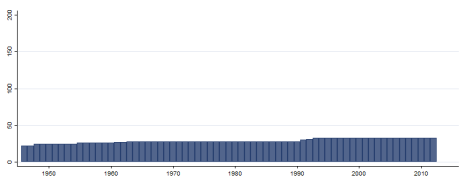
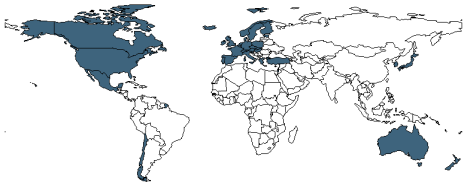


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

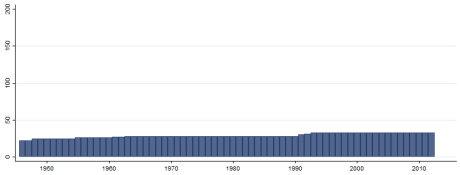
4.69.12 vdem_exthftps Public sector theft

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?
Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or

between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.



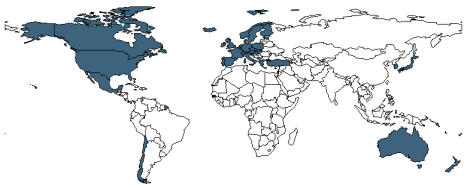
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



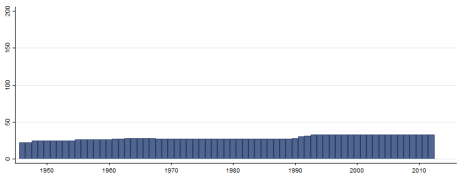
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.13 vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? 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.



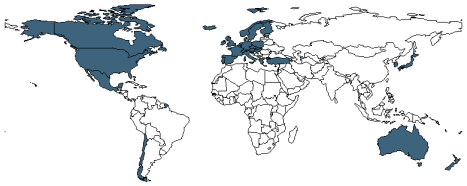
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



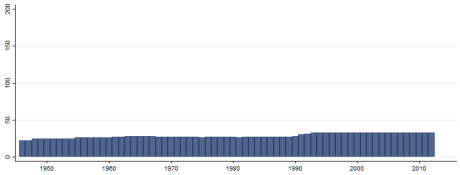
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1912 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.69.14 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

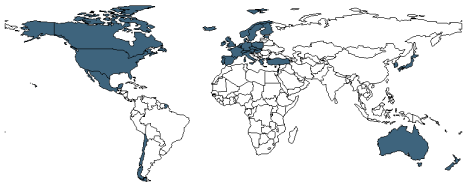


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1910 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 58

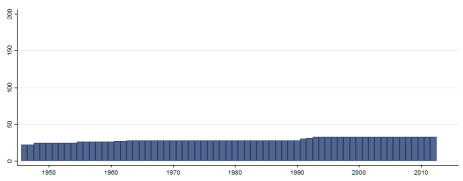
4.69.15 vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? 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.



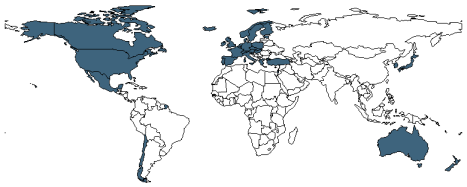
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



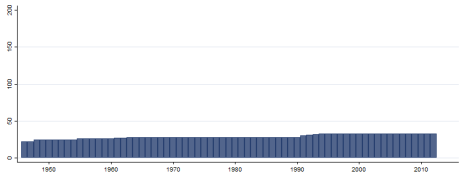
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.16 vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index

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.



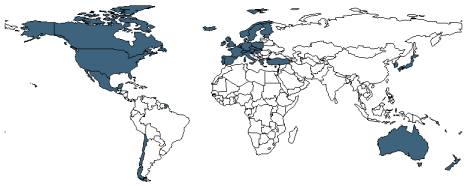
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



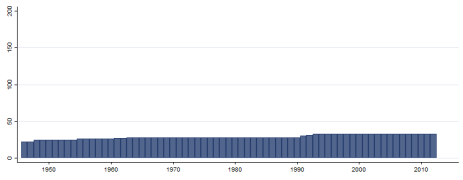
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved? Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

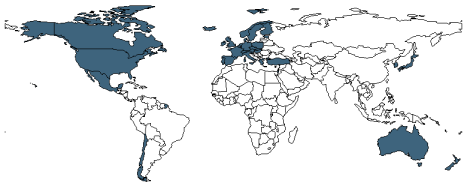


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

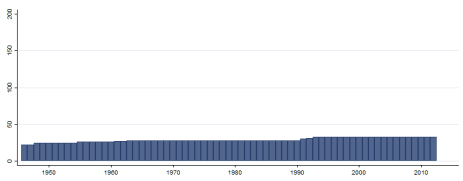
4.69.18 vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt

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.



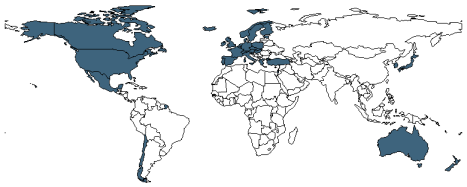
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



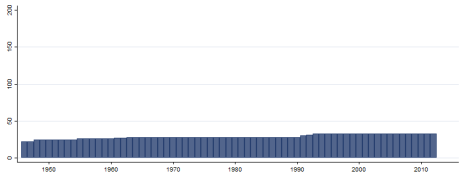
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.19 vdem_partip Participatory component index

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved? Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.



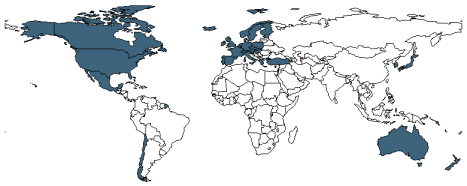
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



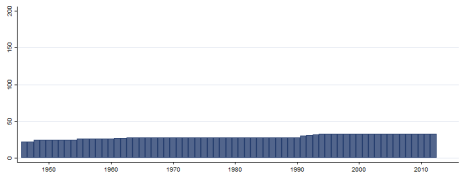
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.20 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

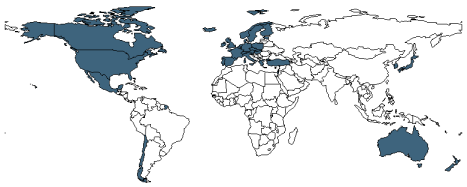


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

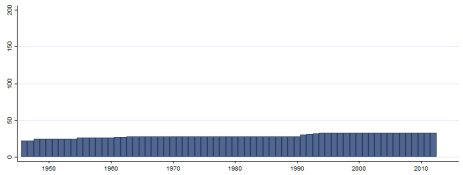
4.69.21 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

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 VDem 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 Dahls sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).



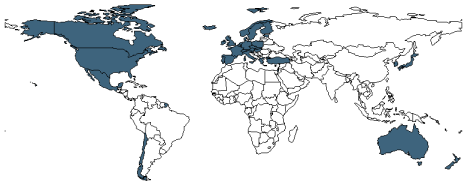
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



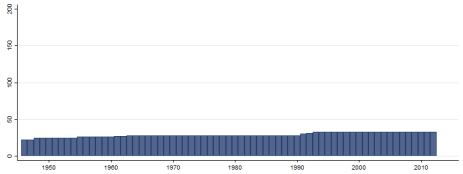
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1933 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.69.22 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?
Clarification: The 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). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.70 Jelle Visser

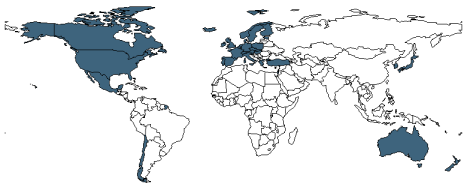
`http://www.uva-aias.net/208`
(Visser, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

The ICTWSS database The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

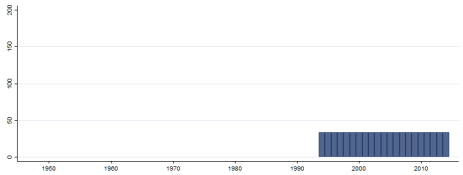
4.70.1 vi_ext Extension of Collective Agreements

Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers.
(0) There are neither legal provisions for mandatory extension, nor is there a functional equivalent.

(1) Extension is rather exceptional, used in some industries only, because of absence of sector agreements, very high thresholds (supermajorities of 60% or more, public policy criteria, etc.), and/or resistance of employers.
(2) Extension is used in many industries, but there are thresholds and Ministers can (and sometimes do) decide not to extend (clauses in) collective agreements.
(3) Extension is virtually automatic and more or less general (including enlargement).



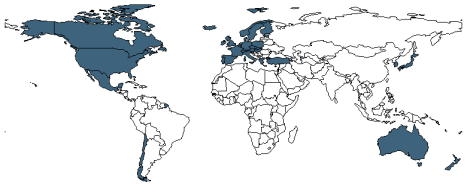
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



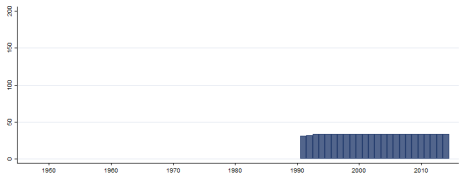
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 714 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.70.2 vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting

Minimum Wage Setting.
(0) No statutory minimum wage, no sectoral or national agreements.
(1) Minimum wages are set by (sectoral) collective agreement or tripartite wage boards in (some) sectors.
(2) Minimum wages are set by national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) agreement ("autonomous agreement") between unions and employers.
(3) National minimum wage is set by agreement (as in 1 or 2) but extended and made binding by law or Ministerial decree.
(4) National minimum wage is set through tripartite negotiations.
(5) National minimum wage is set by government, but after (non-binding) tripartite consultations.
(6) Minimum wage set by judges or expert committee, as in award-system.
(7) Minimum wage is set by government but government is bound by fixed rule (index-based minimum wage).
(8) Minimum wage is set by government, without fixed rule.



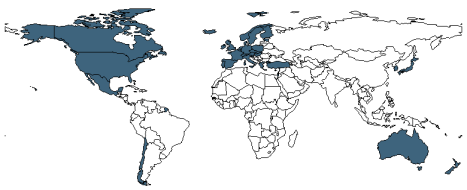
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



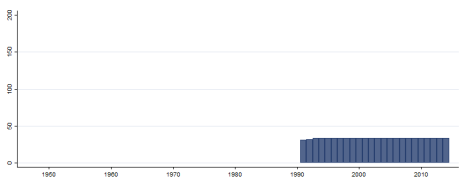
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage.
(0) No statutory minimum wage.
(1) Statutory minimum wage in some sectors (occupations, regions/states) only.
(2) Statutory national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) minimum wage exists.



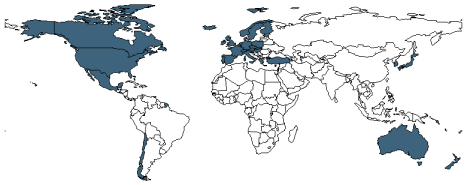
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



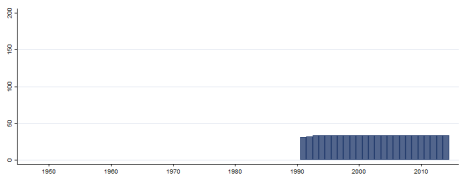
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.4 vi_rag Right of Association, Government Sector

Right of Association, Government Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g., monopoly union, government authorization, major groups excluded.
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g., recognition procedures, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded, as per ILO convention).
(3) Yes.



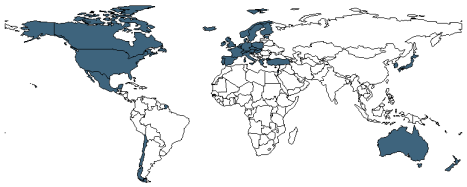
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



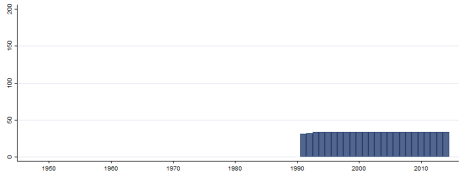
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.5 vi_ram Right of Association, Market Sector

Right of Association, Market Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, prior authorization, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognition procedures, workplace elections, thresholds).
(3) Yes.



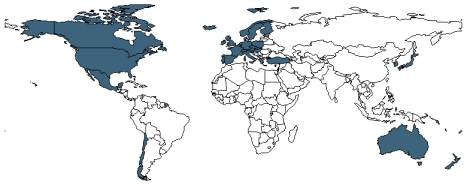
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



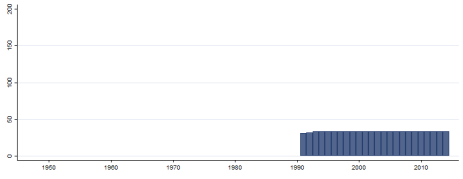
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
(3) Yes.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

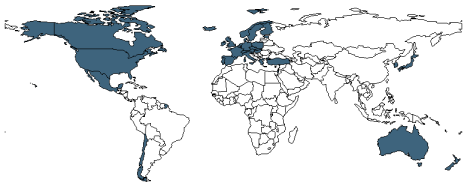


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

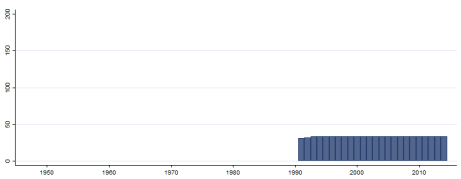
4.70.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector.
(0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds).
(3) Yes.



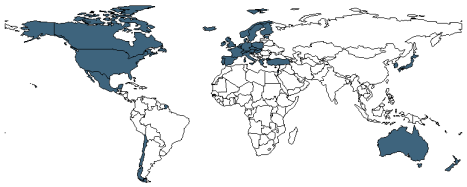
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



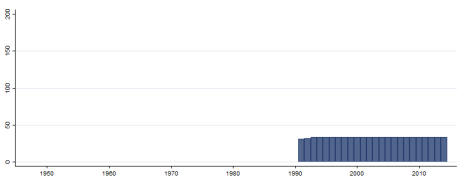
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, Government Sector

Right to Strike, Government Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
(3) Yes.



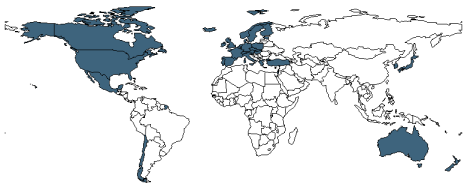
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



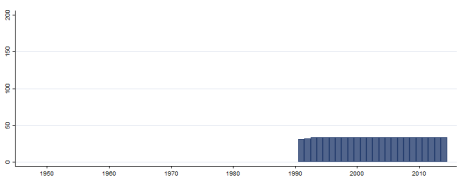
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, Market Sector

Right to Strike, Market Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).
(3) Yes.



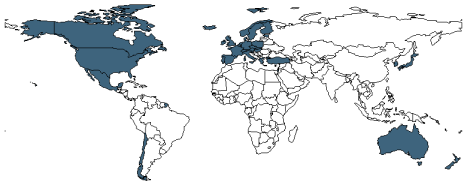
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



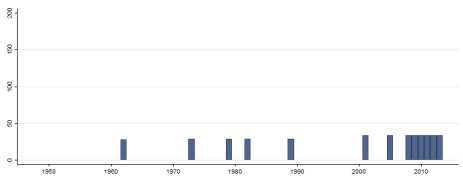
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.10 vi_udr Union Density

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



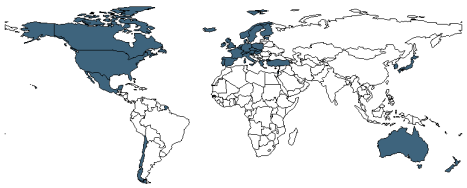
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



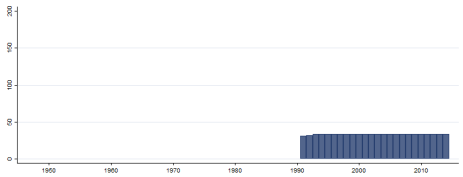
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 416 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.11 vi_wcoord Coordination of Wage-Setting

Coordination of Wage-Setting.
(1) Fragmented wage bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants.
(2) Mixed industry and firm-level bargaining, with no or little pattern bargaining and relatively weak elements of government coordination through the setting of minimum wage or wage indexation.
(3) Negotiation guidelines based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining c) government arbitration or intervention.
(4) Wage norms or guidelines (recommendations) based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting coupled with high degree of union concentration.
(5) Maximum or minimum wage rates/increases based on a) centralized bargaining by peak association(s), with or without government involvement, and/or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze, with peace obligation b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting and highly synchronized bargaining coupled with coordination of bargaining by influential large firms.



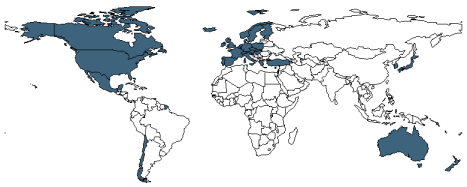
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



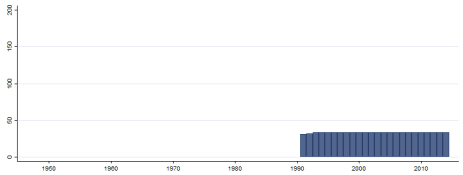
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.12 vi_wgi Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining

Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining.
(1) None of the following.
(2) The government influences wage bargaining by providing an institutional framework of consultation and information exchange, by conditional agreement to extend private sector agreements, and/or by providing a conflict resolution mechanism which links the settlement of disputes across the economy and/or allows the intervention of state arbitrators or Parliament.
(3) The government influences wage bargaining outcomes indirectly through price-ceilings, indexation, tax measures, minimum wages, and/or pattern setting through public sector wages.
(4) The government participates directly in wage bargaining (tripartite bargaining, as in social pacts).
(5) The government imposes private sector wage settlements, places a ceiling on bargaining outcomes or suspends bargaining.



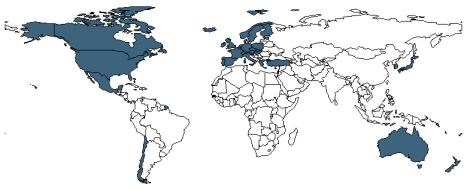
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



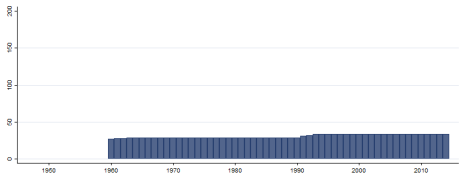
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.70.13 vi_wl Wage Bargaining Level

The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place.
(1) Bargaining predominantly takes place at the local or company level.
(2) Intermediate or alternating between sector and company bargaining.
(3) Bargaining predominantly takes place at the sector or industry level.
(4) Intermediate or alternating between central and industry bargaining.
(5) Bargaining predominantly takes place at central or cross-industry level and there are centrally determined binding norms or ceilings to be respected by agreements negotiated at lower levels.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

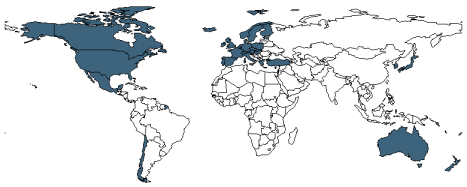
4.71 Vision of Humanity

`http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index`
(Vision of Humanity, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

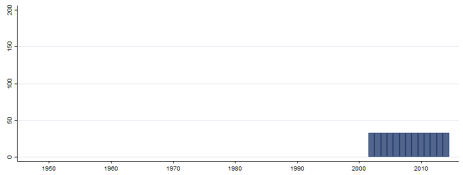
Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per 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.

4.71.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.72 Worldbank

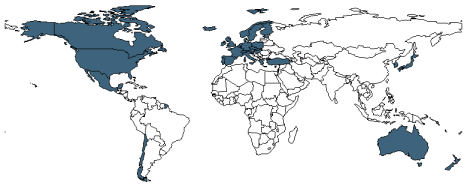
`http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home`
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-16)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of

error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.
WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

4.72.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption

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".

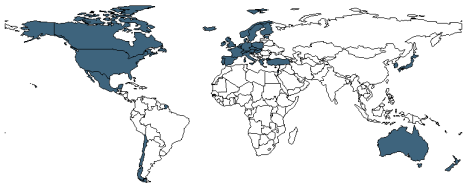


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

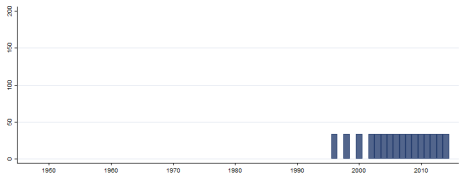
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.



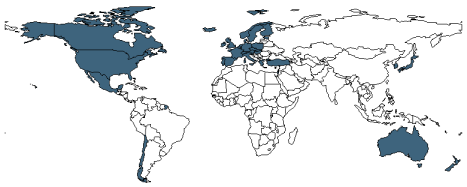
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



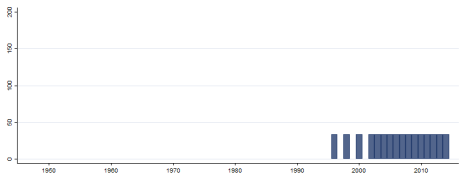
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

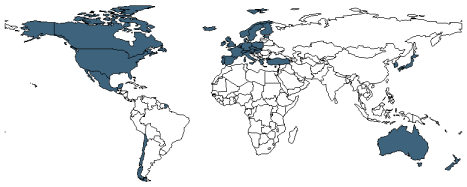


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

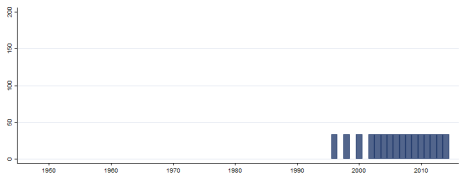
4.72.4 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness

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.



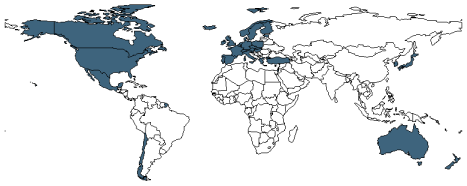
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



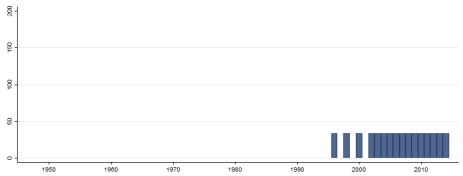
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



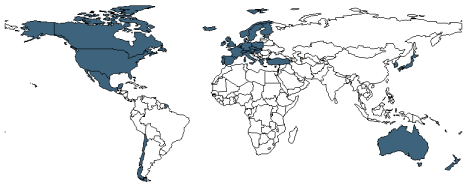
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



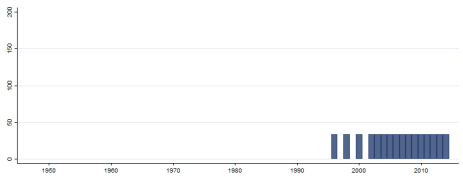
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.



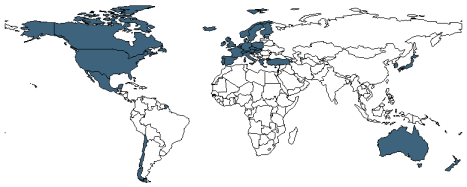
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



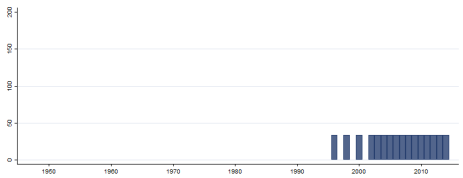
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.7 wbgi_pse Political Stability

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



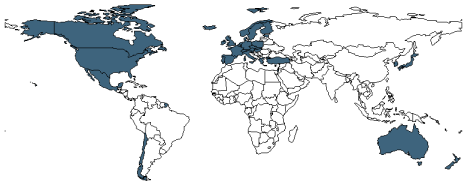
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



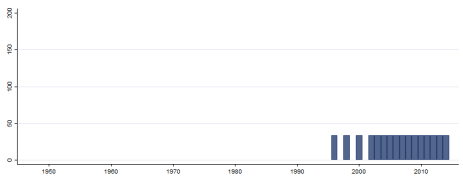
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.8 wbgi_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources

Political Stability - Number of Sources.



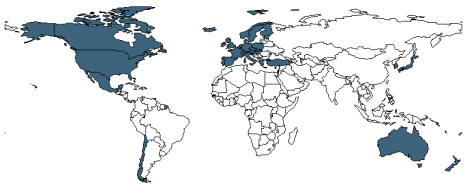
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



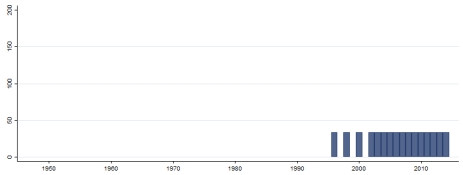
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.9 wbgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors.



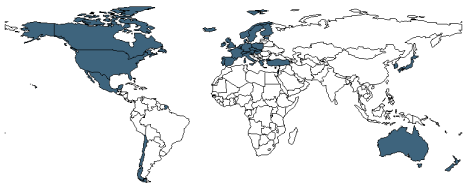
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



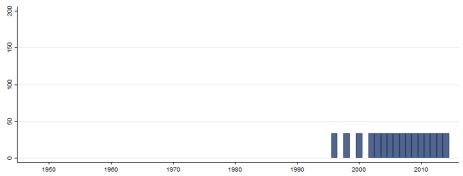
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.10 wbgi_rle Rule of Law

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.



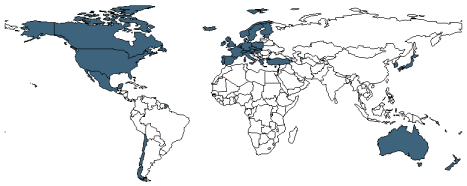
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



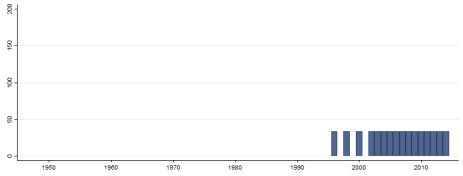
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.



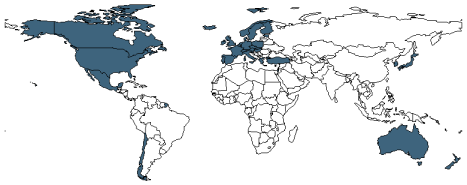
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



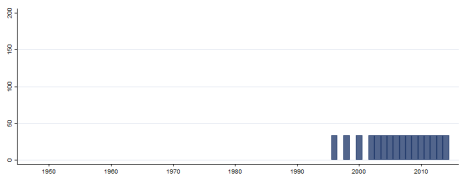
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.



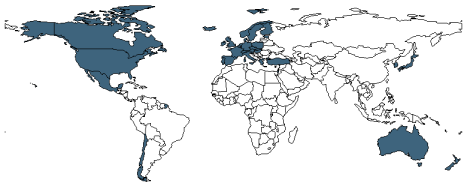
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



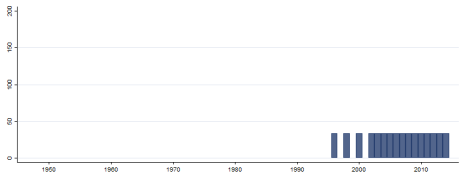
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.13 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.



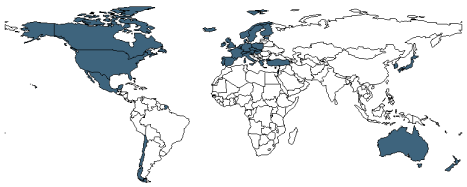
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



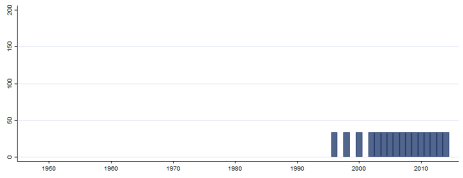
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.



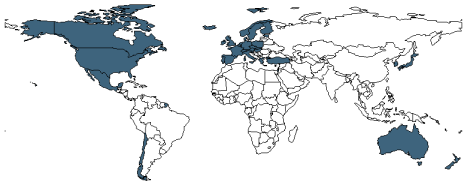
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



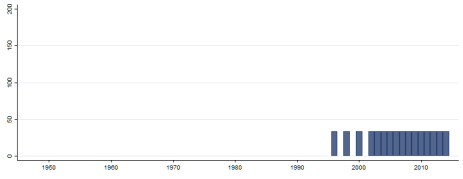
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.



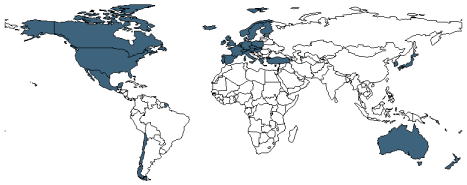
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



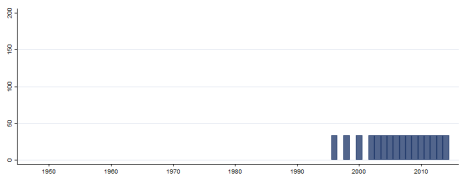
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.16 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.



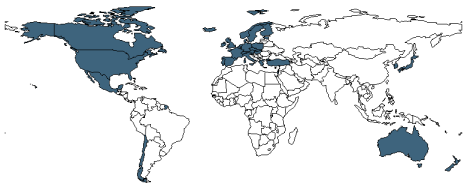
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



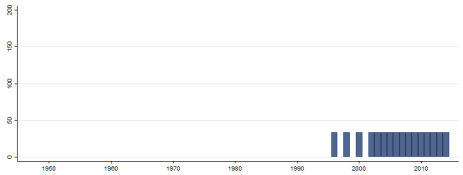
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.



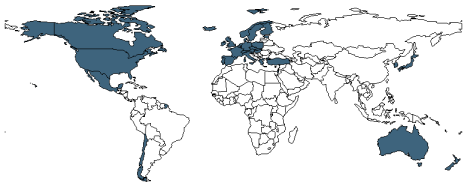
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



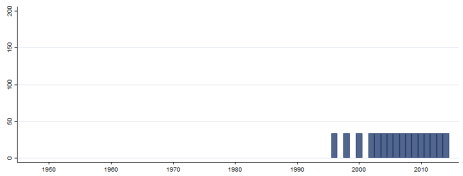
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

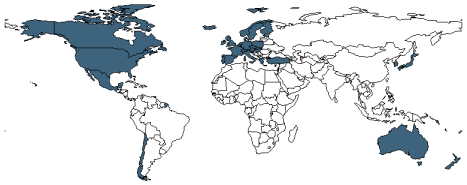
4.73 Worldbank

`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(World Bank, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-13)

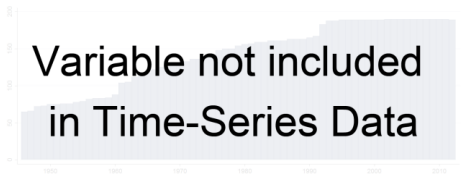
World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.73.1 wdi_accelectr Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.



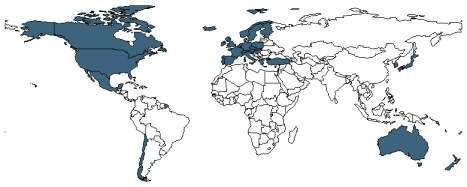
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



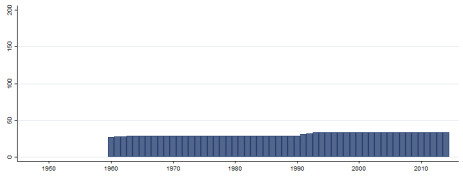
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.2 wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)

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.



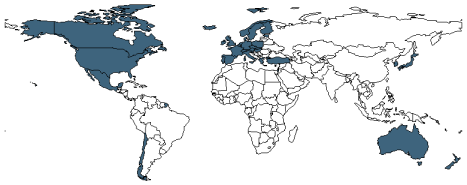
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



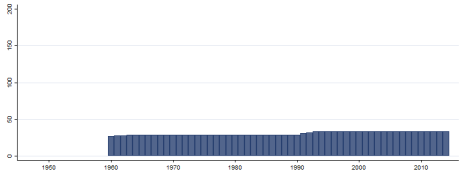
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.3 wdi_agedro Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents–people 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.



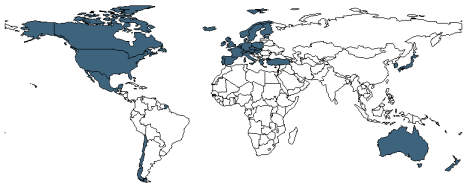
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



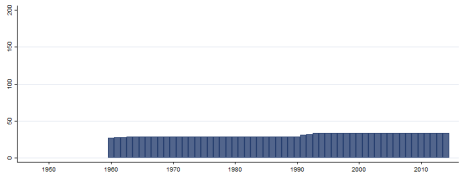
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.4 wdi_agedry Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents–people younger than 15–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.



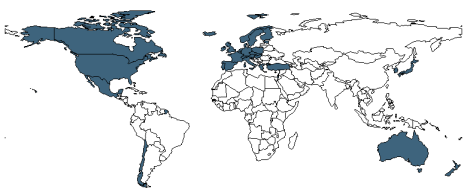
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



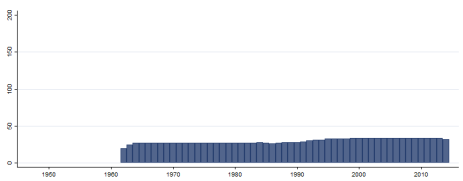
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.5 wdi_agrrmimp Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



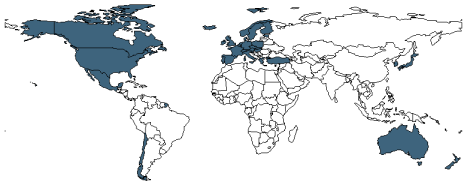
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



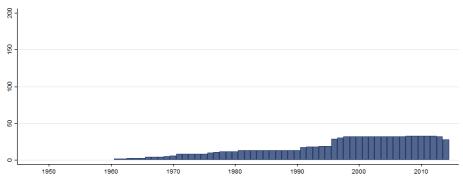
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.6 wdi_agrvaagr Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. 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.



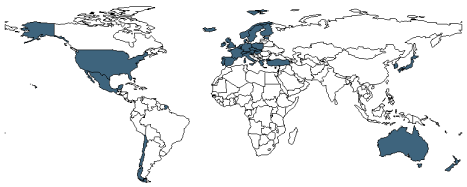
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



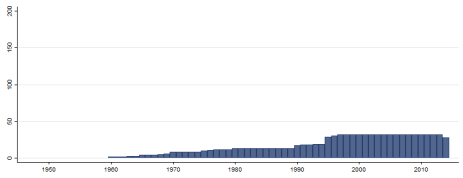
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.7 wdi_agrvacon Agriculture, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

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. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



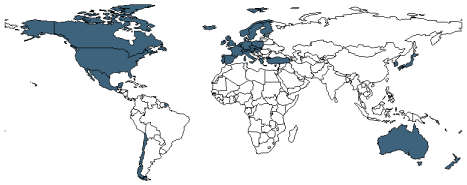
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



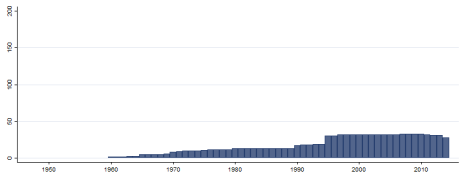
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 984 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.8 wdi_agrvacur Agriculture, value added (current US dollar)

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. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

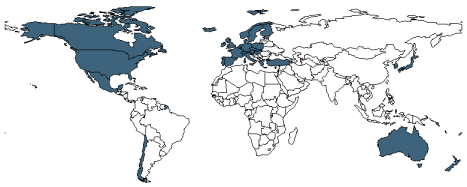


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 999 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

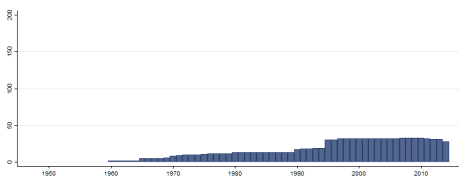
4.73.9 wdi_agrvagdp Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

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. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



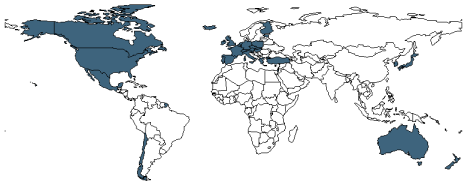
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



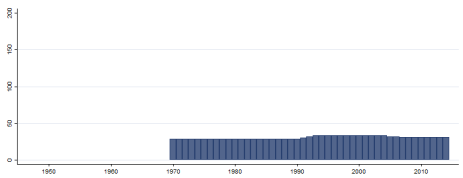
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.10 wdi_airtransport Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide

Registered carrier departures worldwide are domestic takeoffs and takeoffs abroad of air carriers registered in the country.



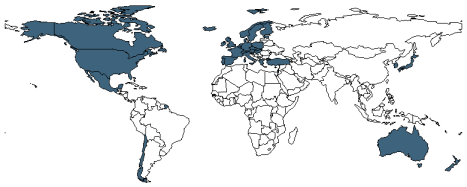
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



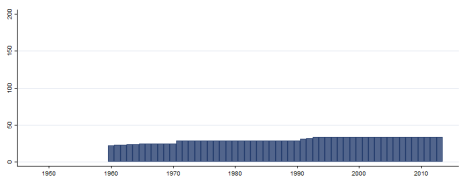
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1391 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.73.11 wdi_altnucen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.



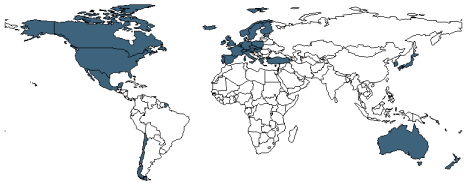
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



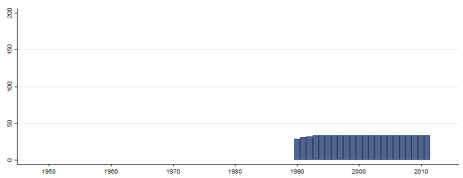
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.12 wdi_anem Prevalence of anemia among children (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of anemia, children under age 5, is the percentage of children under age 5 whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level.



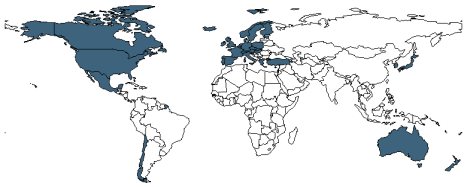
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



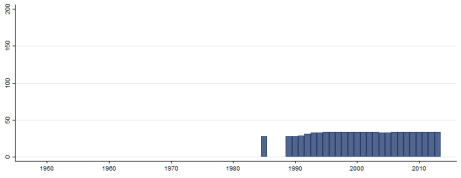
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.13 wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total

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.



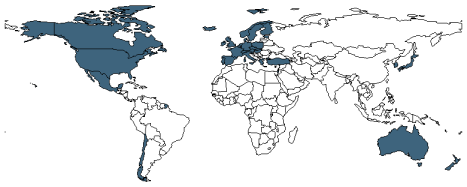
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



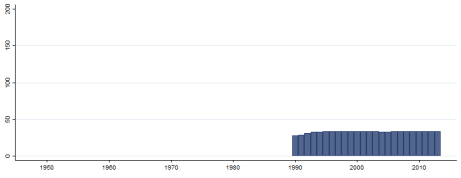
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 854 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.14 wdi_armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

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.



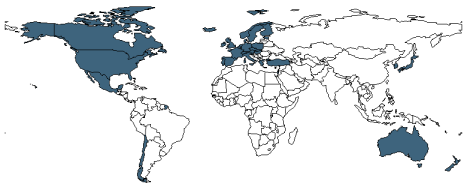
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



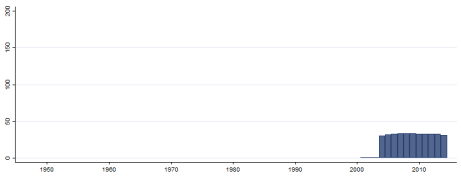
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 798 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.73.15 wdi_atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)

Automated teller machines are computerized telecommunications devices that provide clients of a financial institution with access to financial transactions in a public place.



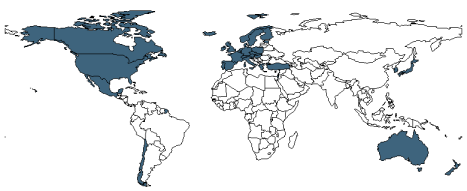
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.73.16 wdi_bedi Business extent of disclosure index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

Disclosure index measures the extent to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more disclosure.

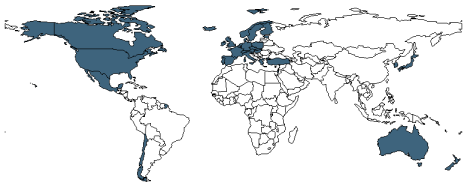


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

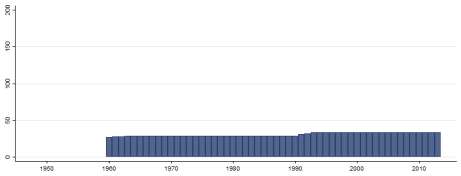
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.17 wdi_birthrate Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

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.



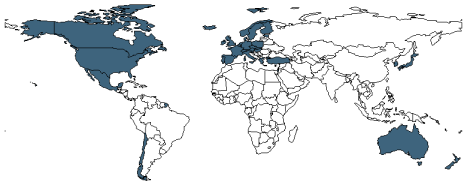
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



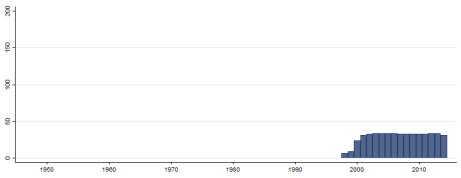
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.18 wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

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.



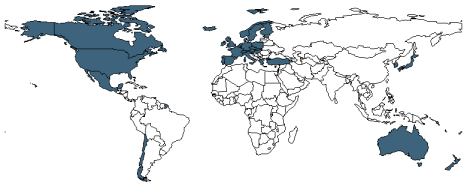
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 504 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.73.19 wdi_caccbalgdp Current account balance (% of GDP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.

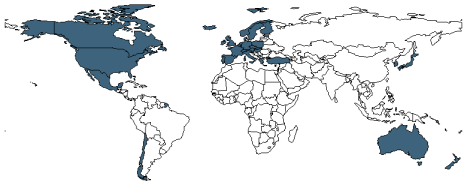


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

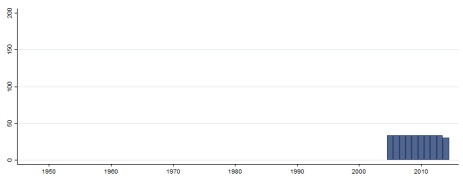
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.20 wdi_caccbalusd Current account balance (BoP, current US dollar)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



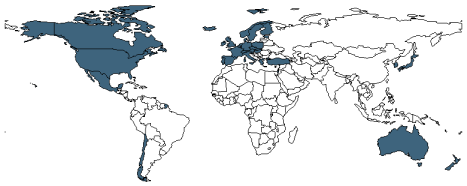
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



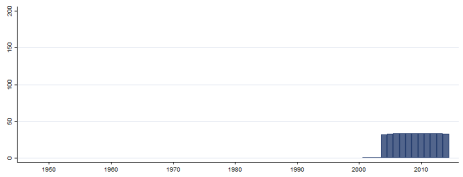
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.21 wdi_cbb Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)

Commercial bank branches are retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks that provide financial services to customers and are physically separated from the main office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries.



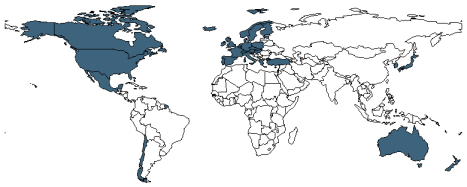
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



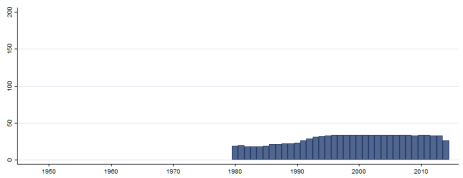
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 373 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.73.22 wdi_cfw Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



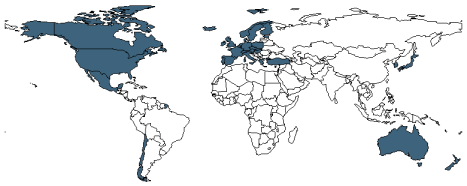
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



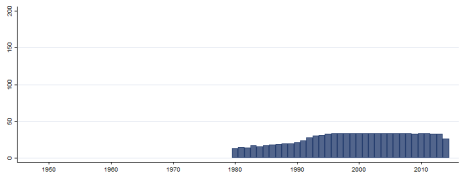
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1007 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.23 wdi_cfwf Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



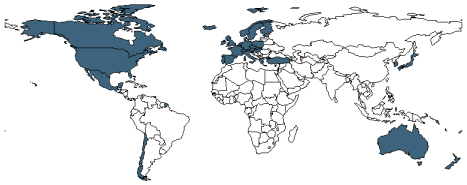
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



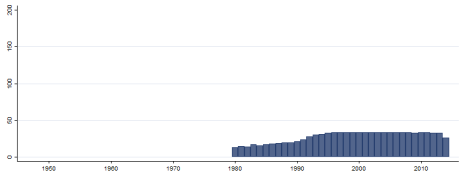
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 971 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.24 wdi_cfwm Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

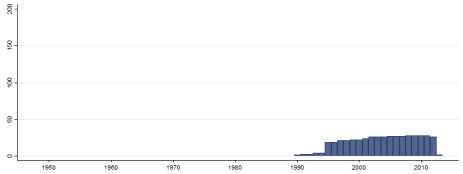


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 971 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.25 wdi_cgovd Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

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.

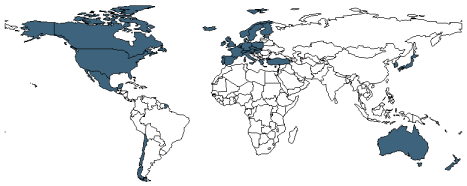
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



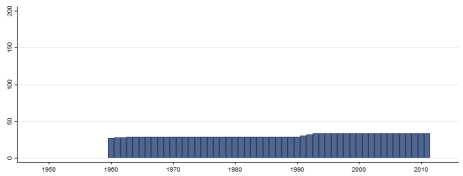
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 463 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.73.26 wdi_co2kt CO2 emissions (kt)

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.



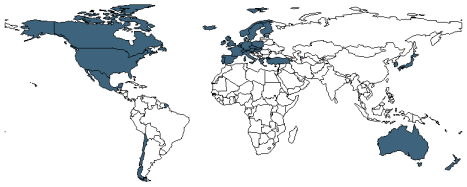
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



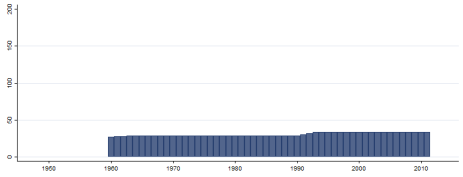
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1603 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.27 wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

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



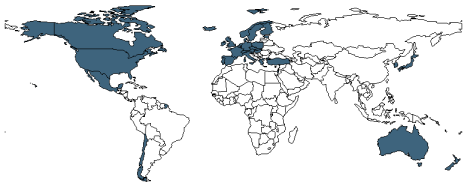
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



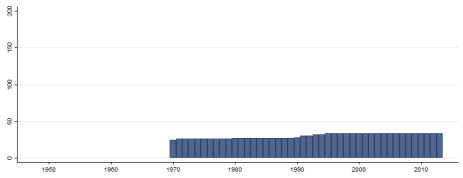
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1603 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.28 wdi_coalrent Coal rents (% of GDP)

Coal rents are the difference between the value of both hard and soft coal production at world prices and their total costs of production.



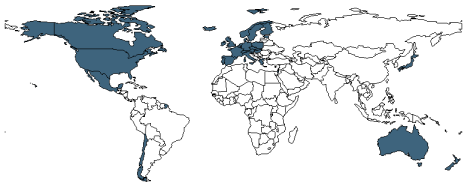
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



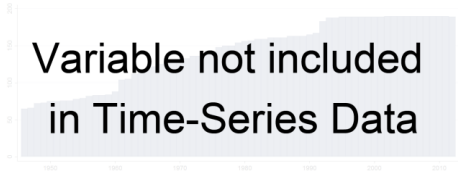
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1327 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.29 wdi_combr Completeness of birth registration (%)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.



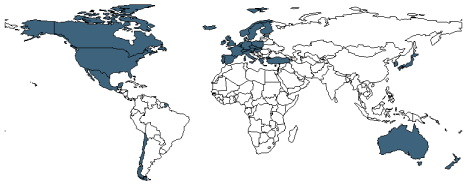
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



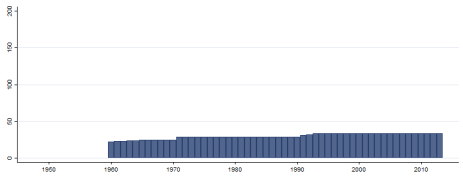
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.30 wdi_corewa Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)

Combustible renewables and waste comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste, measured as a percentage of total energy use.



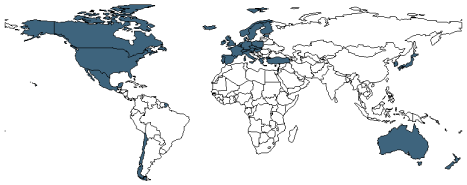
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



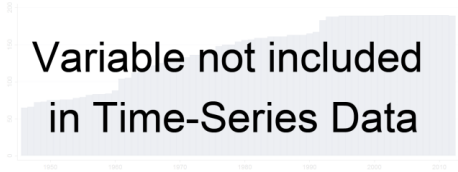
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.31 wdi_dbcdmpnc Cause of death, by communicable diseases (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions include infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory infections, and nutritional deficiencies such as underweight and stunting.



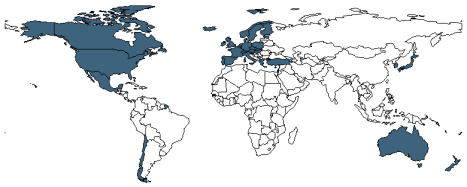
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



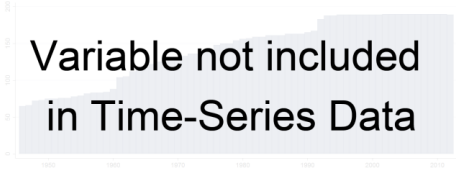
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.32 wdi_dbinj Cause of death, by injury (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Injuries include unintentional and intentional injuries.



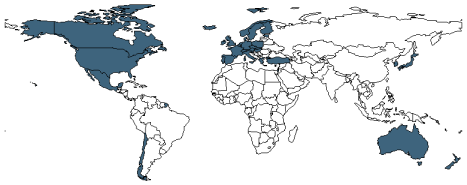
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



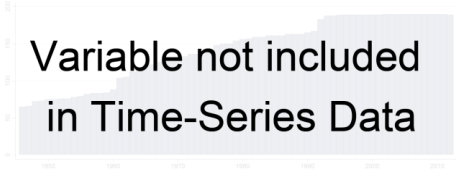
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.33 wdi_dbncd Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Non-communicable diseases include cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, digestive diseases, skin diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, and congenital anomalies.



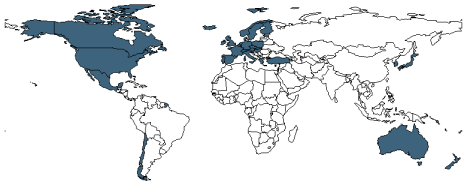
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



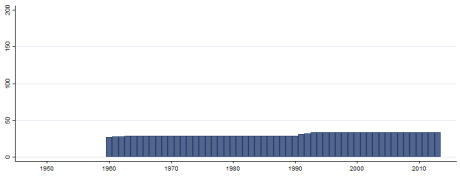
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.34 wdi_deathreate Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

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.



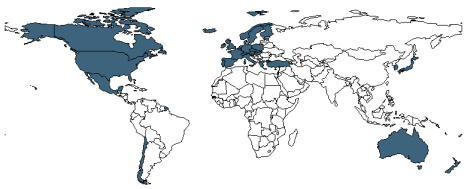
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



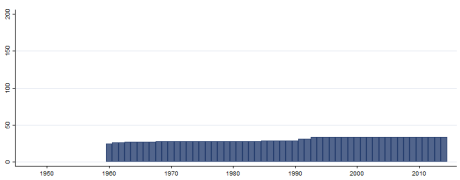
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.35 wdi_decacf DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US dollar)

The DEC alternative conversion factor is the underlying annual exchange rate used for the World Bank Atlas method. As a rule, it is the official exchange rate reported in the IMF's International Financial Statistics (line rf). Exceptions arise where further refinements are made by World Bank staff. It is expressed in local currency units per U.S. dollar.



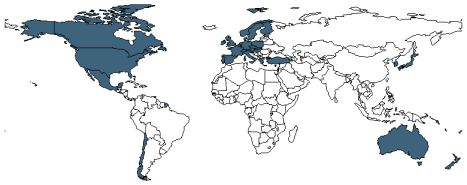
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



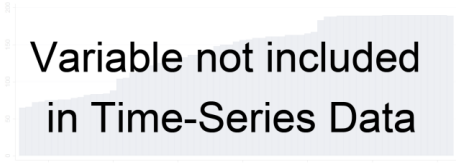
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.36 wdi_dfetave Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region.
Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.



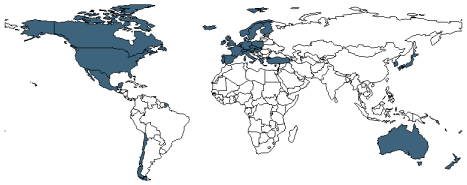
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33



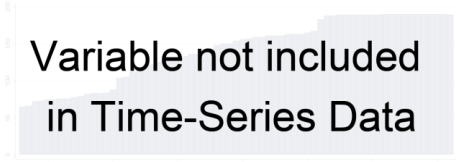
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.37 wdi_diabetes Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)

Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.



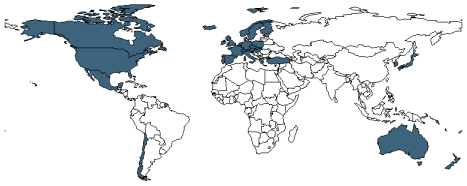
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



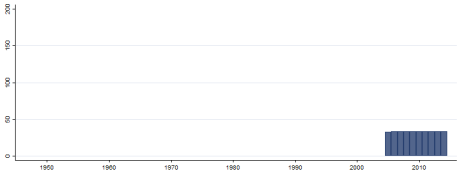
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.38 wdi_docexp Documents to export (number)

All documents required per shipment to export goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.



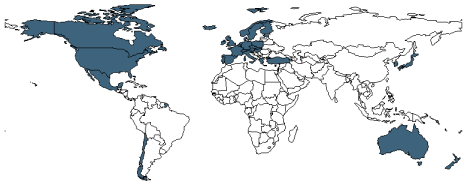
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



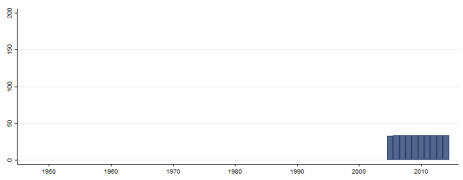
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.39 wdi_docimp Documents to import (number)

All documents required per shipment to import goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.



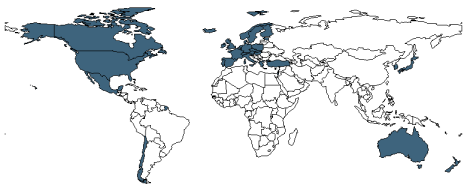
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



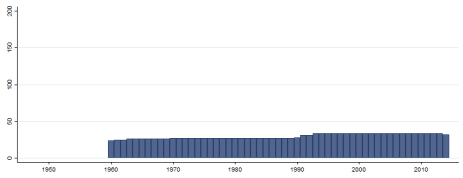
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.40 wdi_ebgscur External balance on goods and services (current US dollar)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



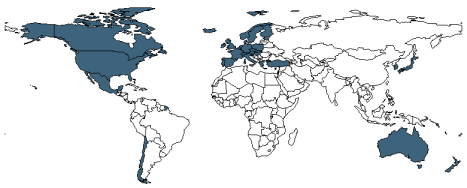
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



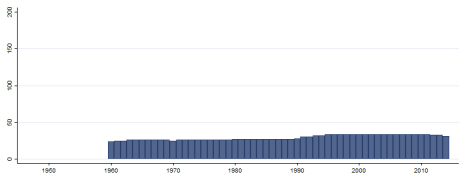
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1632 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.41 wdi_ebgsgdp External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).



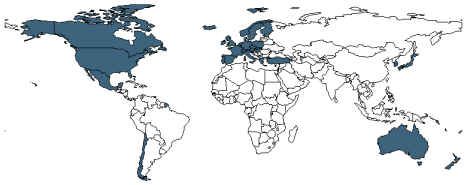
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



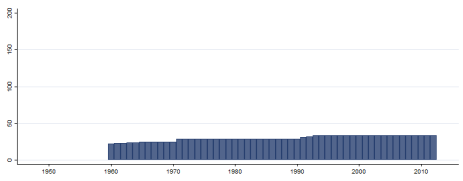
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.42 wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

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



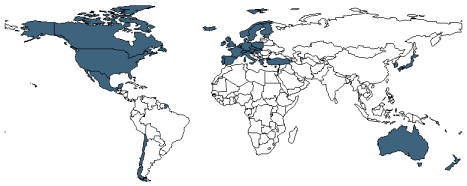
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



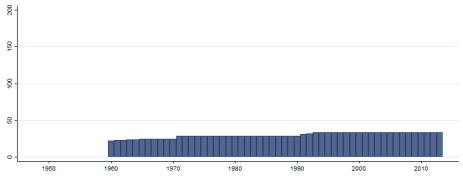
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.43 wdi_elprcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

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.



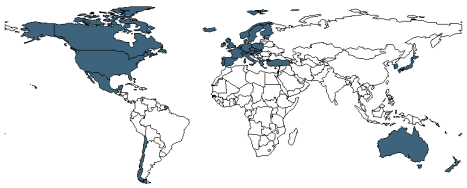
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



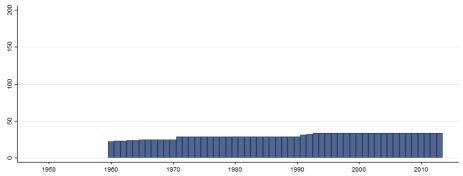
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.44 wdi_elprhydro Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.



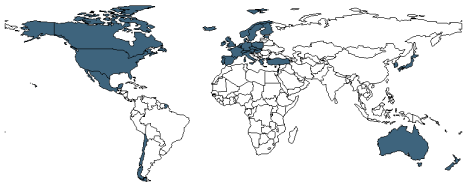
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



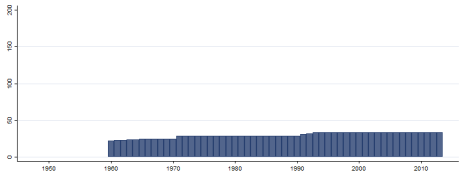
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.45 wdi_elprn Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.



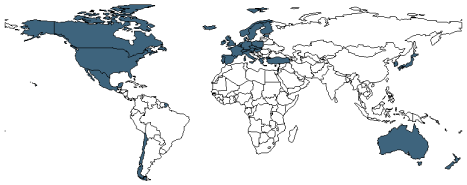
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



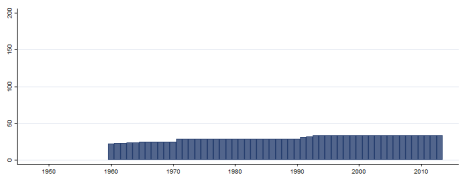
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.46 wdi_elprng Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.



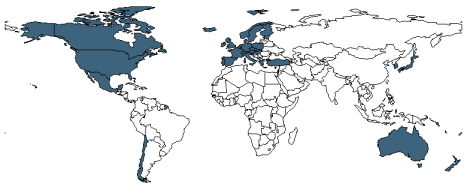
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



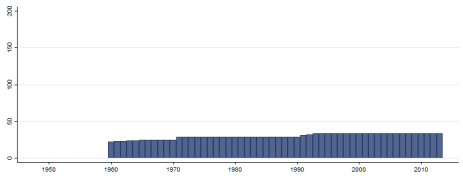
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.47 wdi_elpro Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.



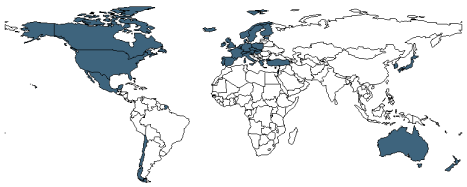
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



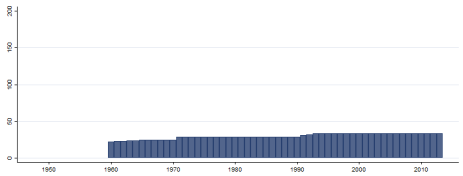
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.48 wdi_elprogc Electricity production from oil, gas and coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids. 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.



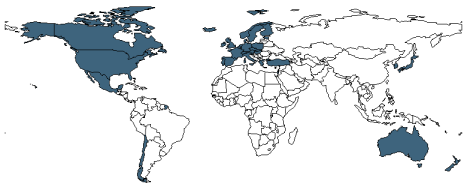
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



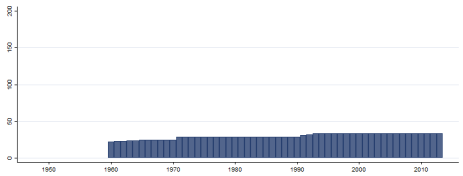
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.49 wdi_elprrneh Electricity prod. from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)

Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric, includes geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass, and biofuels.



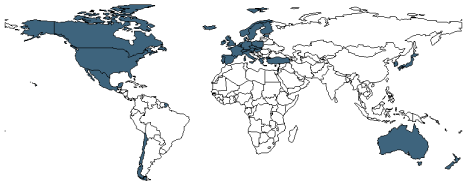
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



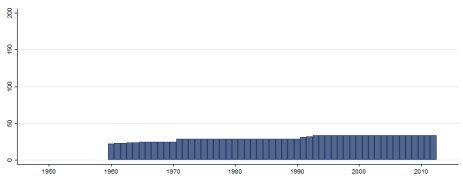
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.50 wdi_elptrdl Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)

Electric power transmission and distribution losses include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.



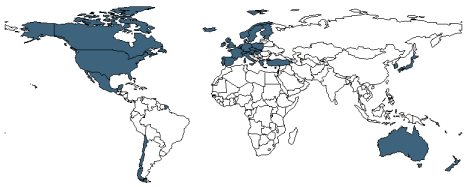
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



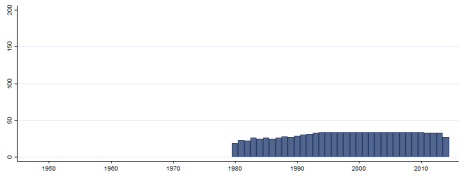
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.51 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



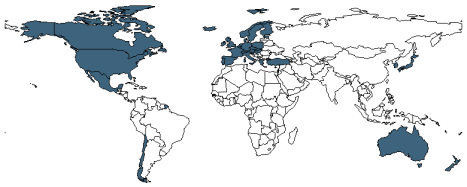
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



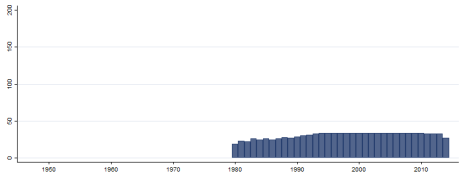
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1074 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.73.52 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).



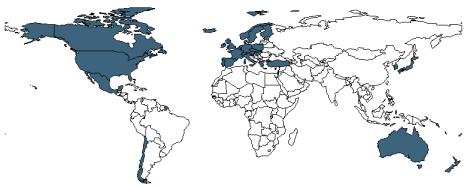
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



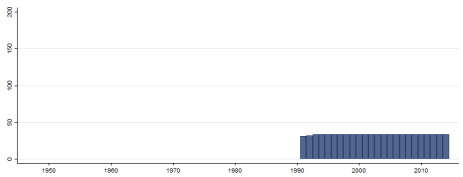
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1074 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.73.53 wdi_emppr15filo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



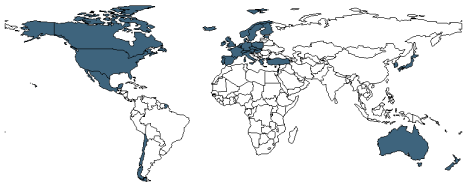
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



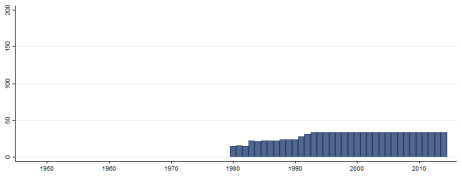
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.54 wdi_emppr15fne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



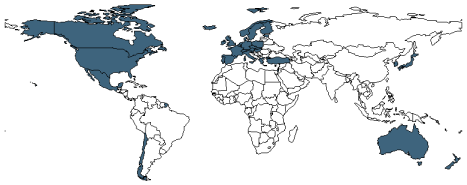
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



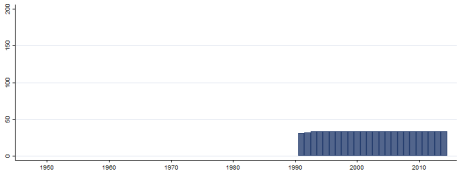
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1034 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.55 wdi_emppr15ilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



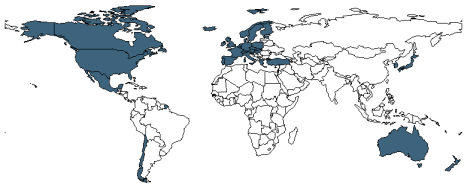
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



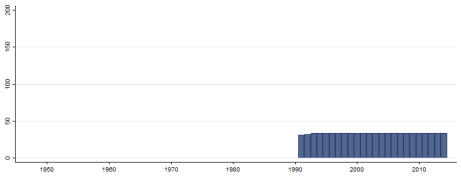
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.56 wdi_emppr15milo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



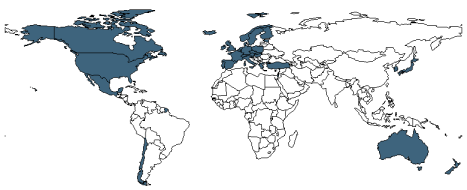
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



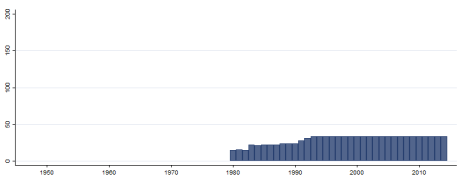
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.57 wdi_emppr15mne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



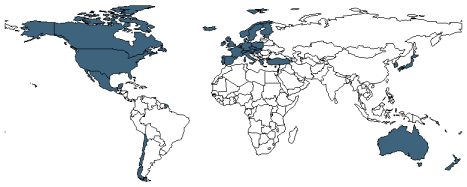
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



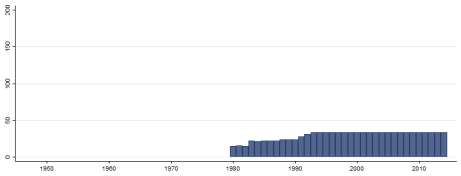
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1034 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.58 wdi_emppr15ne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



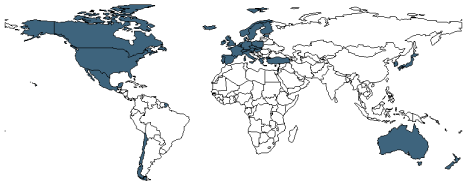
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



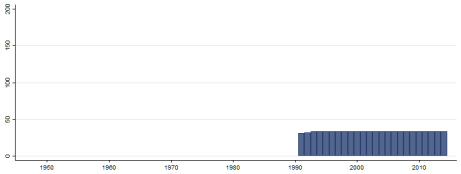
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1034 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.59 wdi_emppr24filo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



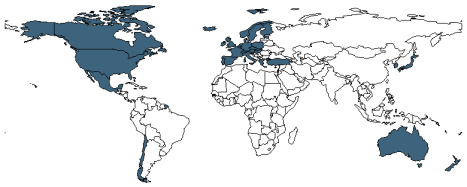
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



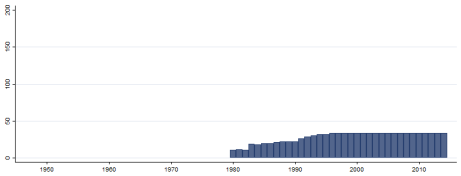
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.60 wdi_emppr24fne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



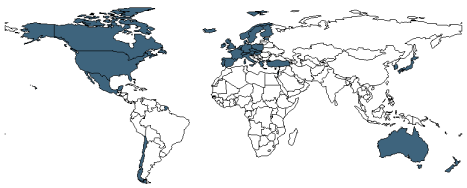
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



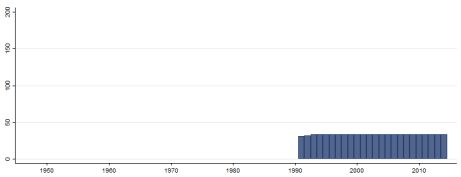
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.61 wdi_emppr24ilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



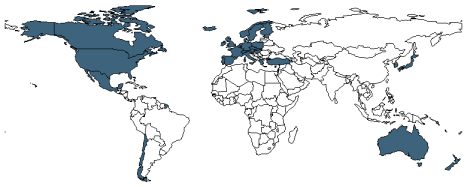
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



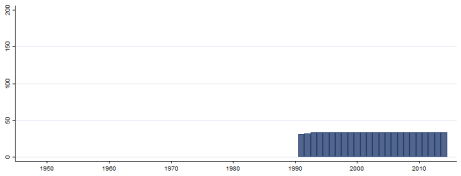
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.62 wdi_emppr24milo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



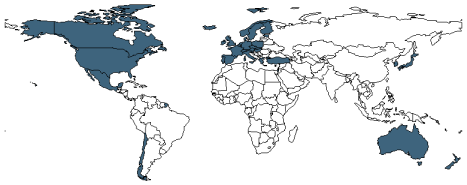
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



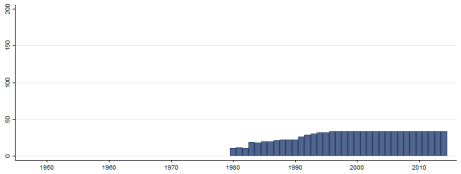
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.63 wdi_emppr24mne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



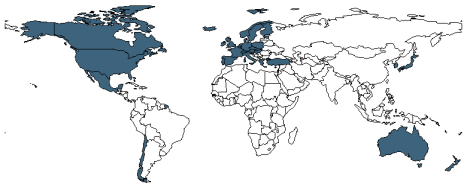
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



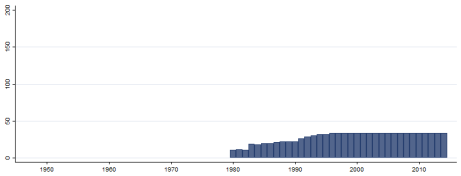
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.64 wdi_emppr24ne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



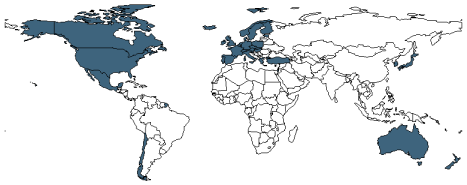
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



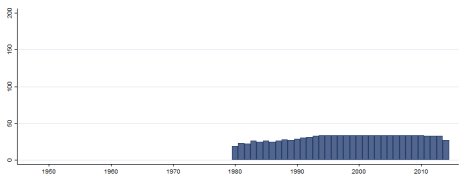
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.65 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include 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.



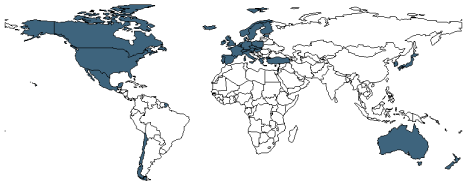
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



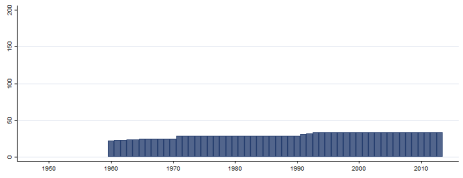
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1074 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.73.66 wdi_energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

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.



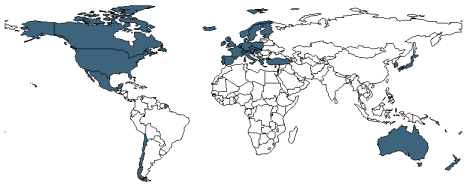
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



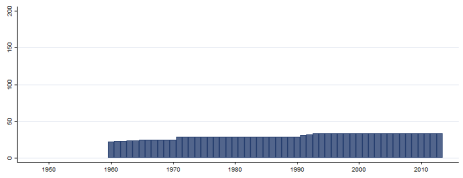
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.67 wdi_enusektoepc Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

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.



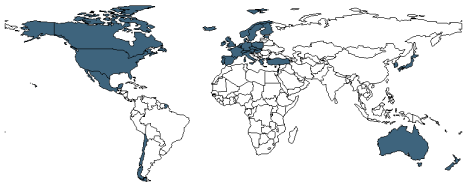
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



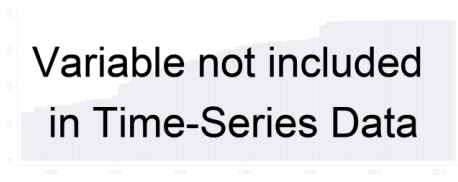
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1623 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.68 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index

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.



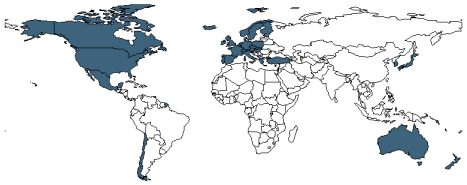
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



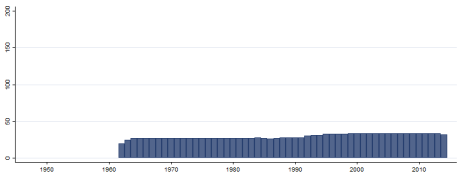
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.69 wdi_expaggrw Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



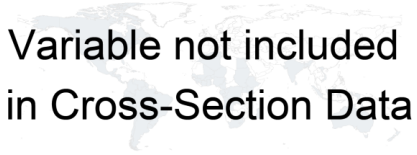
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



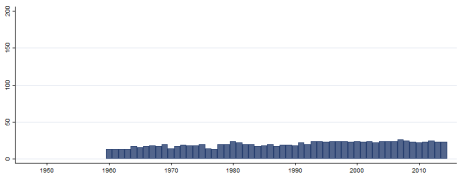
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.70 wdi_exparms Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

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.



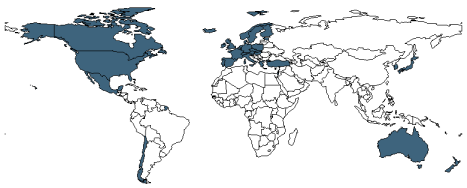
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 1107 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.73.71 wdi_expcomser Commercial service exports (current US dollar)

Commercial service exports are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.

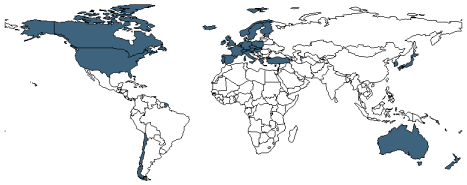


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

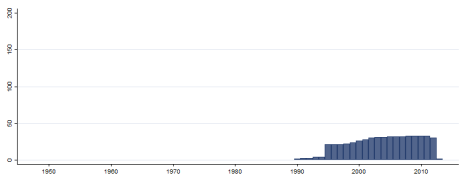
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.72 wdi_expense Expense (% of GDP)

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



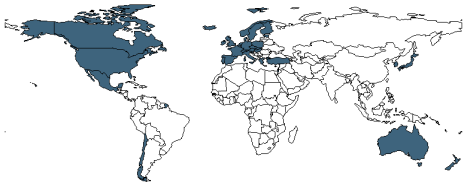
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



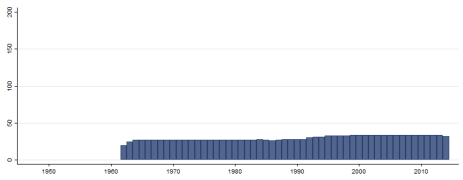
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.73 wdi_expfood Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Food comprises the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



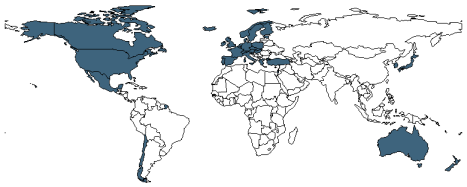
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



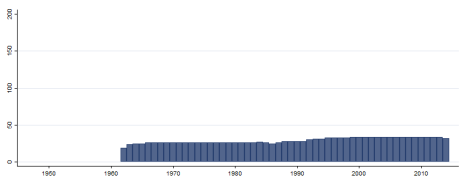
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.74 wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 3 (mineral fuels).



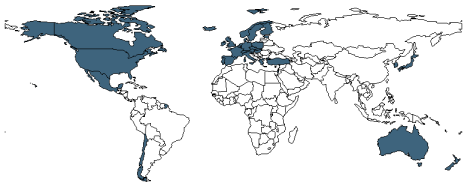
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1543 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.73.75 wdi_expgoods Goods exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Goods exports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold and net exports of goods under merchanting) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



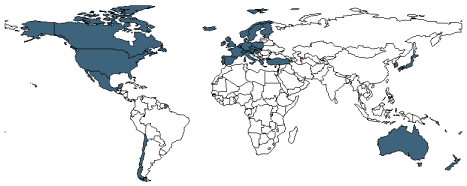
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

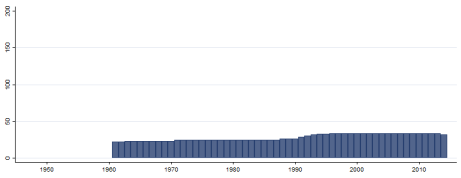
4.73.76 wdi_expgsagr Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude

compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



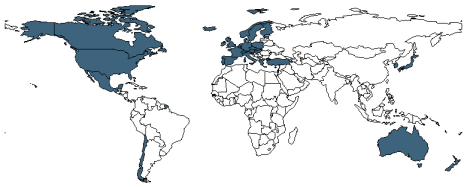
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



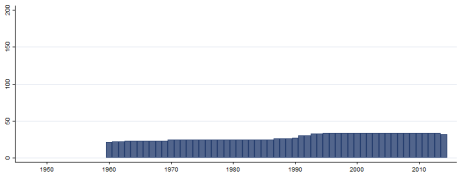
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1532 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.73.77 wdi_expgscon Exports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



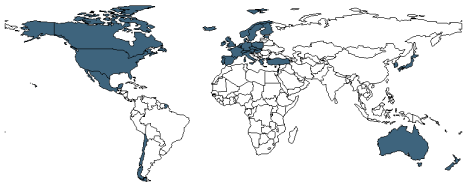
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



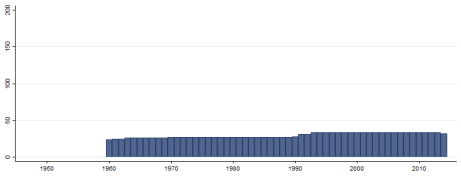
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1560 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.78 wdi_expgscur Exports of goods and services (current US dollar)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



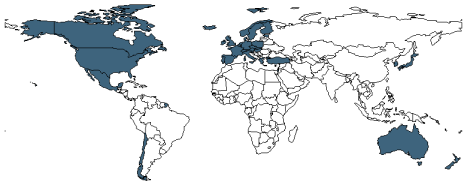
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



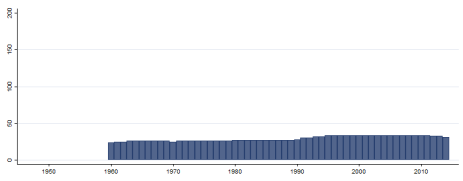
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1632 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.79 wdi_expgsgdp Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



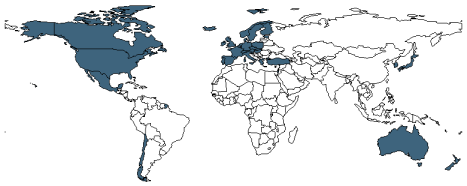
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



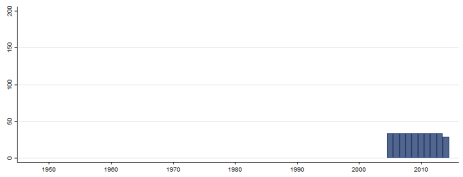
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.80 wdi_expgsprinc Exports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)

Exports of goods, services and primary income is the sum of goods exports, service exports and primary income receipts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



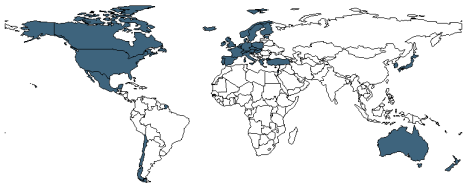
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



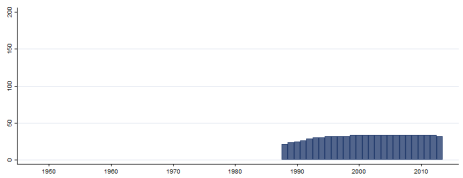
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.81 wdi_expht High-technology exports (current US dollar)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



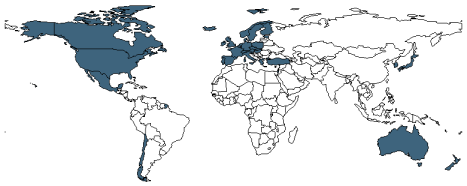
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



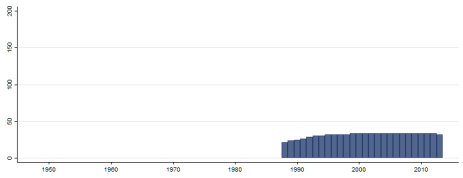
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 821 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.82 wdi_exphtper High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.



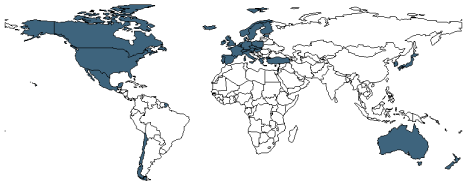
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



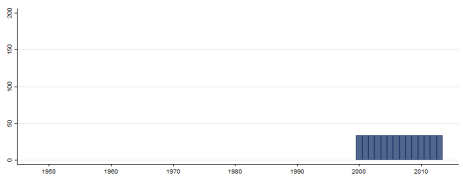
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 821 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.83 wdi_expict ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)

Information and communication technology goods exports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and communication technology goods. Software is excluded.



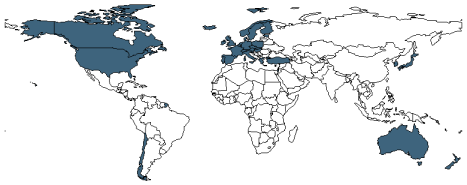
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



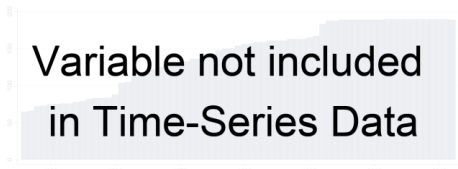
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.73.84 wdi_expictserv ICT service exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



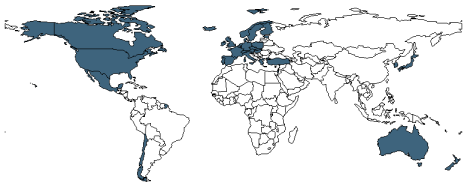
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



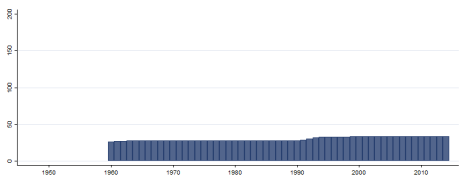
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.85 wdi_expm Merchandise exports (current US dollar)

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



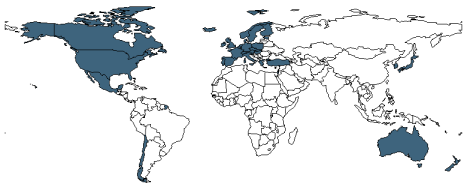
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



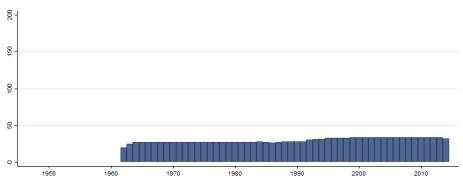
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1664 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.86 wdi_expman Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Manufactures comprise commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals).



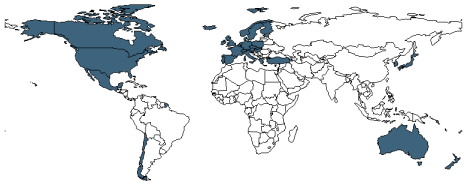
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



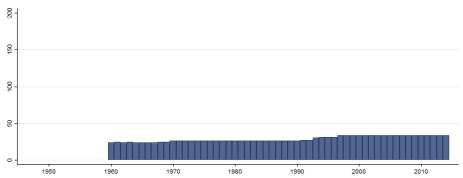
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.87 wdi_expmaw Share of Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World

Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise exports by the reporting economy to economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



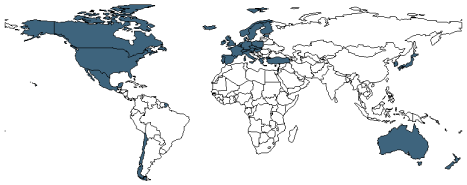
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



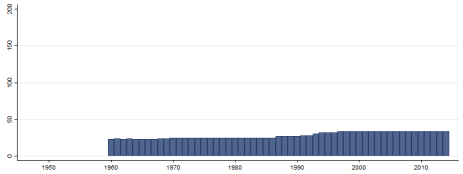
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1579 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.88 wdi_expmdeeap Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in East Asia & Pacific

Merchandise exports to developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



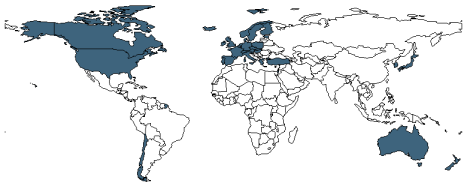
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



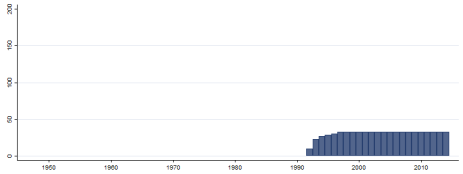
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1561 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.89 wdi_expmdeeca Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Europe & Central Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



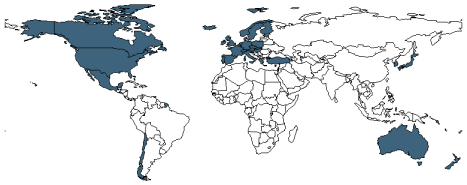
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



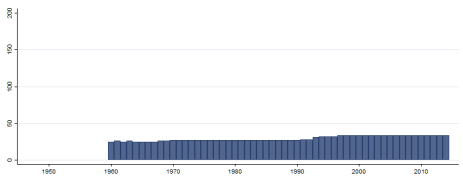
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 713 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.90 wdi_expmdelac Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Latin Am. & the Car.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



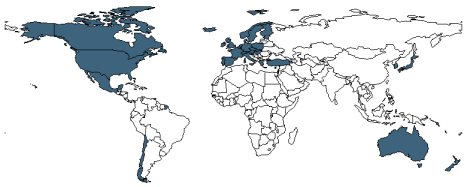
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



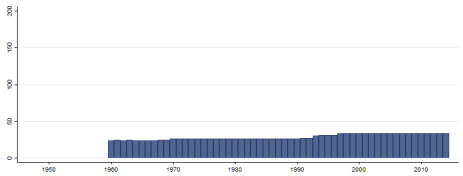
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.91 wdi_expmdemena Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in M. East & North Afr.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



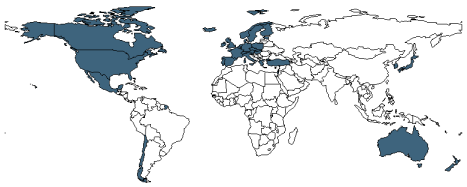
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



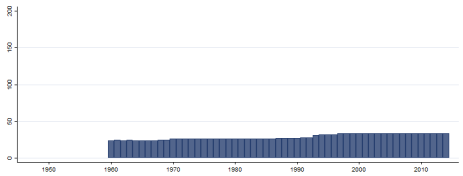
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1579 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.92 wdi_expmdeor Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies outside region

Merchandise exports to developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



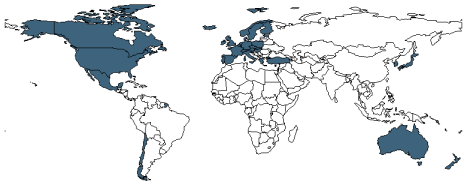
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



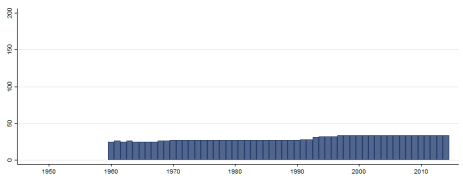
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.93 wdi_expmdesa Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in South Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the South Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



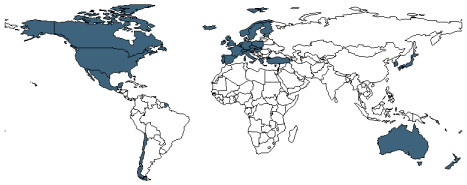
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



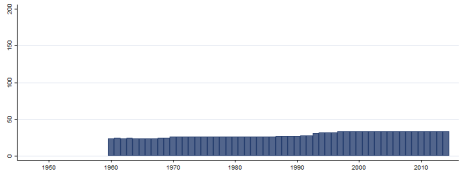
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.94 wdi_expmdessa Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



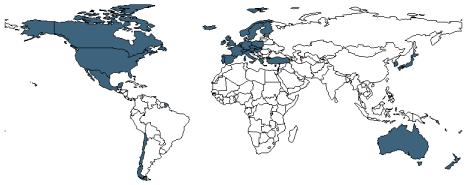
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



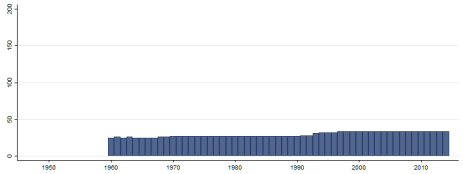
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.95 wdi_expmhie Share of Merchandise exports to high-income economies

Merchandise exports to high-income economies are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

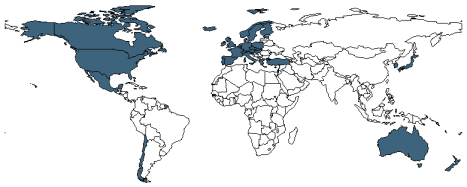


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

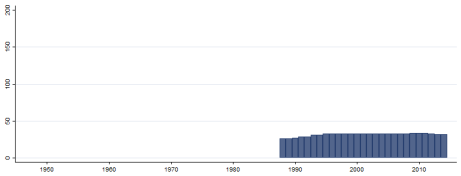
4.73.96 wdi_expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP)

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.)



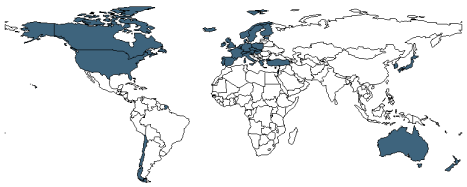
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



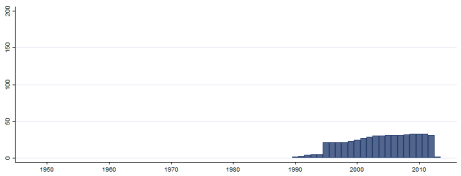
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 860 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.97 wdi_expmilgexp Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons.
This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



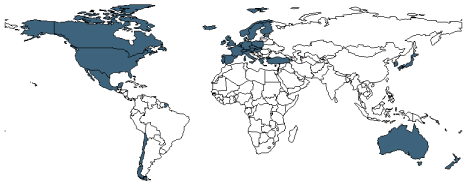
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



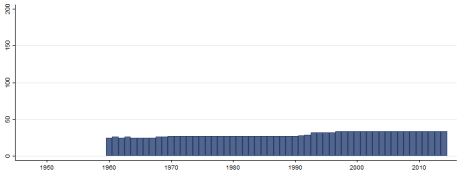
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 524 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.73.98 wdi_expmre Merchandise exports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)

Merchandise exports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current US dollar.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

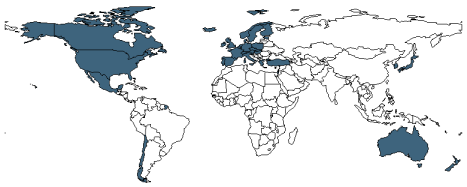


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

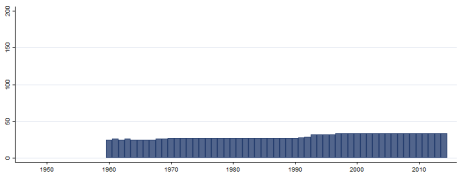
4.73.99 wdi_expmrer Share of Merchandise exports by the reporting economy, residual

Merchandise exports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less

the sum of exports by the reporting economy to high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy.



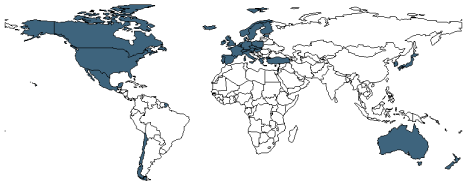
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



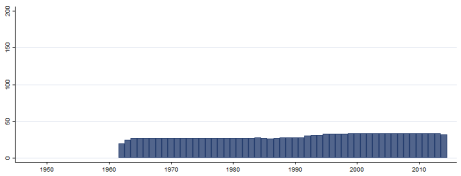
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.100 wdi_expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

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



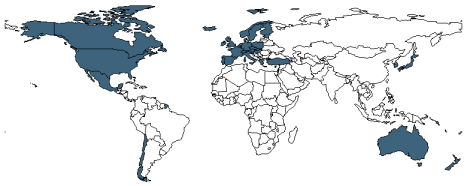
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.101 wdi_export Exports of goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Exports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, net exports of goods under merchanting, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

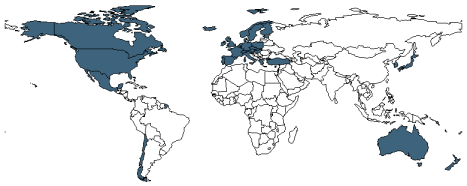


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.102 wdi_expservice Service exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

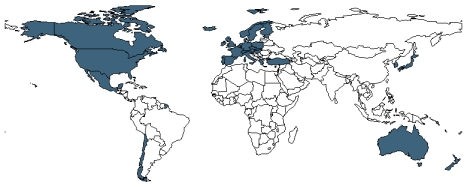


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

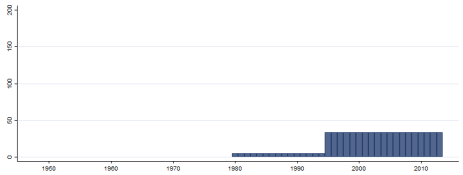
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.103 wdi_expvalue Export value index (2000 = 100)

Export values are the current value of exports (f.o.b.) converted to U.S. dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's export value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export value indexes are derived from export volume indexes (line 72) and corresponding unit value indexes of exports (line 74) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.



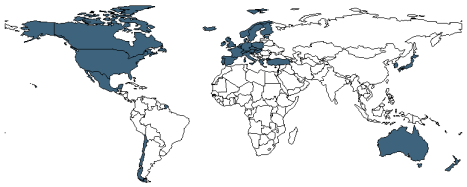
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



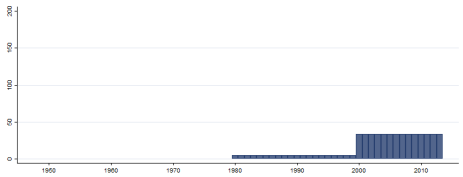
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 721 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.73.104 wdi_expvol Export volume index (2000 = 100)

Export volume indexes are derived from UNCTAD's volume index series and are the ratio of the export value indexes to the corresponding unit value indexes. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, internaıtional and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights. For economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export volume indexes (lines 72) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics are used.



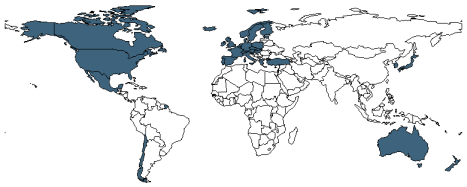
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



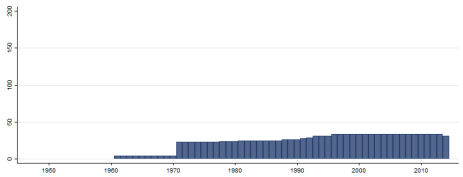
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.73.105 wdi_fcexpagr Final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)

Average annual growth of final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



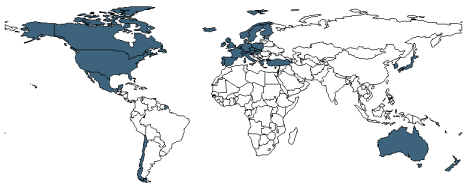
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



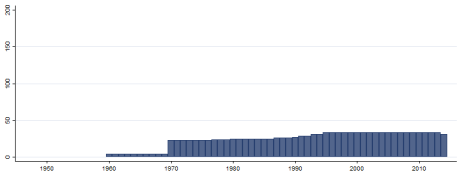
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.106 wdi_fcexpcon Final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



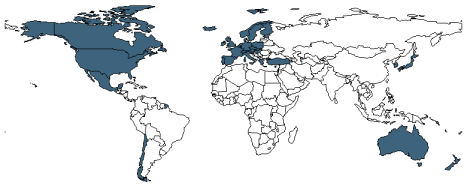
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



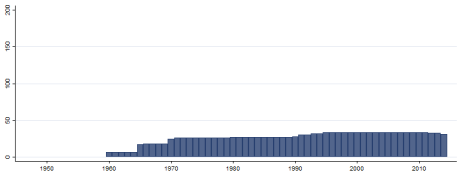
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1350 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.73.107 wdi_fcexpcur Final consumption expenditure, etc. (current US dollar)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



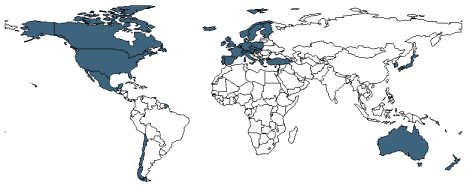
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



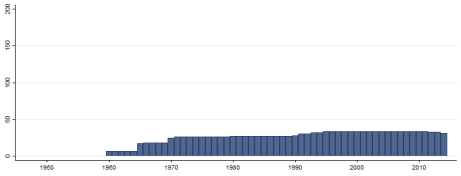
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.108 wdi_fcexpgdp Final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



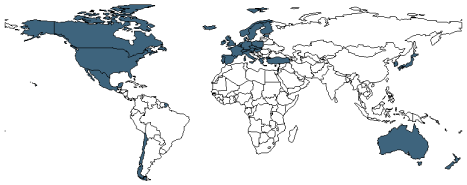
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



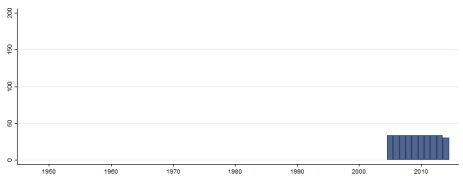
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.109 wdi_fdi Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US dollar)

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 total net FDI. In BPM6, financial account balances are calculated as the change in assets minus the change in liabilities. Net FDI outflows are assets and net FDI inflows are liabilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



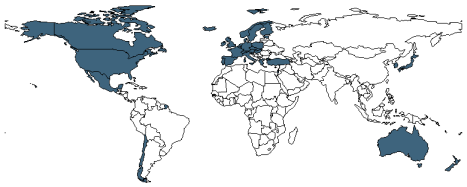
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



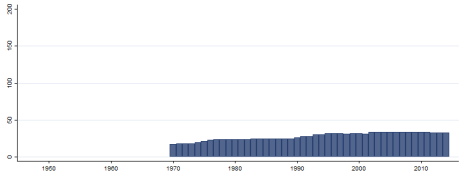
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.110 wdi_fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

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.



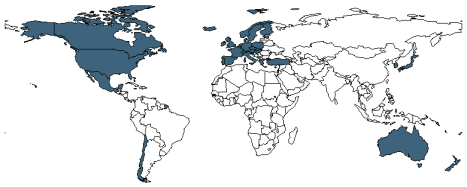
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



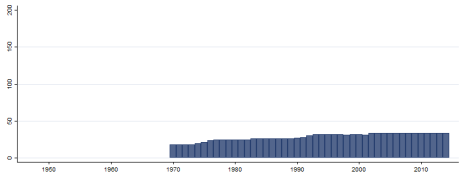
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1257 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.73.111 wdi_fdiinusd Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US dollar)

Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



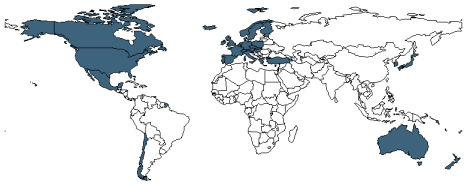
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



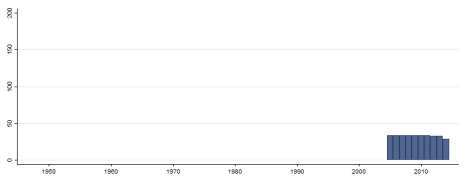
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1282 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.73.112 wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

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 outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.



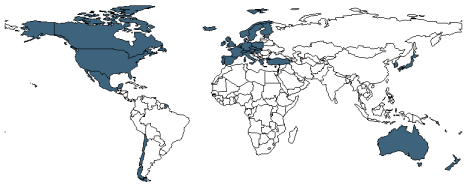
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



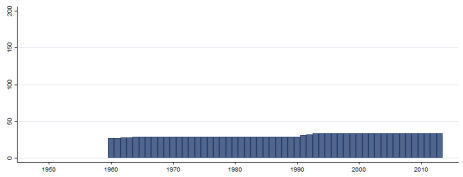
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.113 wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

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 current age-specific fertility rates.



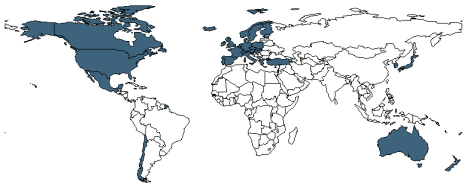
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



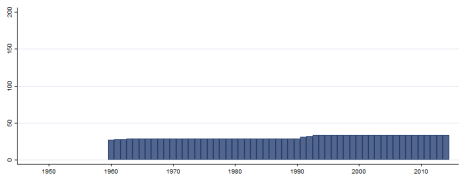
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1670 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.114 wdi_fertility1519 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19.



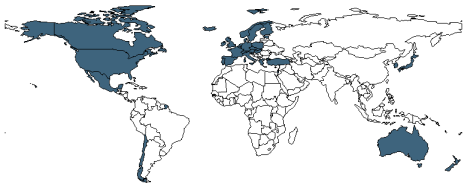
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



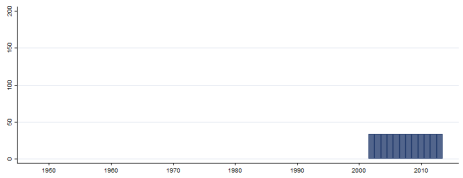
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.115 wdi_fertilizer Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients–animal and plant manures–are not included. For the purpose of data dissemination, FAO has adopted the concept of a calendar year (January to December). Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. 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.



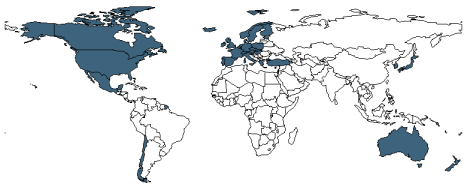
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



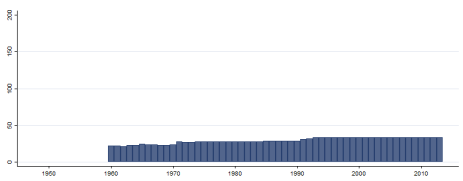
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.73.116 wdi_ffecon Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

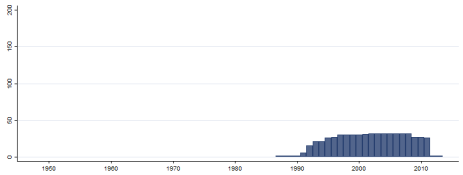


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1595 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.117 wdi_flsom Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total) refers to the share of legislators, senior officials and managers who are female.

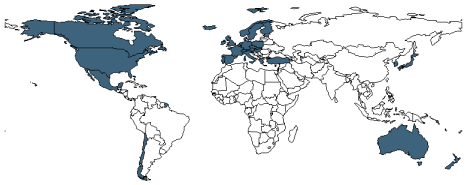
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



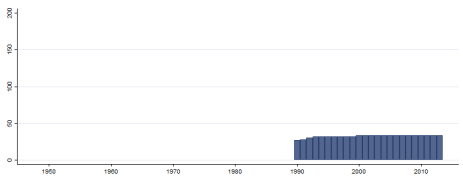
Min. Year:1987 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.73.118 wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)

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.



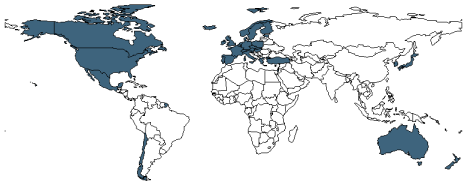
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



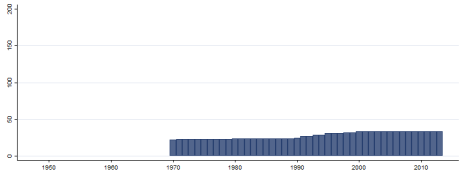
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.73.119 wdi_forestrent Forest rents (% of GDP)

Forest rents are roundwood harvest times the product of average prices and a region-specific rental rate.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

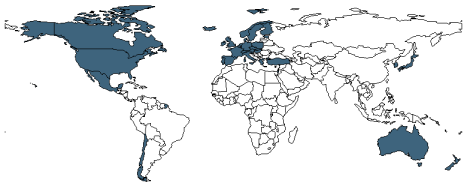


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1239 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 36

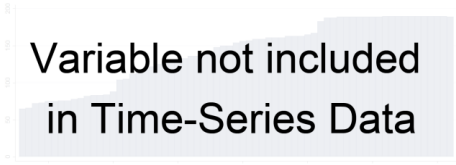
4.73.120 wdi_frwwcm Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a

significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



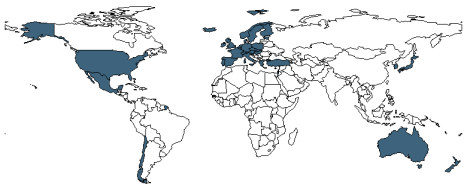
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



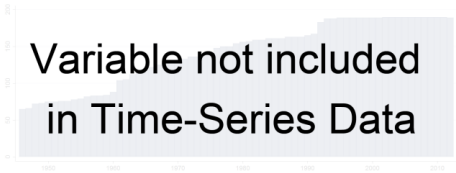
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.121 wdi_frwwind Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

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



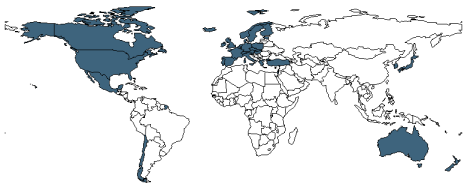
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



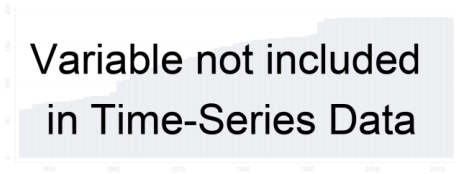
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.122 wdi_frwwper Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)

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



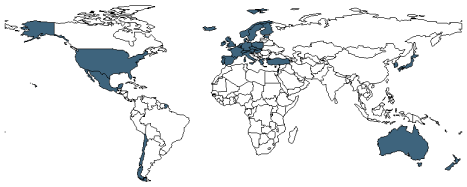
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



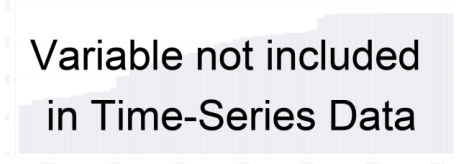
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.123 wdi_fwwagr Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



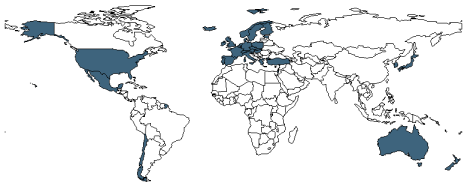
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



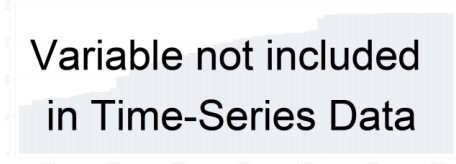
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.124 wdi_fwwdom Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

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



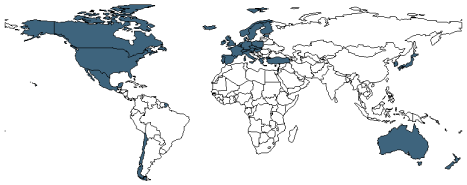
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



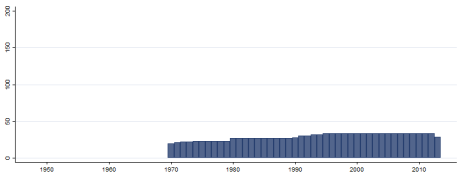
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.125 wdi_gasrent Natural gas rents (% of GDP)

Natural gas rents are the difference between the value of natural gas production at world prices and total costs of production.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

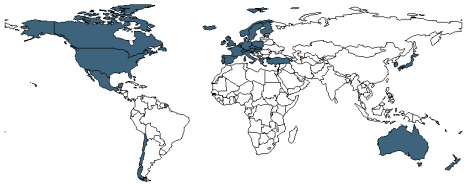


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1286 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

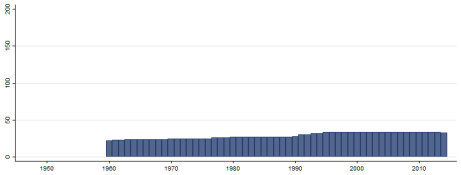
4.73.126 wdi_gdpcon GDP at market prices (constant 2005 US dollar)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from

domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.



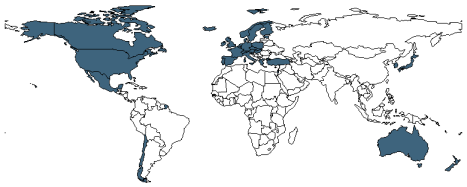
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



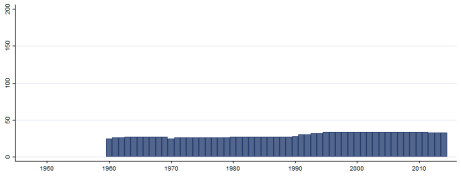
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1590 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.127 wdi_gdpcur GDP at market prices (current US dollar)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.



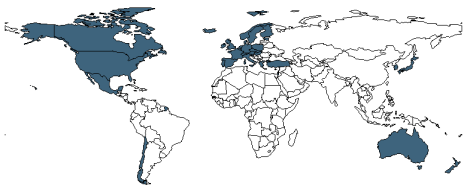
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



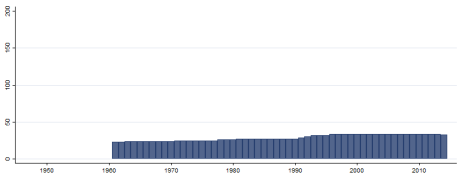
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1624 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.128 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



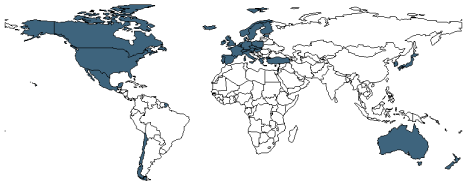
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



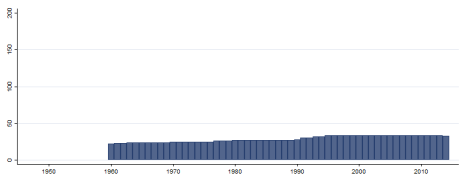
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1561 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.129 wdi_gdppccon GDP per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

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 2005 U.S. dollars.



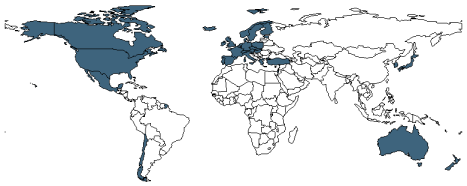
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



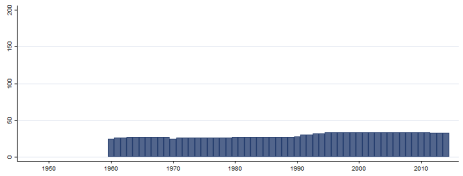
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1590 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.130 wdi_gdppccur GDP per capita (current US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



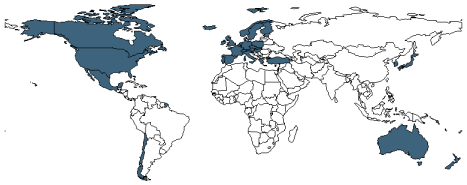
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



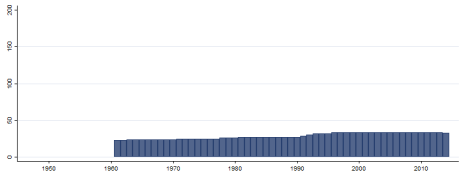
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1624 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.131 wdi_gdppcgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



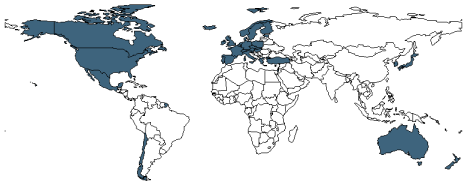
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



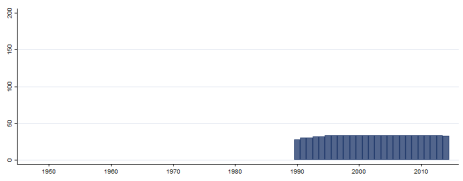
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1561 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.132 wdi_gdppcpppcon GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



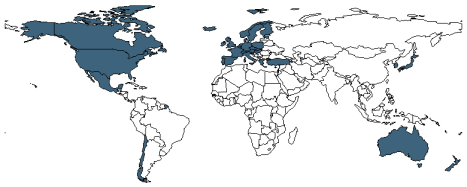
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



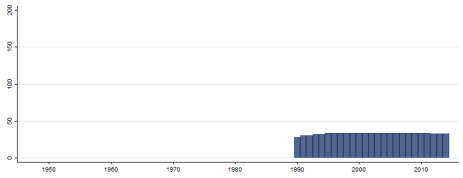
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.133 wdi_gdppcpppcur GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



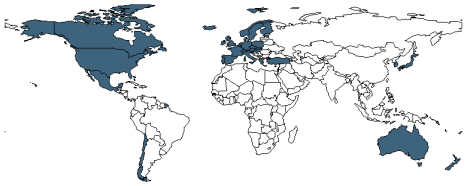
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



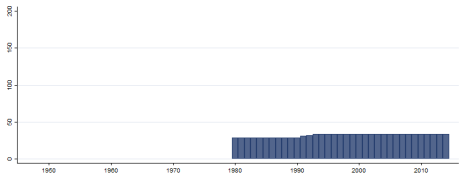
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 829 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.134 wdi_gdppemp GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP dollar)

GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 1990 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.



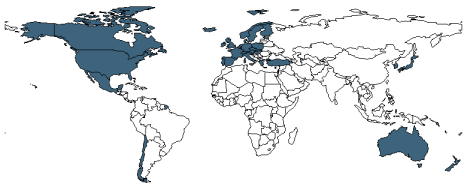
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



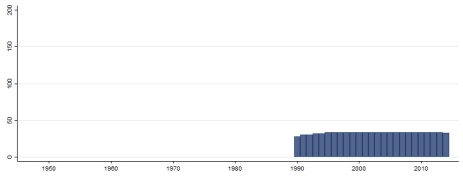
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1130 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.73.135 wdi_gdppppcon GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



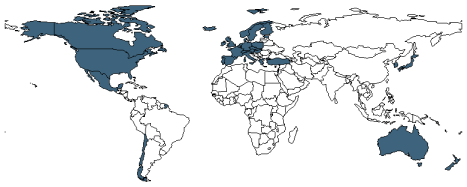
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



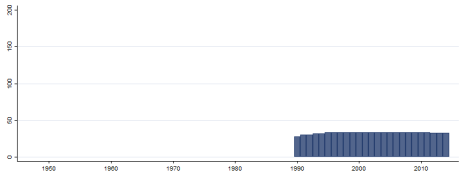
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.136 wdi_gdppppcur GDP, PPP (current international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



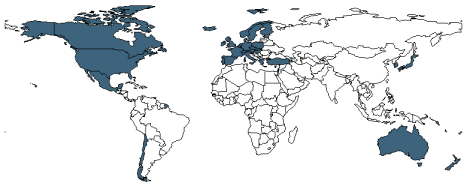
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



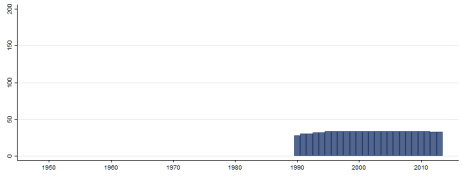
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 829 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.137 wdi_gdppueu GDP per unit of energy use (PPP dollar per kg of oil equivalent)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.



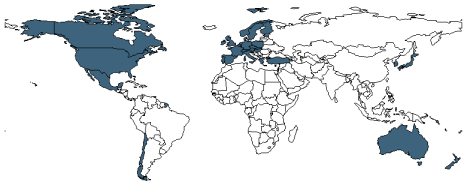
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



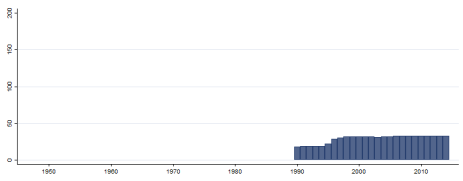
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 796 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.73.138 wdi_geqind S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)

S&P Global Equity Indices measure the U.S. dollar price change in the stock markets covered by the S&P/IFCI and S&P/Frontier BMI country indices.



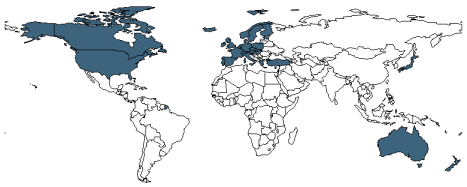
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



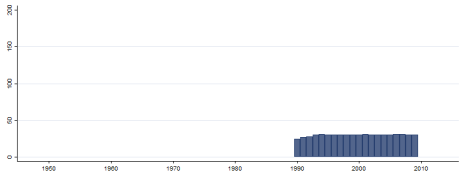
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.139 wdi_ghgnetem GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF (Mt of CO2 equivalent)

GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF refers to changes in atmospheric levels of all greenhouse gases attributable to forest and land-use change activities, including but not limited to (1) emissions and removals of CO2 from decreases or increases in biomass stocks due to forest management, logging, fuelwood collection, etc.; (2) conversion of existing forests and natural grasslands to other land uses; (3) removal of CO2 from the abandonment of formerly managed lands (e.g. croplands and pastures); and (4) emissions and removals of CO2 in soil associated with land-use change and management. For Annex-I countries under the UNFCCC, these data are drawn from the annual GHG inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by each country; for non-Annex-I countries, data are drawn from the most recently submitted National Communication where available. Because of differences in reporting years and methodologies, these data are not generally considered comparable across countries. Data are in million metric tons.



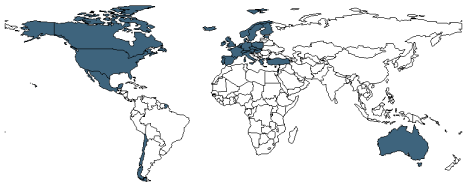
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 30



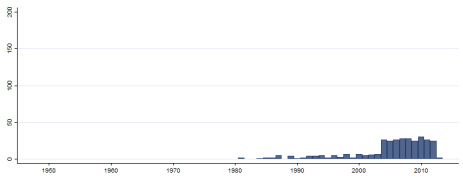
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 594 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.73.140 wdi_gini GINI index (World Bank estimate)

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.



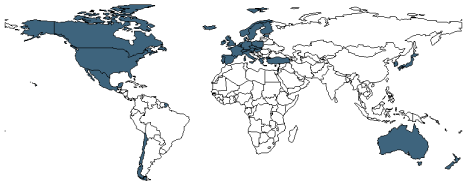
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



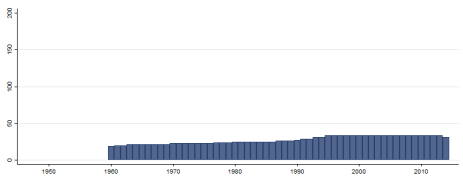
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.141 wdi_gnexpcon Gross national expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



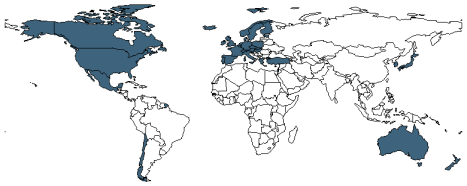
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



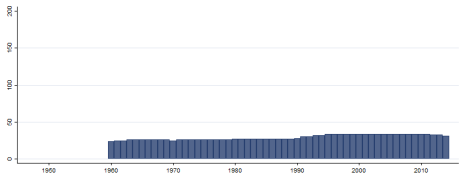
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1516 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.73.142 wdi_gnexpcur Gross national expenditure (current US dollar)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



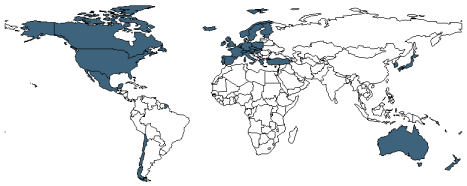
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



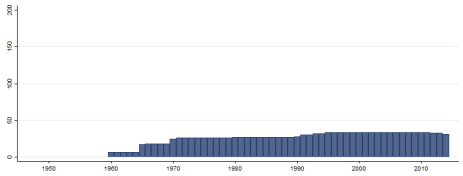
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.143 wdi_gnexpgdp Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment).



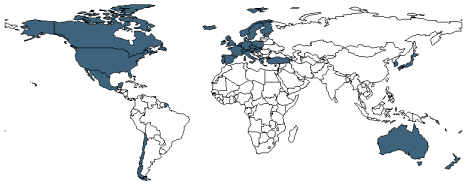
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



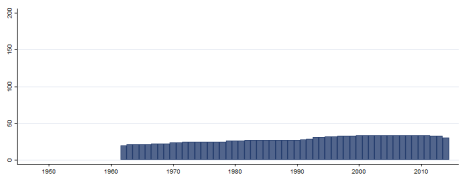
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.144 wdi_gniatlascur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



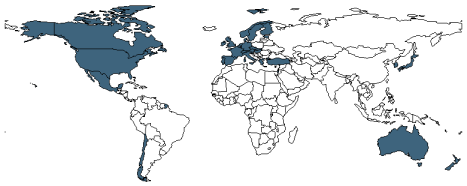
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



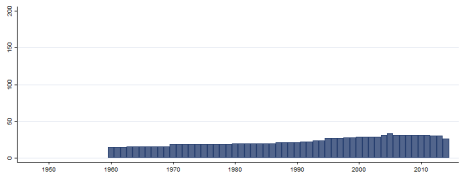
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1500 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.145 wdi_gnicon GNI (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



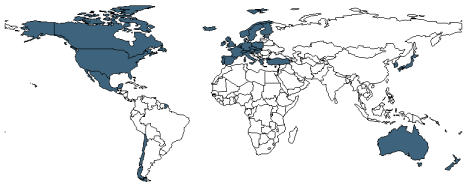
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



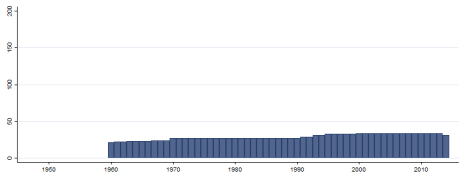
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1253 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.73.146 wdi_gnicur GNI (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



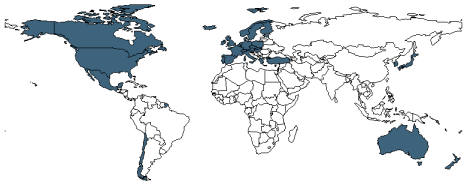
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



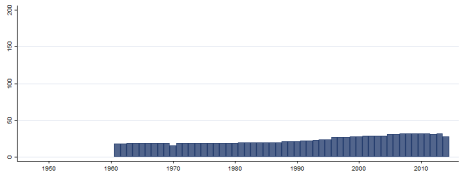
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1588 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.147 wdi_gnigr GNI growth (annual %)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33

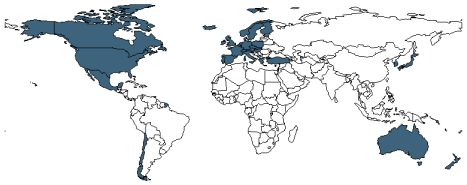


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

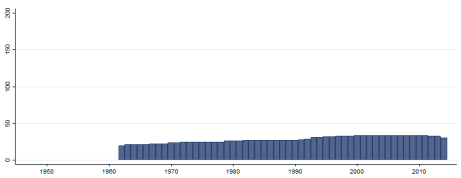
4.73.148 wdi_gnipcatlascur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation

of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



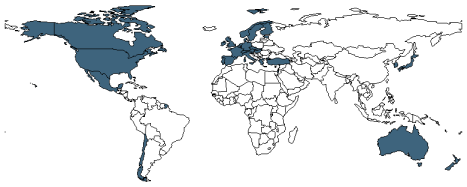
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



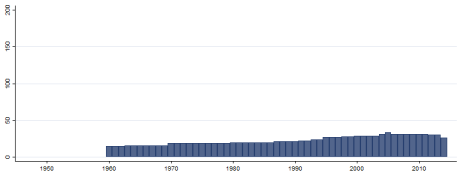
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1500 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.149 wdi_gnipccon GNI per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



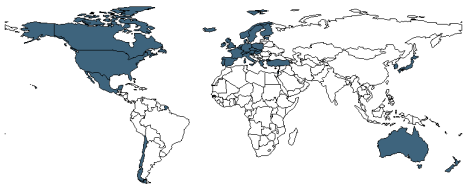
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



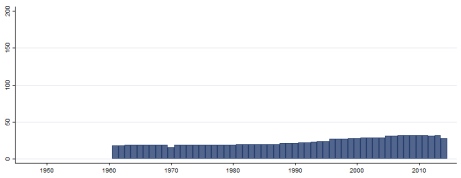
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1253 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.73.150 wdi_gnipcgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33

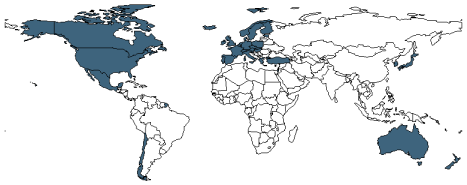


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

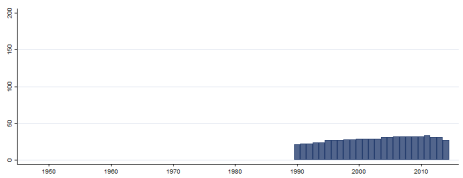
4.73.151 wdi_gnipcpppcon GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum

of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



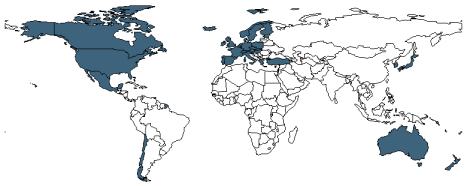
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



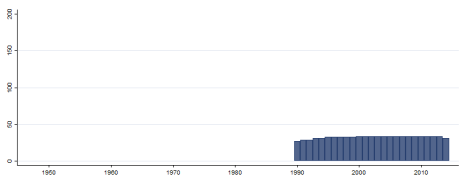
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 711 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.73.152 wdi_gnipcpppcur GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



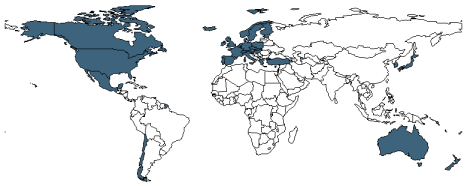
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



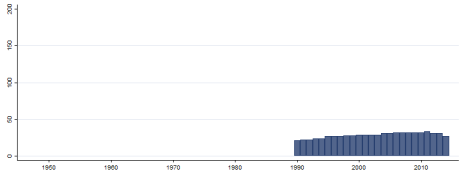
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.153 wdi_gnipppcon GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

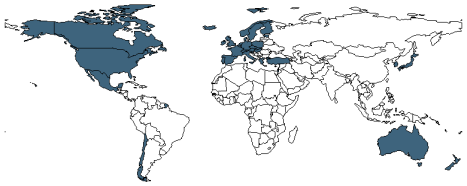


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 711 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 21

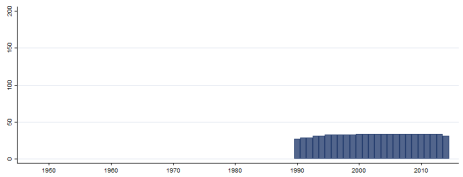
4.73.154 wdi_gnipppcur GNI, PPP (current international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical

model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



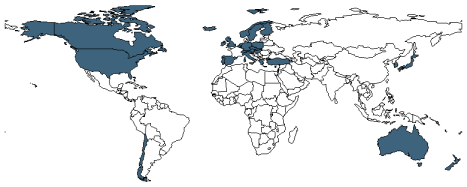
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



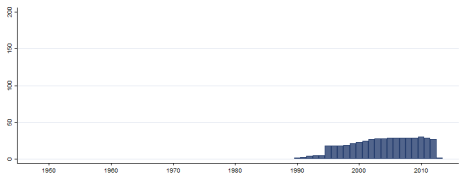
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.155 wdi_gor Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)

Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; requited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownerŋship of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.



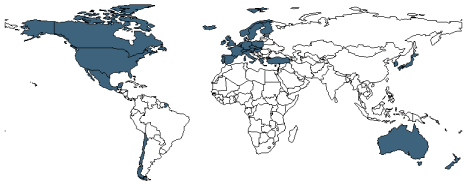
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30



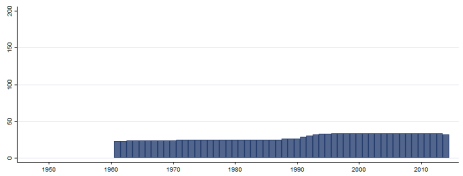
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 477 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.73.156 wdi_govfcexpagr General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of general government final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



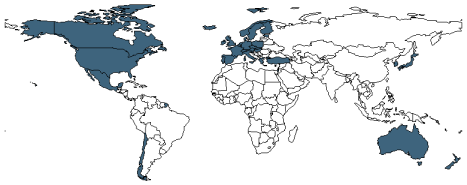
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



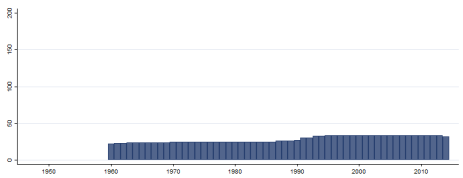
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.73.157 wdi_govfcexpcon General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



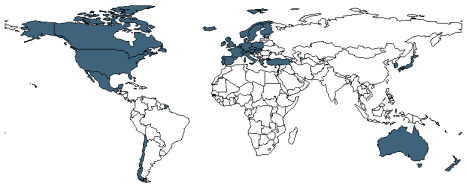
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



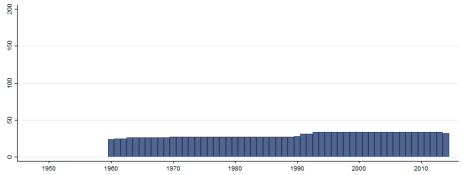
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1570 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.158 wdi_govfcexpcur General government final consumption expenditure (current US dollar)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



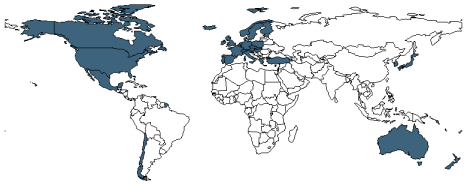
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



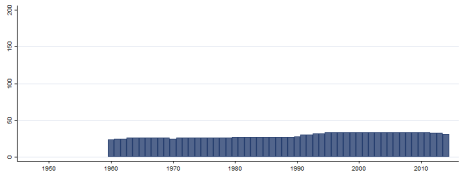
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1632 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.159 wdi_govfcexpgdp General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



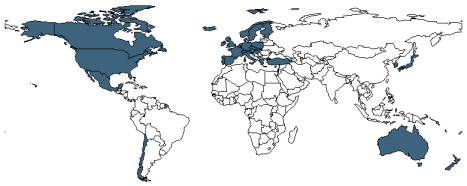
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



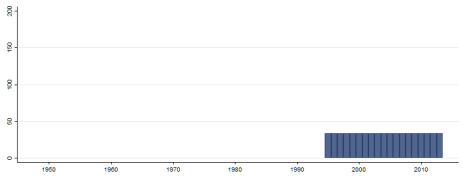
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.160 wdi_hepcusd Health expenditure per capita (current US dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



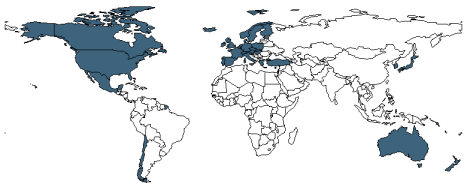
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



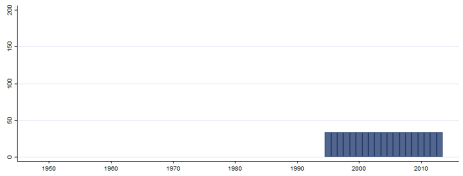
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.161 wdi_hepcusd11 Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in international dollars converted using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.



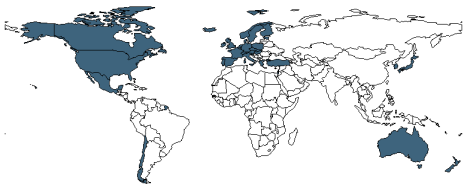
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



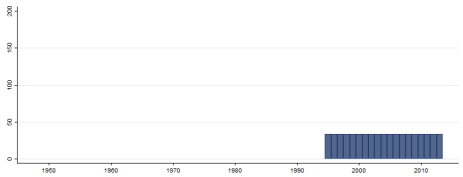
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.162 wdi_hepriv Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.



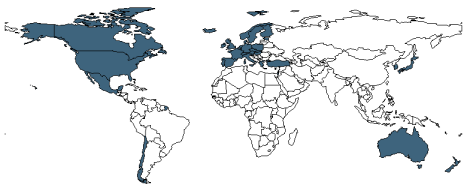
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



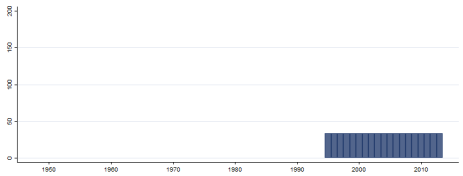
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.163 wdi_hepub Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.



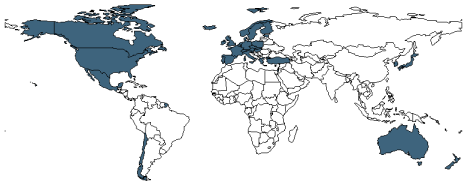
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



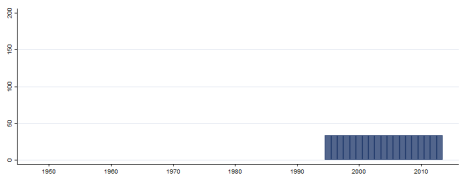
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.164 wdi_hepubgov Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.



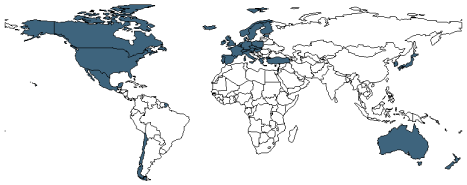
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



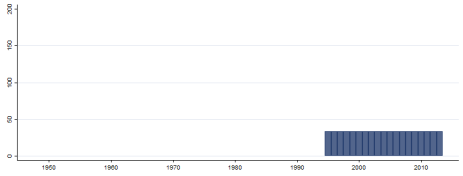
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.165 wdi_hepubtot Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



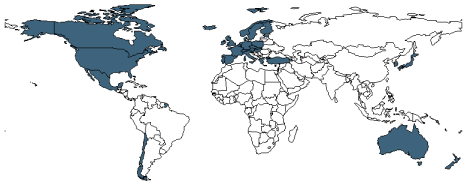
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



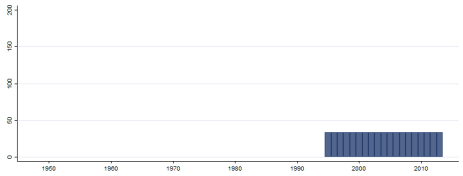
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.166 wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



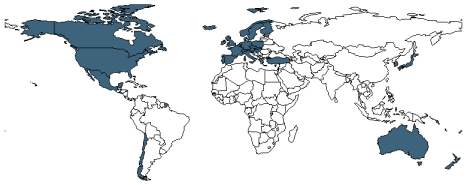
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



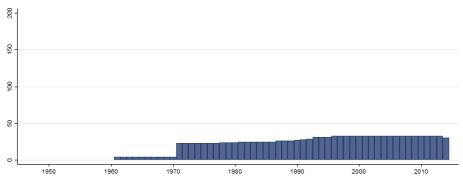
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.167 wdi_hfcexpagr Household final consumption exp., etc. (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure is based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



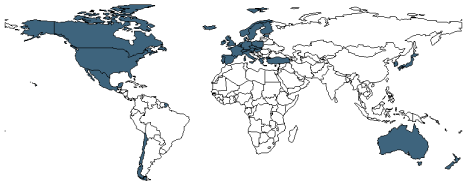
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



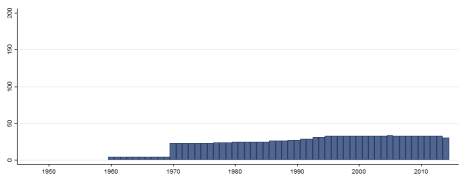
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1302 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.168 wdi_hfcexpcon Household final consumption exp., etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



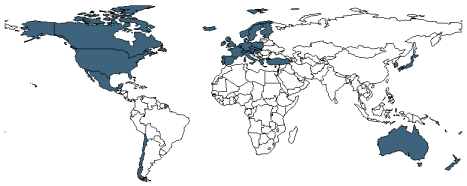
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



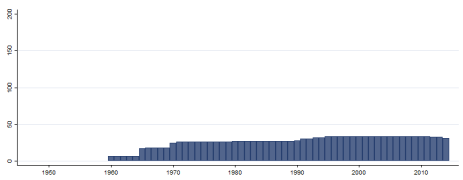
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.169 wdi_hfcexpcur Household final consumption exp., etc. (current US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



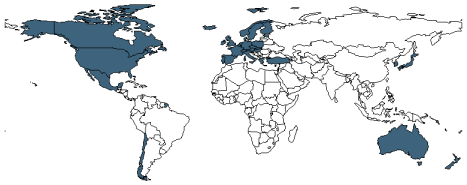
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



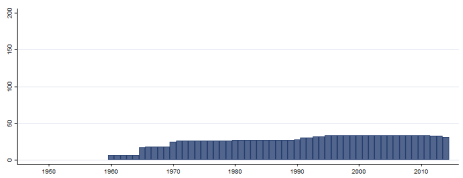
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.170 wdi_hfcexpgdp Household final consumption exp., etc. (% of GDP)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



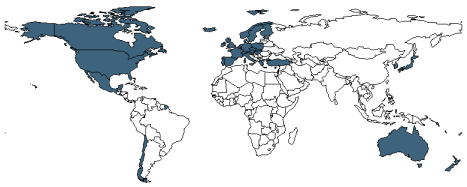
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



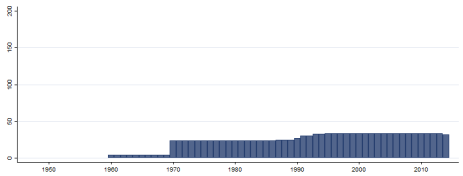
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.171 wdi_hfcexppccon Household final consumption exp. per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure per capita (private consumption per capita) is calculated using private consumption in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



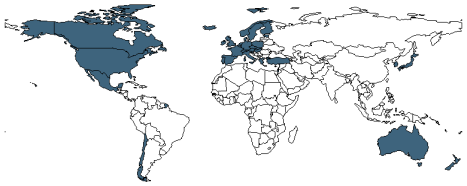
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



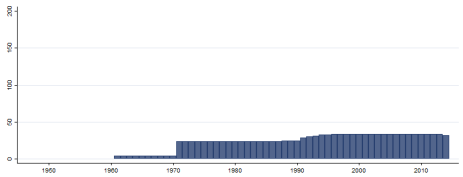
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1354 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.73.172 wdi_hfcexppcga Household final consumption exp. per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure per capita, which is calculated using household final consumption expenditure in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

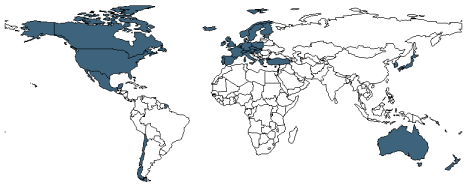


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1323 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 39

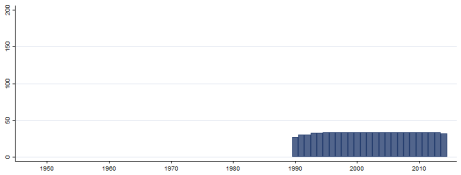
4.73.173 wdi_hfcexpppppcon Household final consumption exp., PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving

households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to constant 2011 international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.



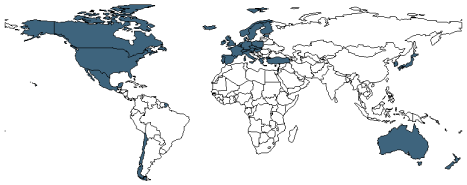
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



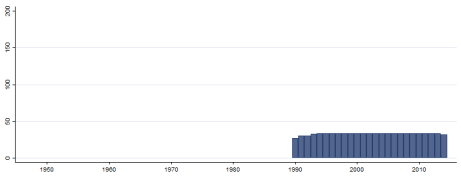
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.174 wdi_hfcexppppcur Household final consumption exp., PPP (current international dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round.



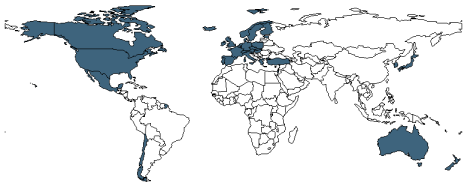
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.175 wdi_homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

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.

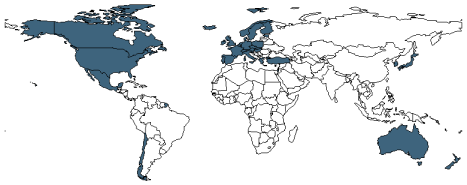


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

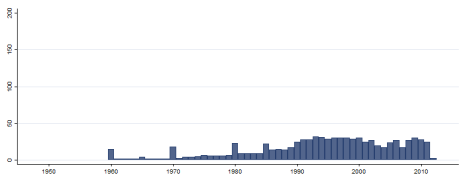
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 599 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.73.176 wdi_hospbed Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.



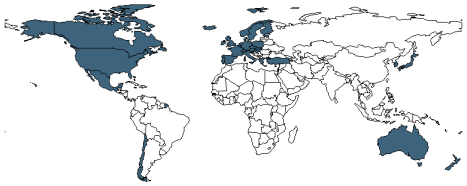
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



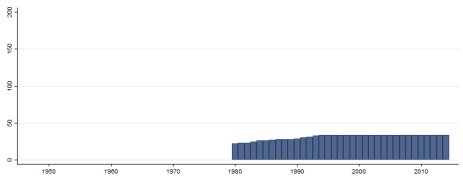
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 834 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.177 wdi_immdpt Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.



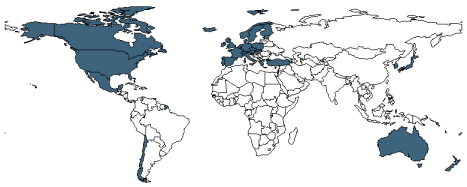
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



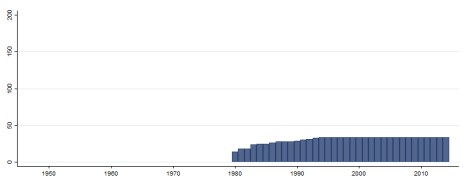
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1093 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.73.178 wdi_immm Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.



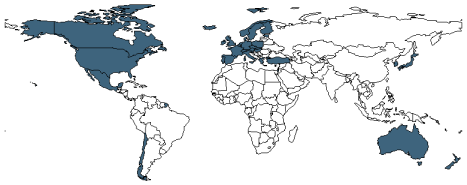
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



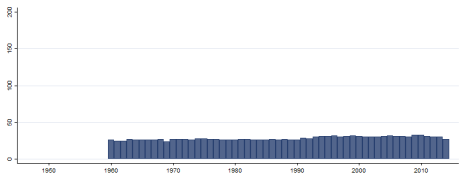
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.73.179 wdi_imparms Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

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.



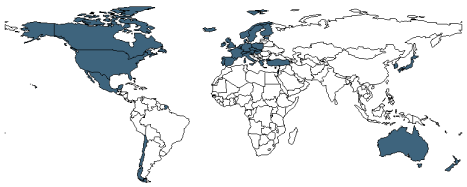
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



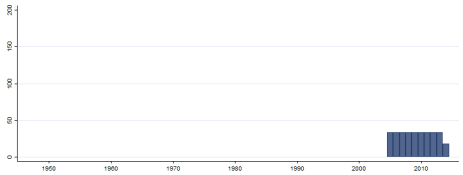
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.180 wdi_impcomser Commercial service imports (current US dollar)

Commercial service imports are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.



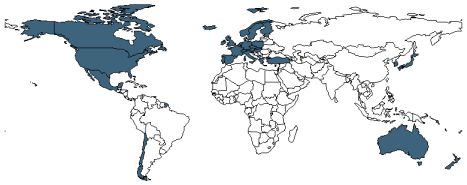
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



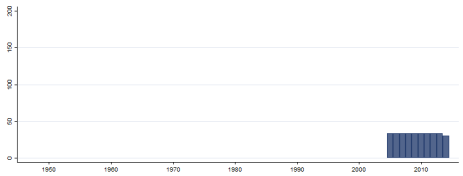
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.181 wdi_impgoods Goods imports (BoP, current US dollar)

Goods imports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



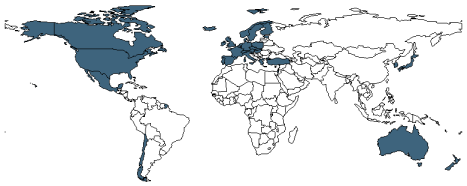
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



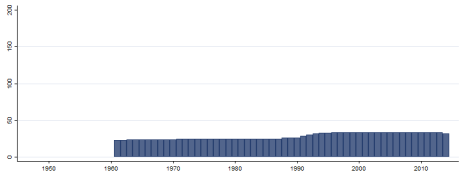
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.182 wdi_impgsagr Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



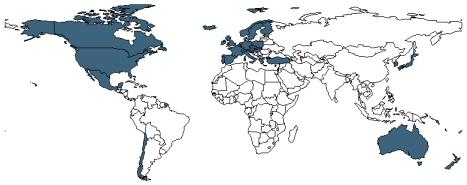
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



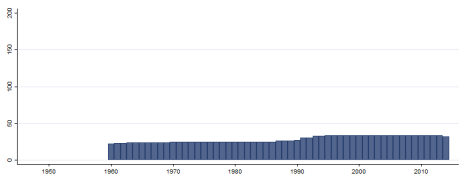
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.73.183 wdi_impgscon Imports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



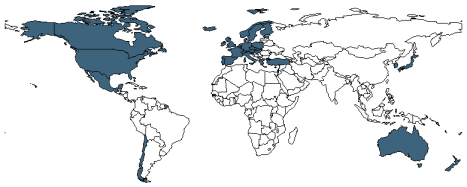
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



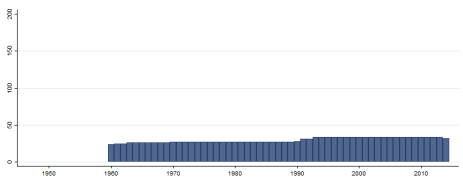
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1570 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.184 wdi_impgscur Imports of goods and services (current US dollar)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



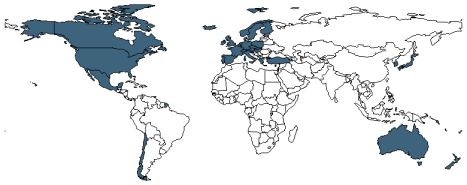
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



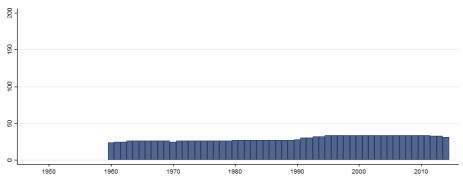
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1632 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.185 wdi_impgsgdp Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



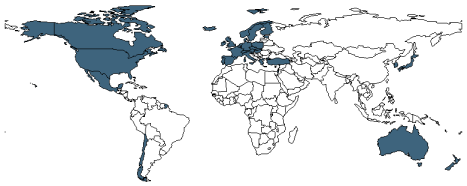
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.186 wdi_impgsprinc Imports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)

Imports of goods, services and primary income is the sum of goods imports, service imports and primary income payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

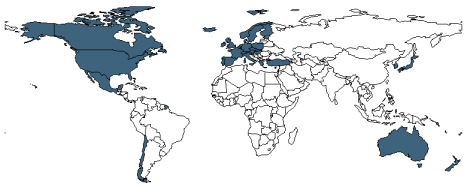


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

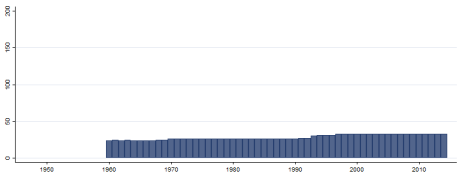
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.187 wdi_impmarab Share of Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World

Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



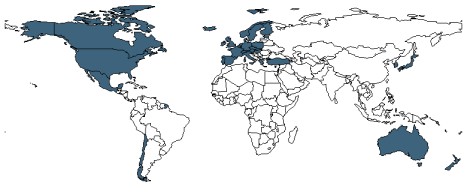
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



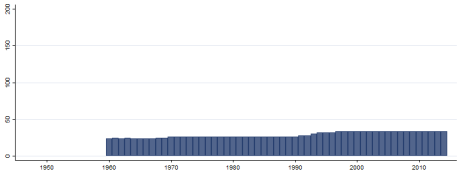
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1561 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.188 wdi_impmdeeap Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in East Asia & Pacific

Merchandise imports from developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



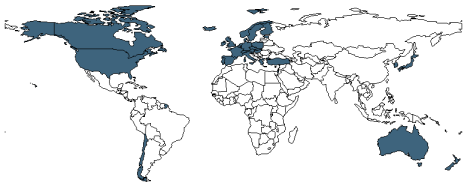
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



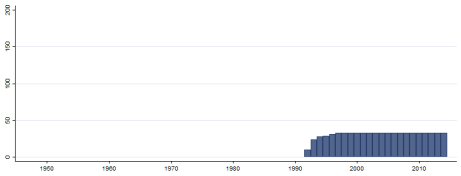
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1584 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.189 wdi_impmdeeca Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Europe & Central Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

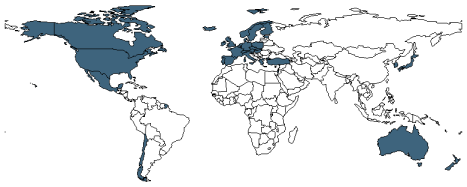


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 716 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 22

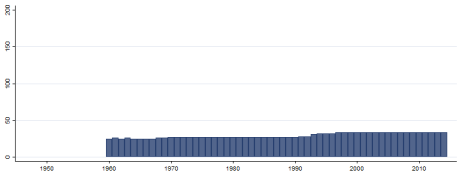
4.73.190 wdi_impmdelac Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Latin Am. & the Car.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as

a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



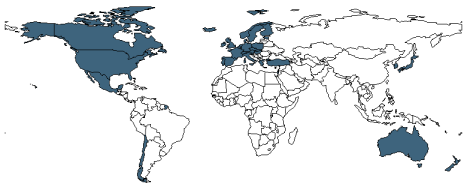
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



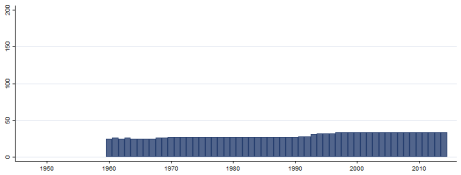
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.191 wdi_impmdemena Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in M. East & North Afr.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



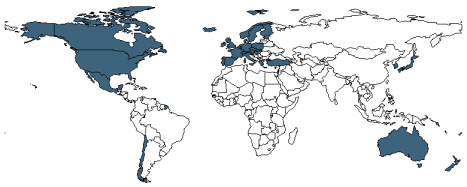
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



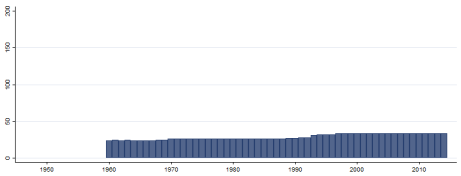
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.192 wdi_impmdeor Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies outside region

Merchandise imports from developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



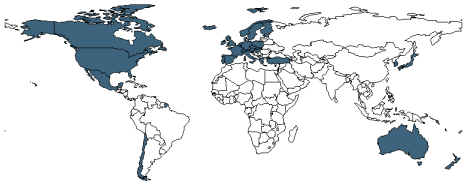
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



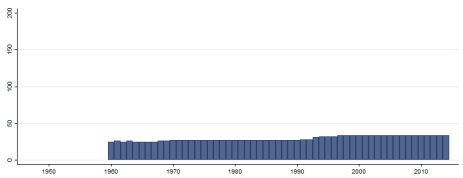
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1587 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.193 wdi_impmdesa Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in South Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the South Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



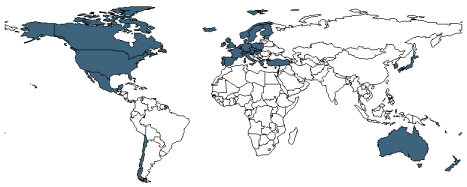
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



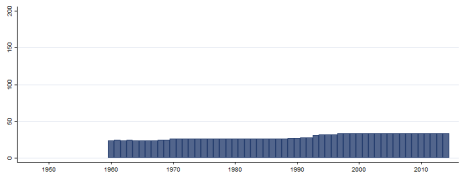
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.194 wdi_impmdessa Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



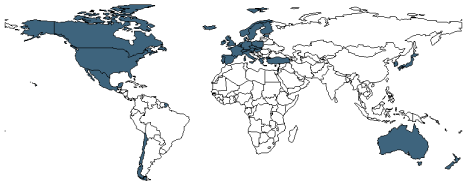
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



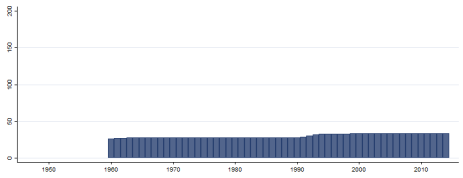
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1587 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.195 wdi_impmerch Merchandise imports (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.



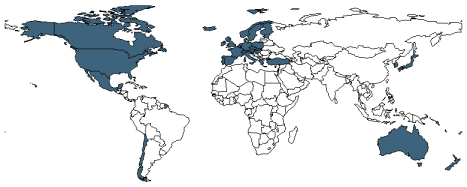
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



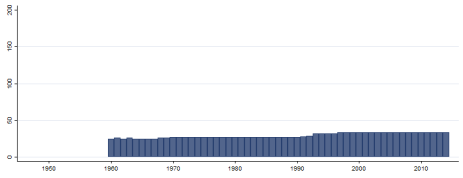
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1664 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.196 wdi_impmerre Merchandise imports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



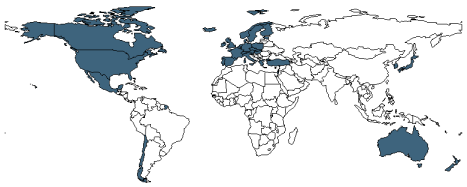
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



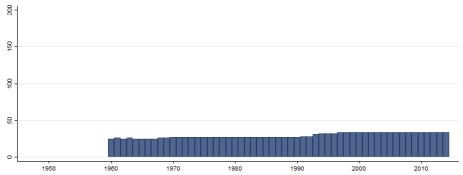
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.197 wdi_impmhie Share of Merchandise imports from high-income economies

Merchandise imports from high-income economies are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



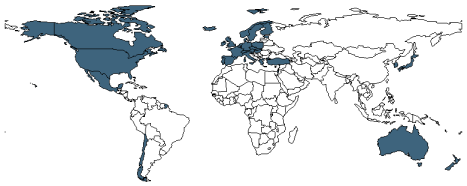
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



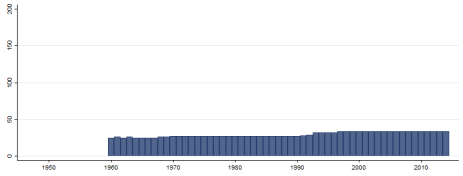
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1616 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.198 wdi_impmrer Share of Merchandise imports by the reporting economy, residual

Merchandise imports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less the sum of imports by the reporting economy from high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy.



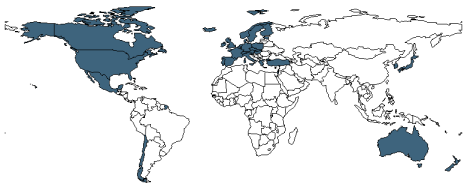
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



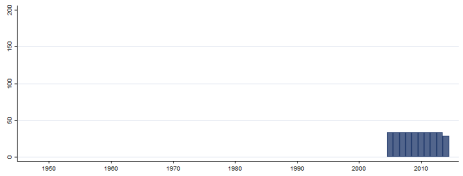
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.199 wdi_import Imports of goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Imports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents of general merchandise, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



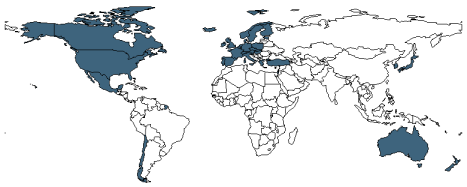
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



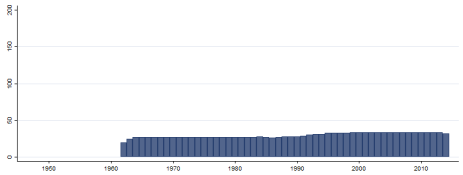
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.200 wdi_importfood Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Food comprises the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



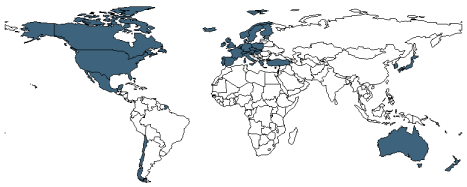
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



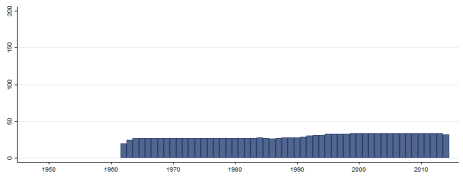
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.201 wdi_importfuel Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Fuels comprise the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 3 (mineral fuels).



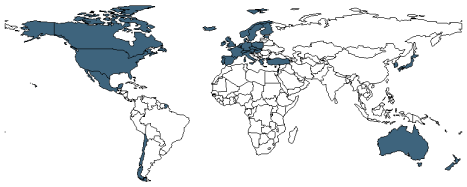
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



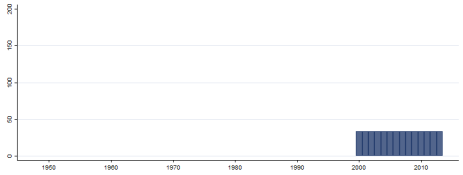
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.202 wdi_importict ICT goods imports (% total goods imports)

Information and communication technology goods imports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and communication technology goods. Software is excluded.



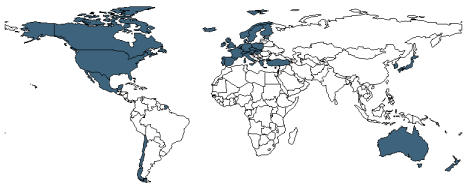
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



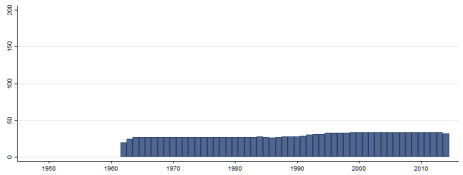
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.73.203 wdi_importman Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Manufactures comprise the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).



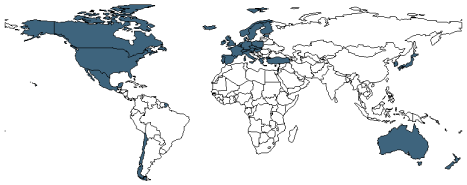
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



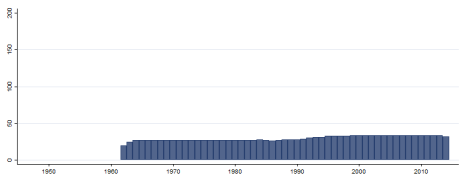
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.204 wdi_importom Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

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



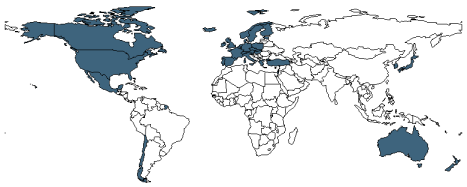
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



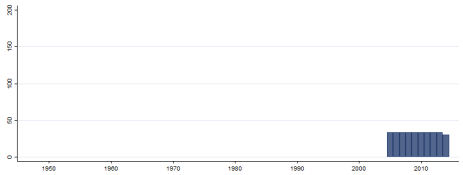
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.205 wdi_impservice Service imports (BoP, current US dollar)

Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



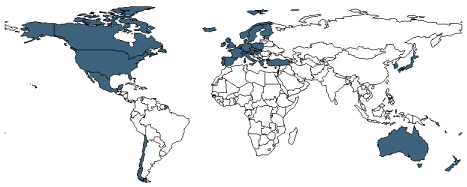
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



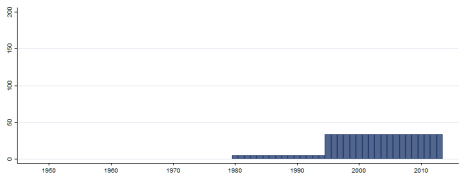
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.206 wdi_impvalue Import value index (2000 = 100)

Import value indexes are the current value of imports (c.i.f.) converted to U.S. dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's import value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the import value indexes are derived from import volume indexes (line 73) and corresponding unit value indexes of imports (line 75) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.



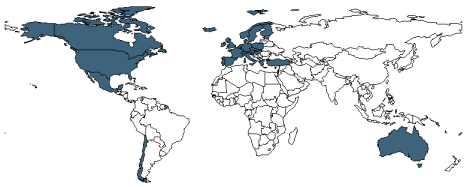
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



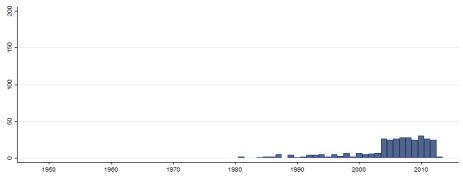
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 721 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.73.207 wdi_incs10_h Income share held by highest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



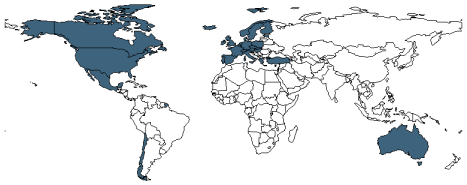
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



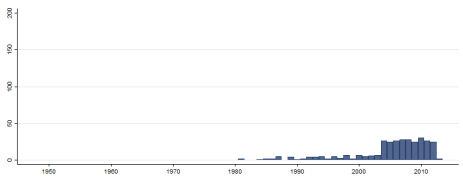
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.208 wdi_incs10_l Income share held by lowest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



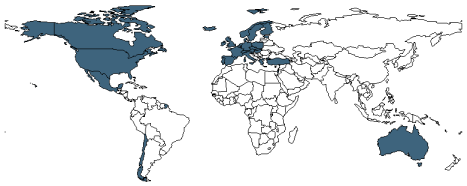
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



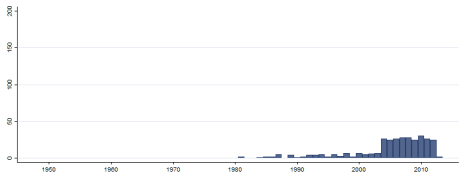
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.209 wdi_incs20_2 Income share held by second 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



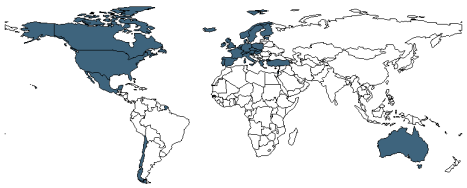
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



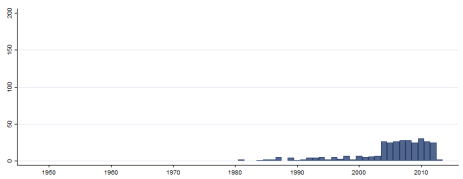
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.210 wdi_incs20_3 Income share held by third 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



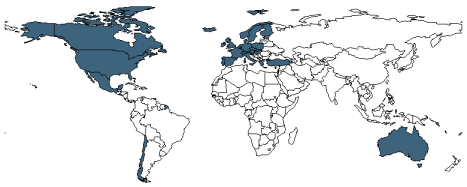
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



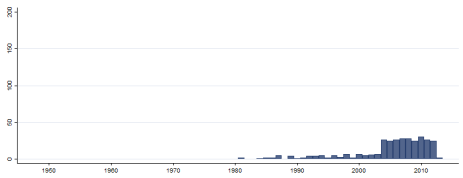
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.211 wdi_incs20_4 Income share held by fourth 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



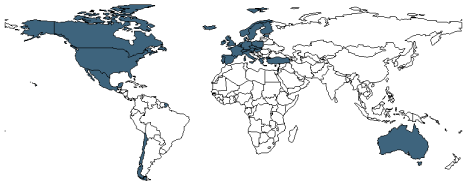
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



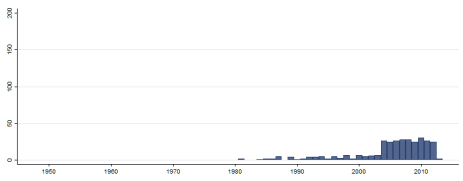
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.212 wdi_incs20_h Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



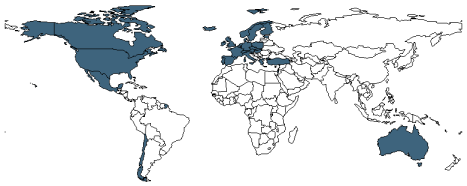
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



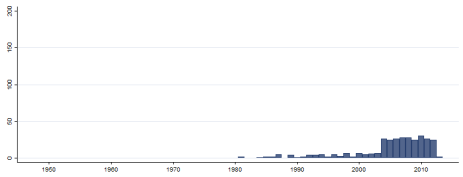
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.213 wdi_incs20_l Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



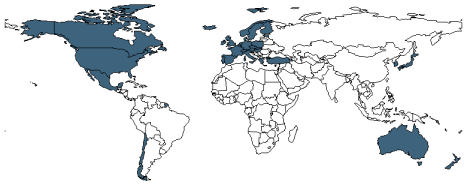
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



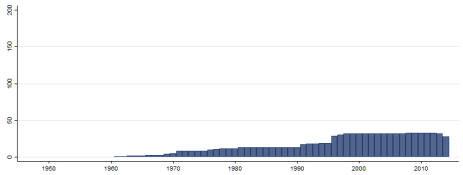
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 317 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.214 wdi_indvaagr Industry, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for industrial value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. 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.



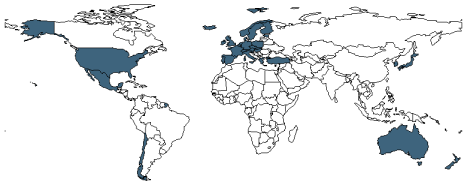
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



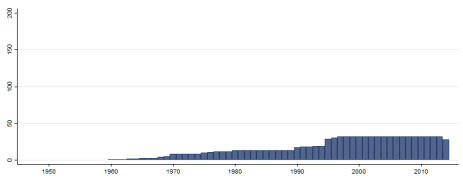
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.215 wdi_indvacon Industry, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

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. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



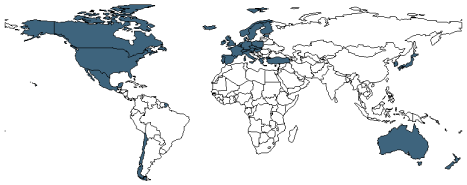
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



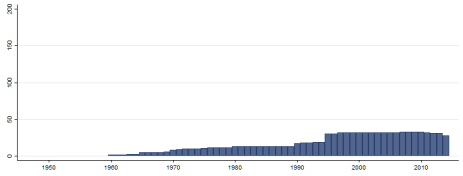
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 974 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.216 wdi_indvacur Industry, value added (current US dollar)

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. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



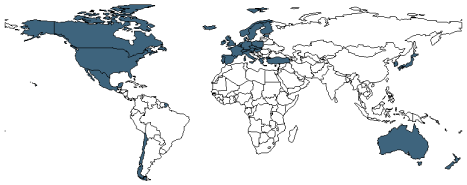
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



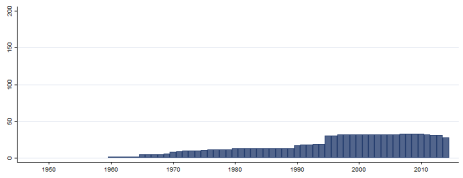
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 999 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.217 wdi_indvagdp Industry, value added (% of GDP)

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



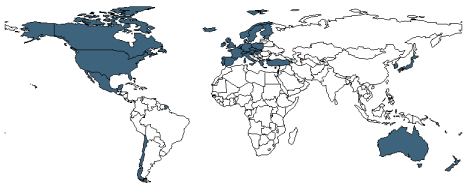
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



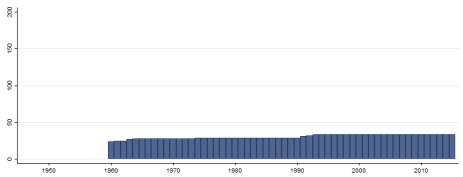
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.218 wdi_infd Number of infant deaths

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age.



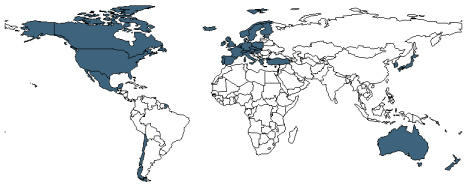
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



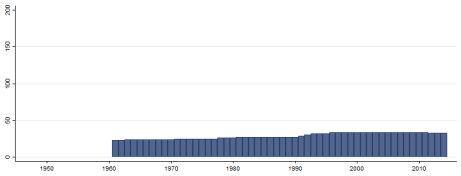
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.219 wdi_infgdp Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.



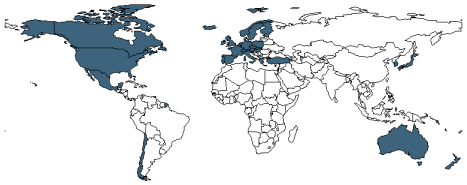
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



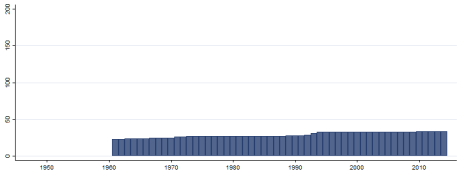
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1559 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.220 wdi_inflation Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.



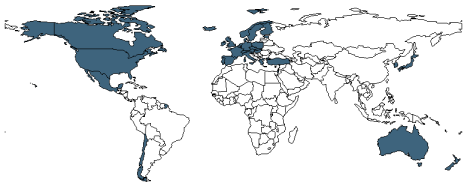
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



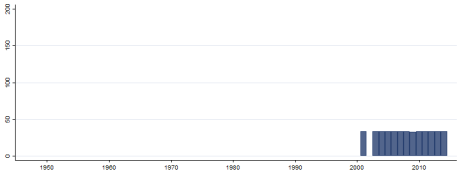
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1568 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.221 wdi_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.



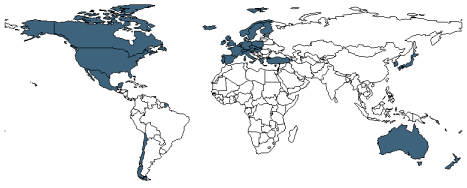
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



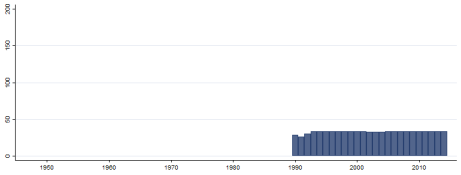
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.73.222 wdi_internetuse Internet users (per 100 people)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



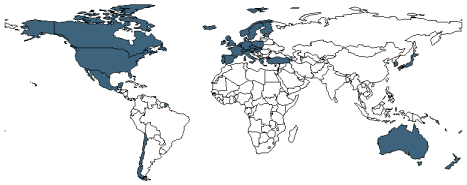
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



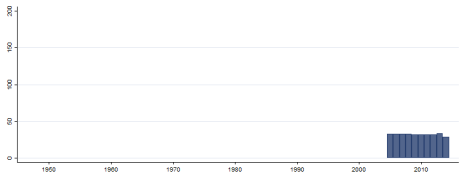
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.223 wdi_intpropchp Charges for the use of intellectual property, payments (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



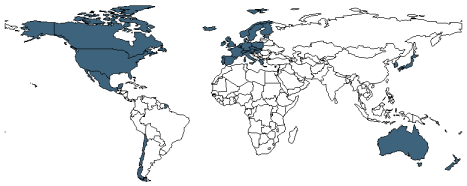
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



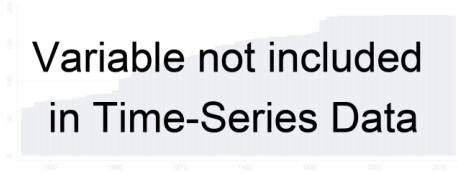
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.224 wdi_intpropchr Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

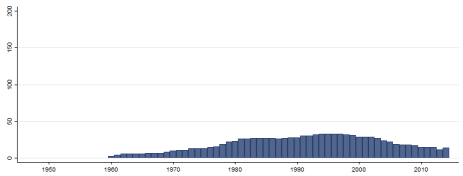


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.225 wdi_intrated Deposit interest rate (%)

Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

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

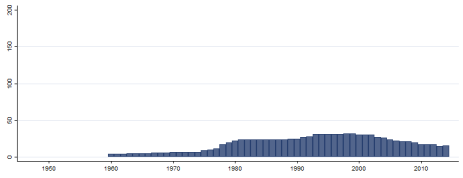


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1085 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.73.226 wdi_intratel Lending interest rate (%)

Lending rate is the bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

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

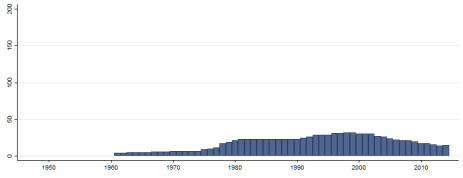


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 1024 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.227 wdi_intrater Real interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

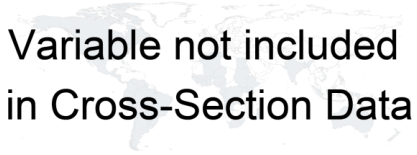
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



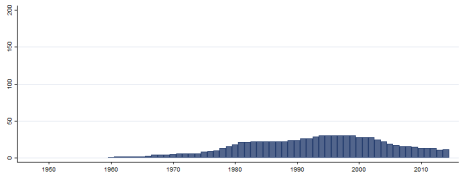
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.228 wdi_intrates Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



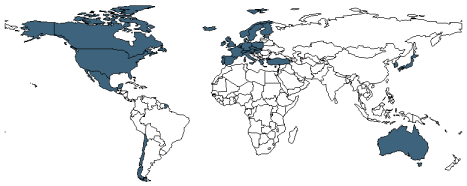
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



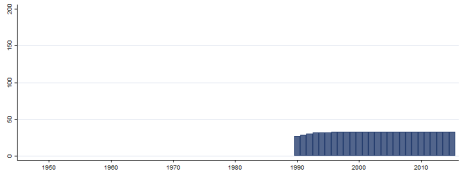
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 888 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.73.229 wdi_isfac Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



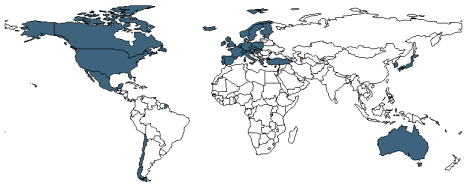
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



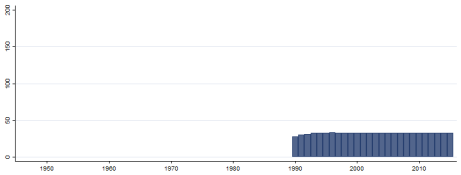
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 842 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.230 wdi_isfacr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



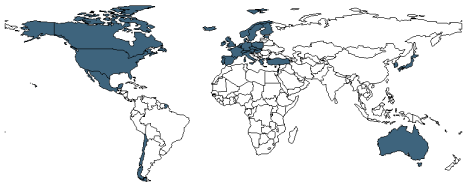
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



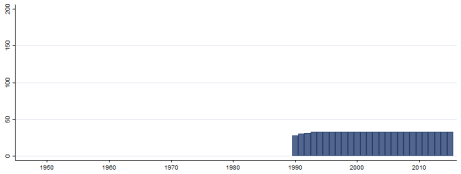
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.231 wdi_isfacu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



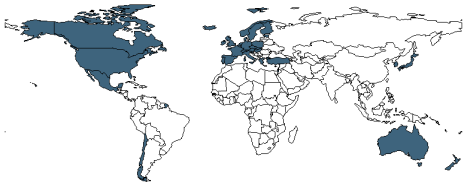
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



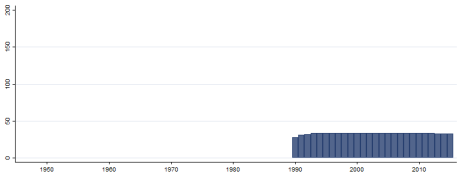
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 848 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.232 wdi_iws Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



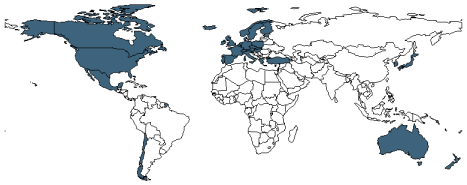
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



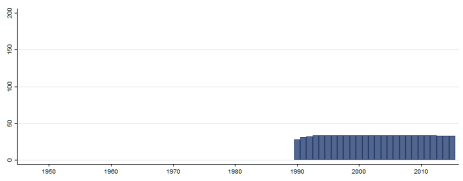
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.233 wdi_iwsr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



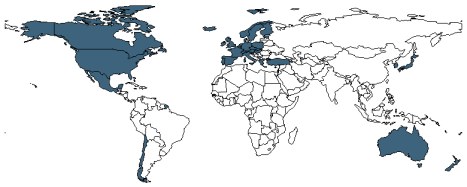
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



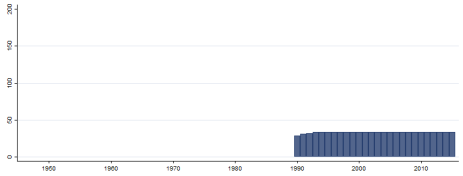
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.234 wdi_iwsu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



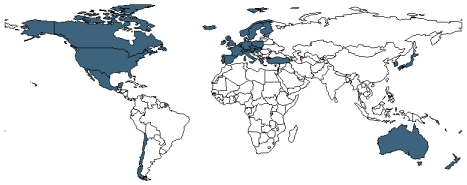
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



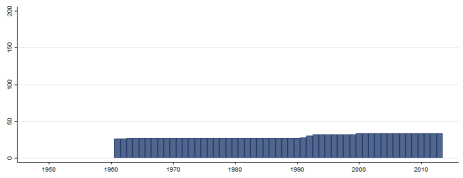
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.235 wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.



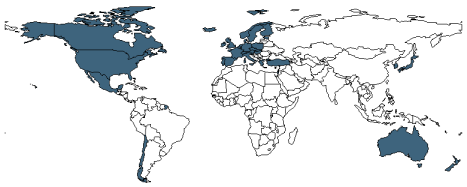
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



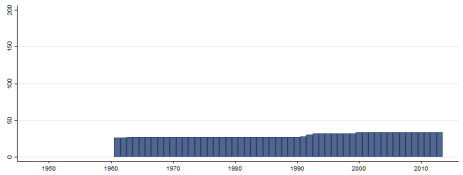
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.236 wdi_landara Arable land (% of land area)

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.



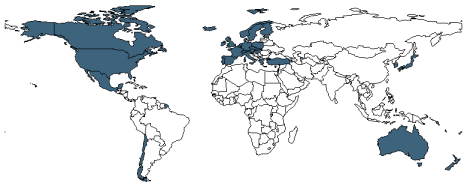
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



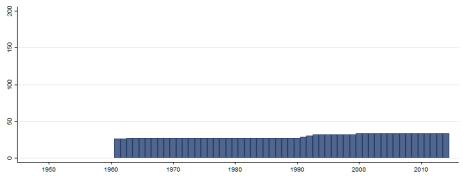
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.237 wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)

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.



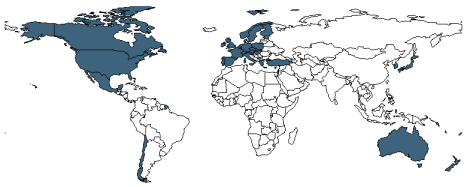
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



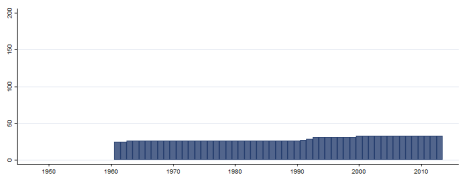
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1601 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.238 wdi_landpermcr Permanent cropland (% of land area)

Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.



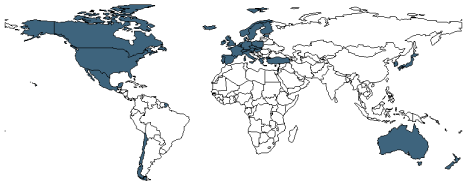
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



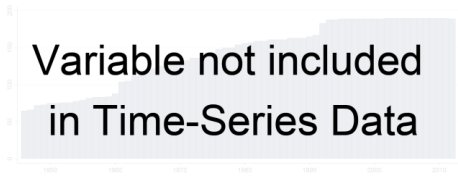
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 1513 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.239 wdi_legr Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)

Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 12, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

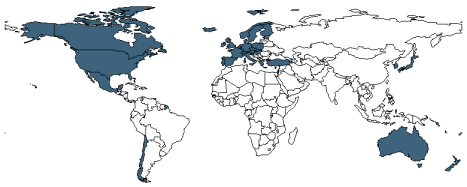


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

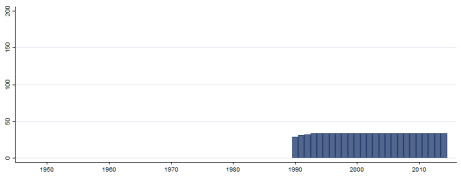
4.73.240 wdi_lf Labor force, total

Total labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of

goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.



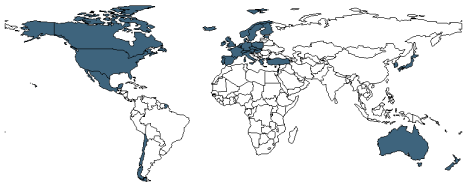
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



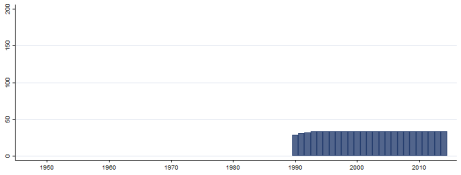
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.241 wdi_lff Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

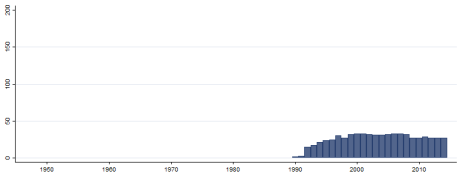


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.242 wdi_lfpe Labor force with primary education (% of total)

Labor force with primary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

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

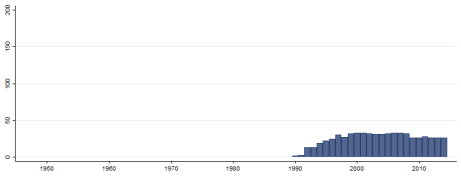


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 650 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.243 wdi_lfpef Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with primary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

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

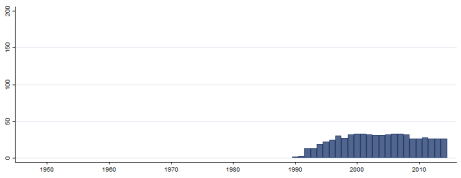


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.244 wdi_lfpem Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with primary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

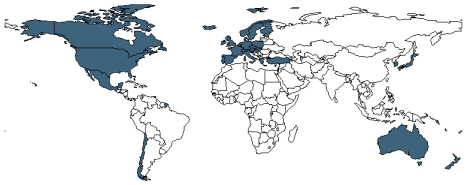
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



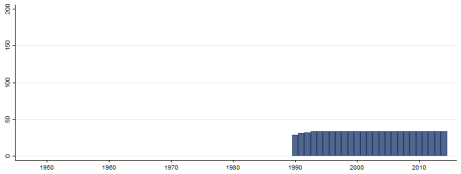
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.245 wdi_lfpr1524filo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



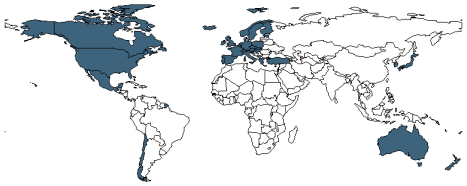
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



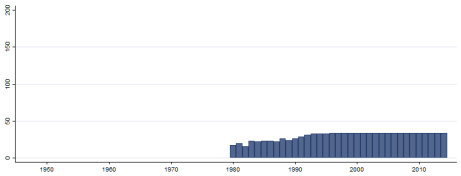
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.246 wdi_lfpr1524fne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



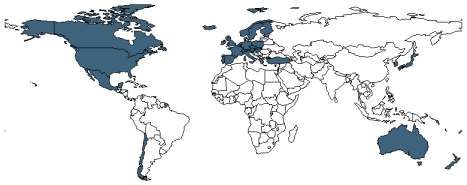
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



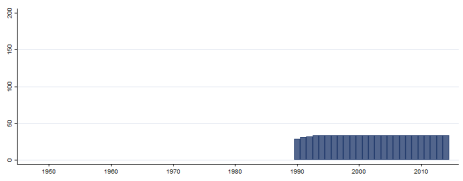
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.247 wdi_lfpr1524ilo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



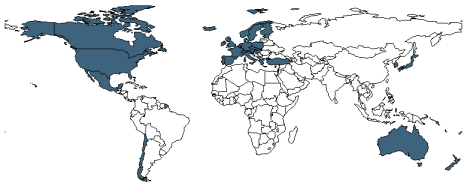
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



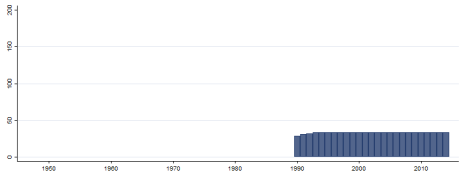
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.248 wdi_lfpr1524milo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



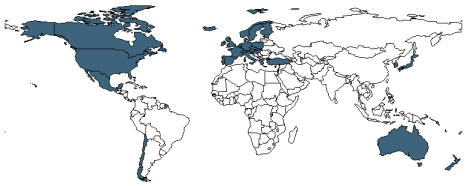
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



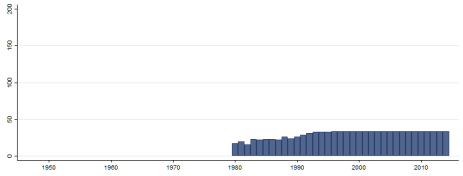
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.249 wdi_lfpr1524mne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



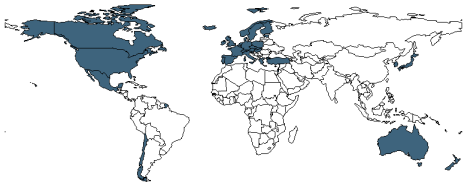
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



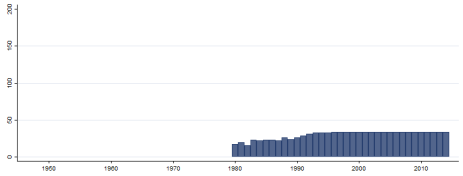
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.250 wdi_lfpr1524ne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



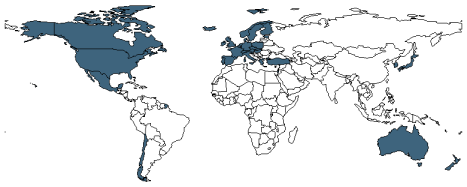
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



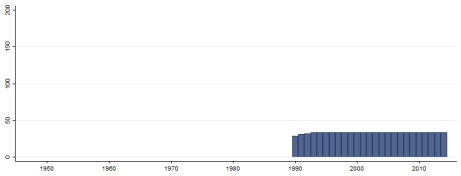
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.251 wdi_lfpr1564filo Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15-64) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



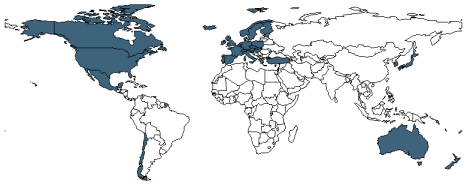
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



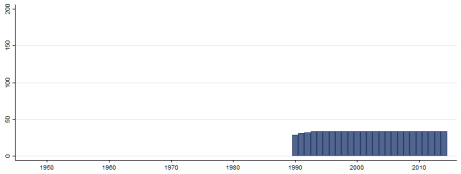
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.252 wdi_lfpr1564ilo Labor force part., total (% of total population ages 15-64) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



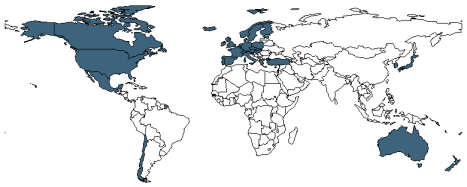
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



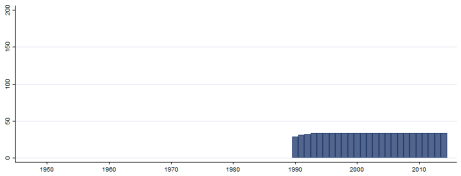
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.253 wdi_lfpr1564milo Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15-64) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



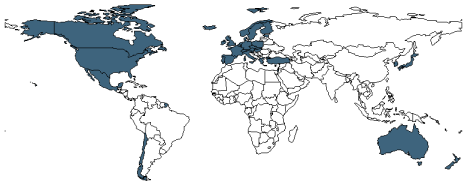
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



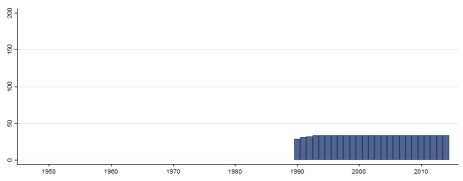
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.254 wdi_lfpr15filo Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



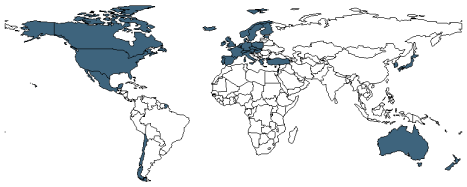
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



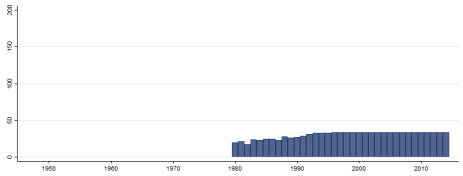
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.255 wdi_lfpr15fne Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



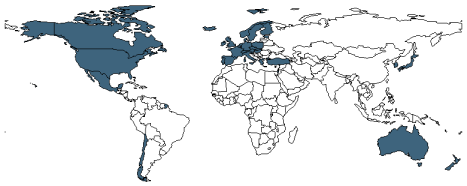
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



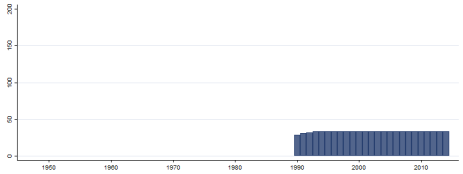
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1064 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.256 wdi_lfpr15ilo Labor force part., total (% of total population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



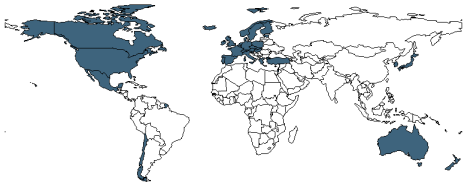
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



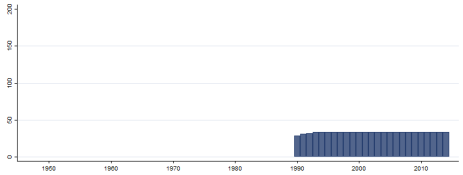
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.257 wdi_lfpr15milo Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



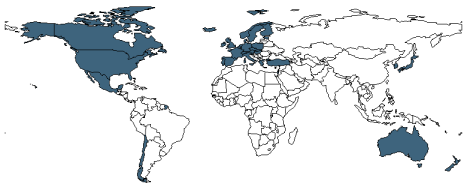
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



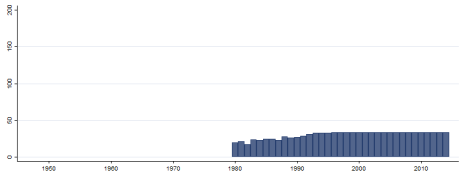
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.258 wdi_lfpr15mne Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



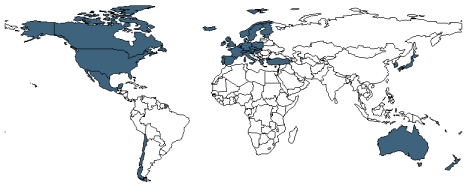
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



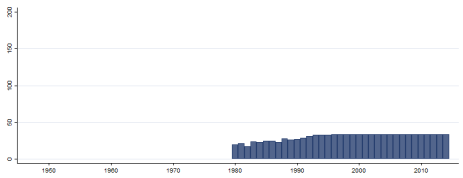
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1064 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.259 wdi_lfpr15ne Labor force part., total (% of total population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

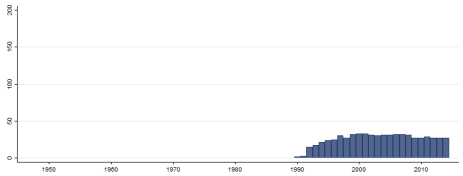


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1064 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.260 wdi_lfse Labor force with secondary education (% of total)

Labor force with secondary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

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

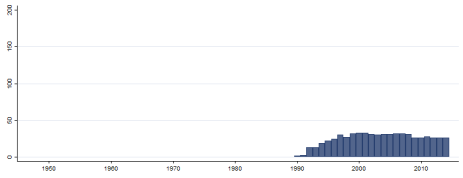


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 644 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.261 wdi_lfsef Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with secondary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

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

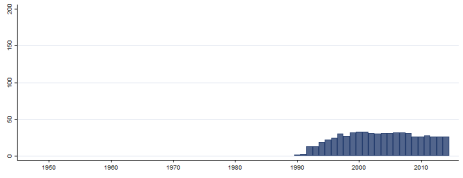


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 628 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.73.262 wdi_lfsem Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with secondary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

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

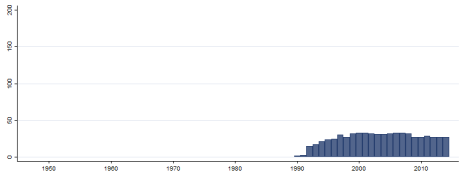


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 628 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.73.263 wdi_lfte Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)

Labor force with tertiary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

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

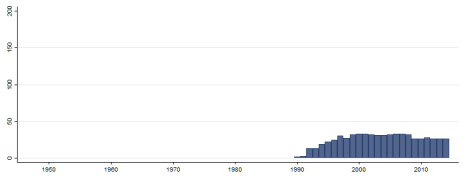


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 650 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.264 wdi_lftef Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with tertiary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

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

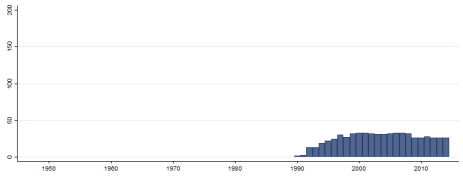


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.265 wdi_lftem Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with tertiary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

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

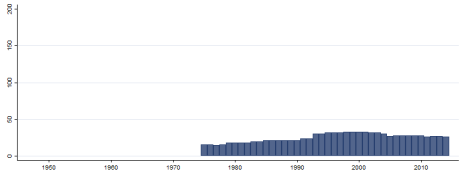


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.266 wdi_lidomcomp Listed domestic companies, total

Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. This indicator does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

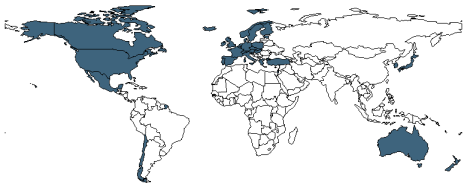
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



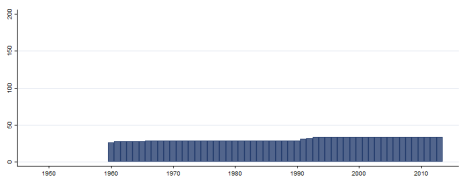
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1004 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.267 wdi_lifexpfem Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

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.



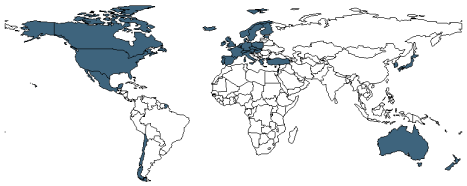
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



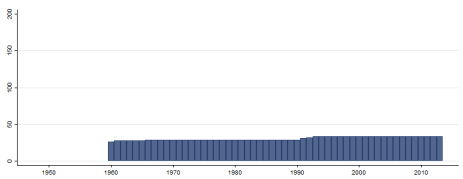
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1668 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.268 wdi_lifexpmal Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

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.



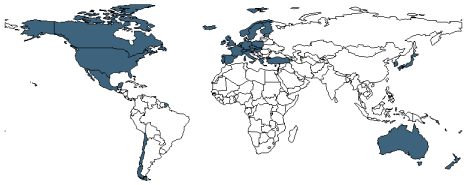
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



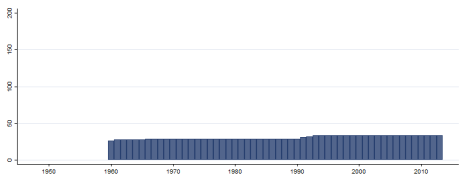
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1668 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.269 wdi_lifexptot Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

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.



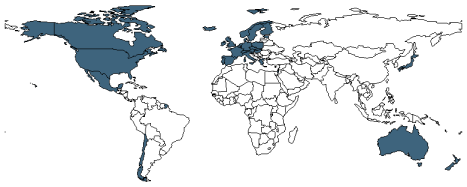
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



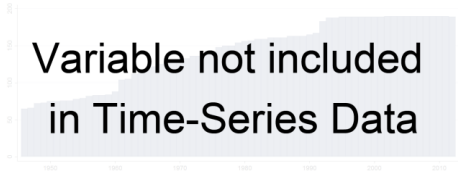
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1668 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.270 wdi_lowbwb Low-birthweight babies (% of births)

Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.



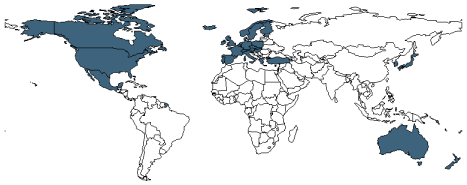
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



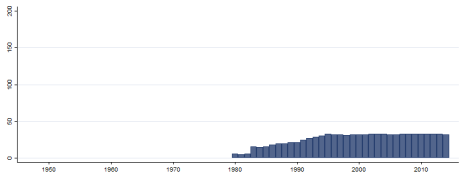
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.271 wdi_ltunemp Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)

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



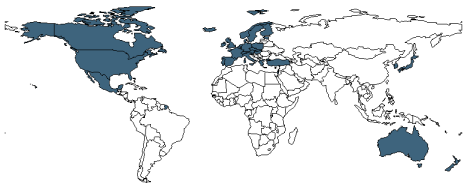
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



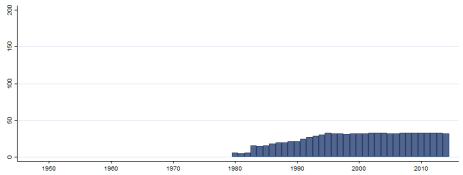
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.272 wdi_ltunempf Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)

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



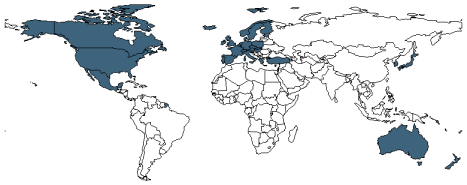
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



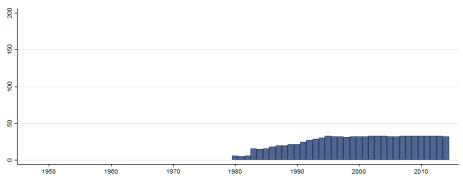
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.273 wdi_ltunempm Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment)

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



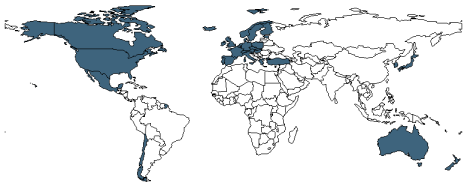
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



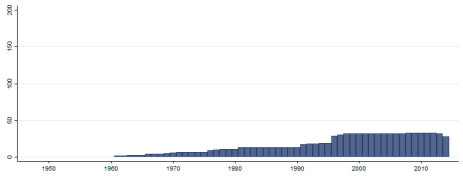
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.274 wdi_manvaagr Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for manufacturing value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. 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.



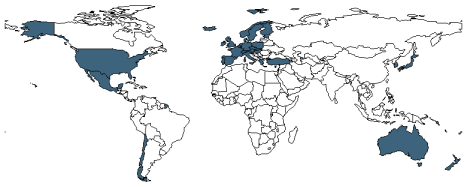
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



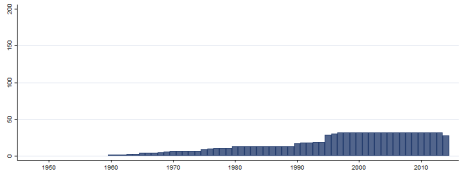
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.275 wdi_manvacon Manufacturing, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. 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. Data are expressed constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



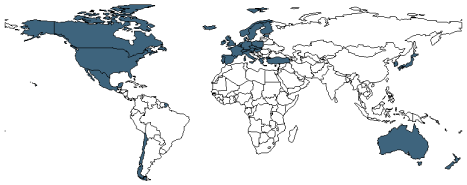
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



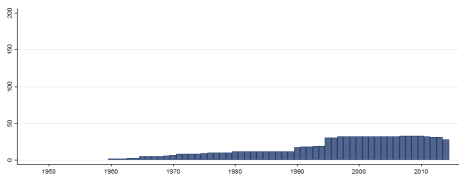
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 974 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.276 wdi_manvacur Manufacturing, value added (current US dollar)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. 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. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



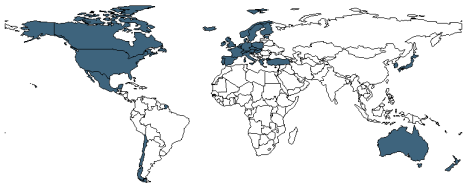
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



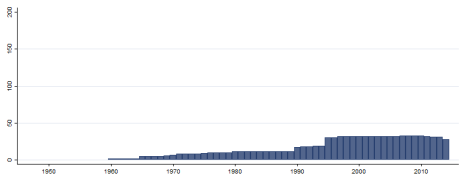
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 971 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.277 wdi_manvagdp Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. 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.



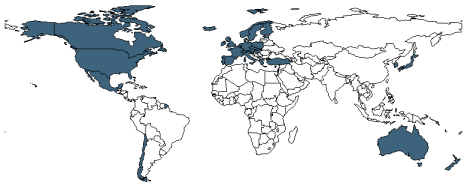
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



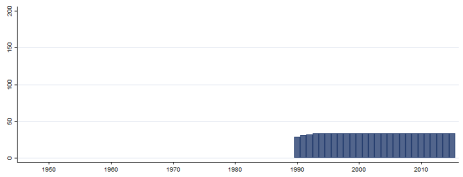
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 969 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.278 wdi_matdn Number of maternal deaths

A maternal death refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.



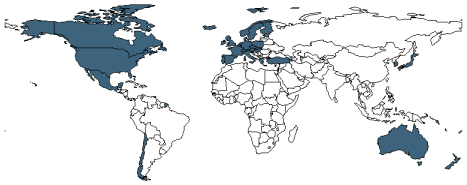
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



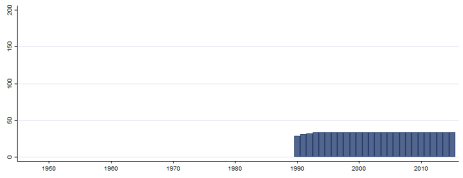
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.279 wdi_matdrp Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.



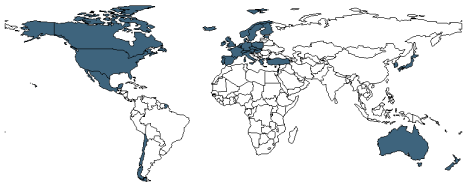
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



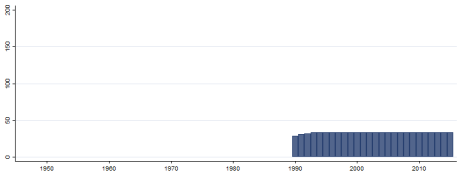
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.280 wdi_matdrr Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in: rate varies by country)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.



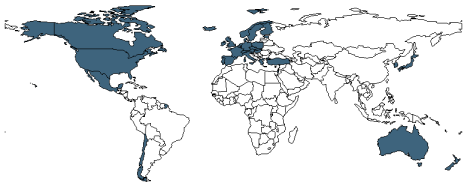
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



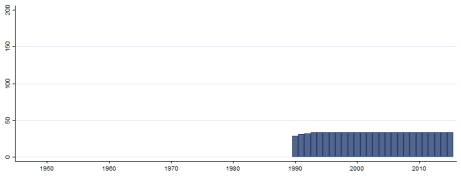
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.281 wdi_matmortm Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15-49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

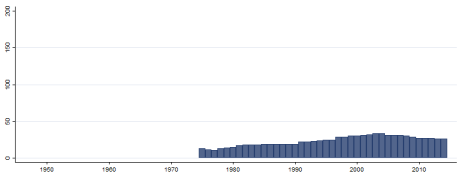


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.282 wdi_mcaplcgdp Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

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

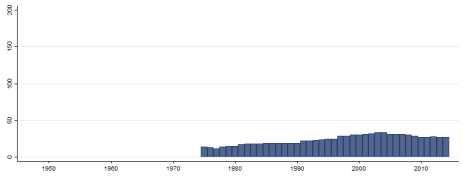


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 938 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.73.283 wdi_mcaplcusd Market capitalization of listed companies (current US dollar)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

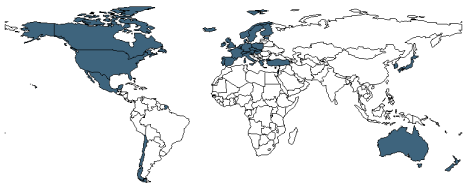
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



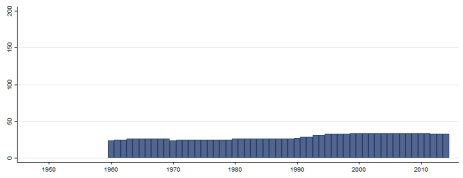
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 946 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.73.284 wdi_merchtrade Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



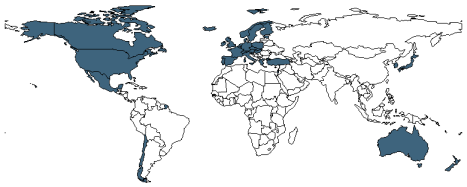
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



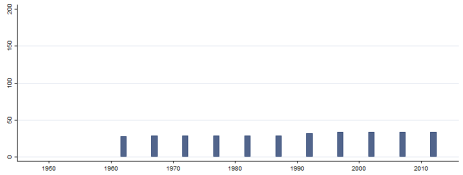
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.285 wdi_mignet Net 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.



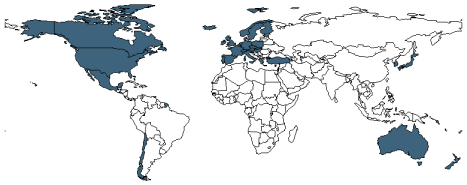
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



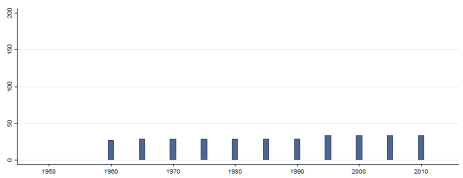
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 341 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.286 wdi_migst International migrant stock

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.



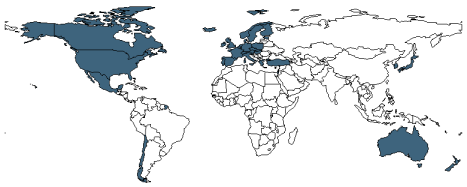
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



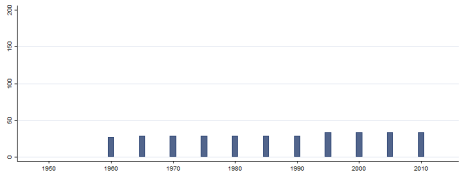
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 337 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.287 wdi_migstper International migrant stock (% of population)

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.



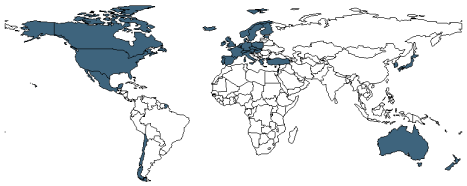
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



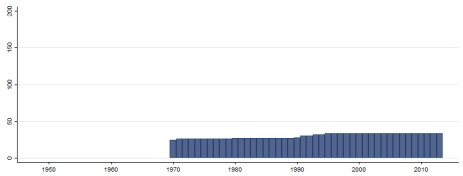
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 337 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.288 wdi_mineralrent Mineral rents (% of GDP)

Mineral rents are the difference between the value of production for a stock of minerals at world prices and their total costs of production. Minerals included in the calculation are tin, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, silver, bauxite, and phosphate.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

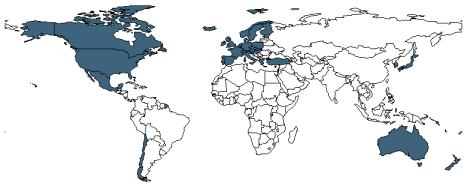


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1327 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

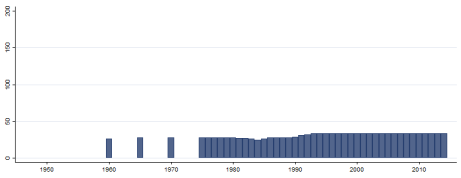
4.73.289 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions

to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.



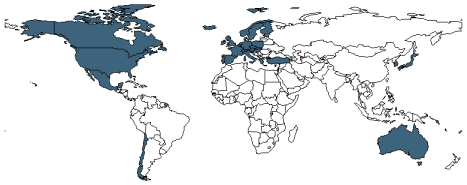
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



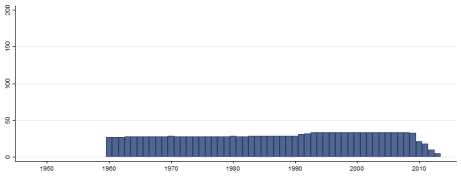
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1333 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.290 wdi_mortfem Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



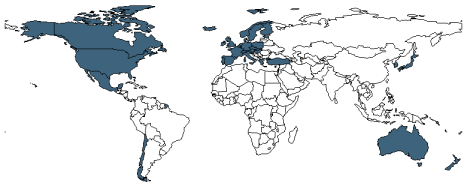
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



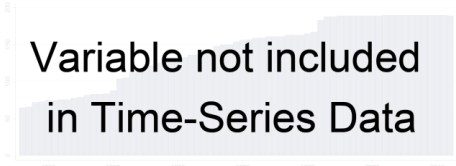
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1569 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.291 wdi_mortinffem Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.



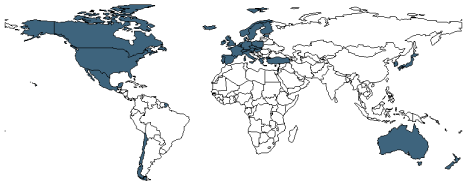
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



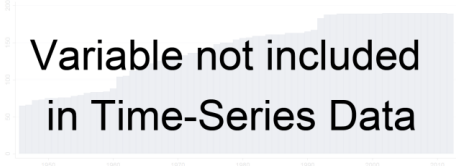
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.292 wdi_mortinfmal Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000)

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.



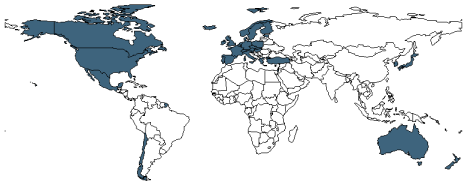
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



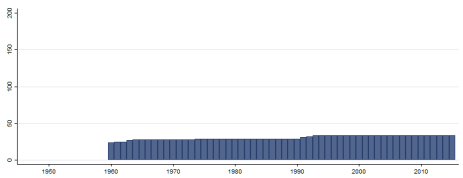
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.293 wdi_mortinftot Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



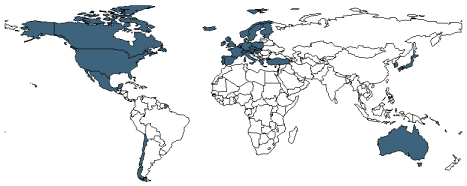
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



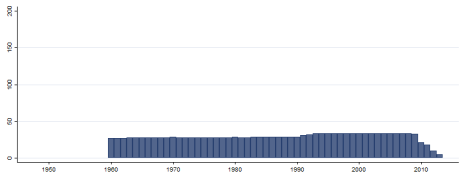
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.294 wdi_mortmal Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



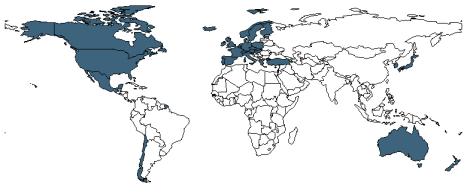
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



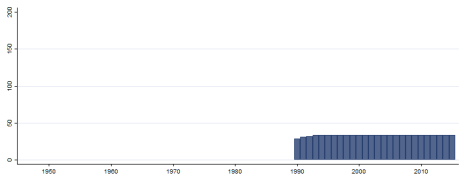
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1569 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.295 wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



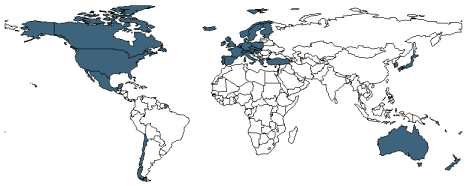
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



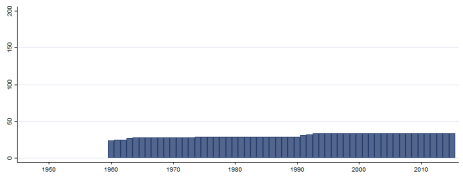
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.296 wdi_mortuf Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



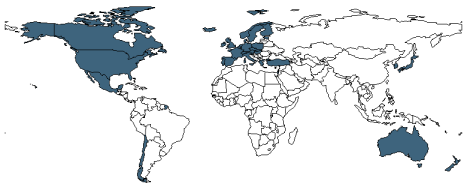
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



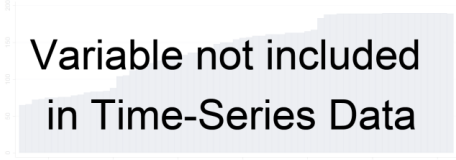
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.297 wdi_mortuff Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



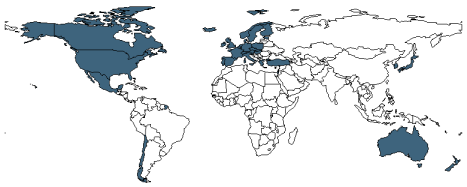
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



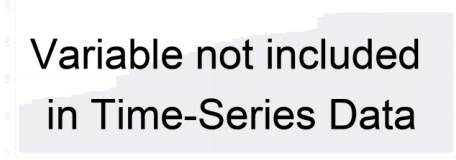
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.298 wdi_mortufm Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



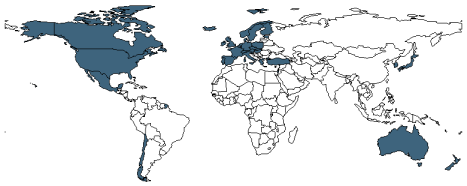
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



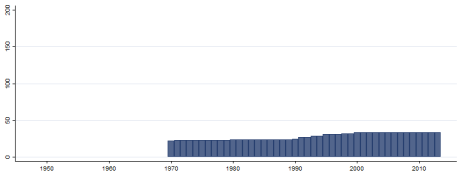
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.299 wdi_natrr Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)

Total natural resources rents are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents.



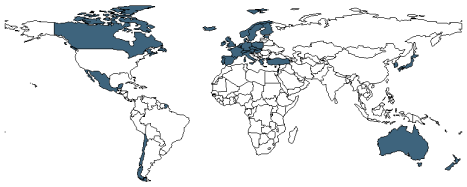
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



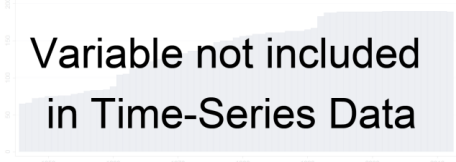
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1239 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.73.300 wdi_nbd New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

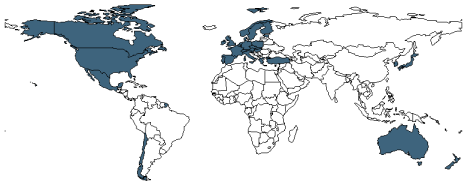


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

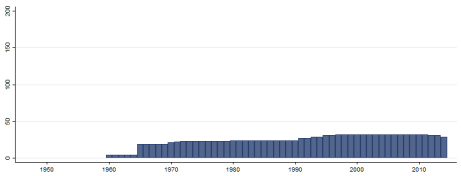
4.73.301 wdi_nettaxprod Net taxes on products (current US dollar)

Net taxes on products (net indirect taxes) are the sum of product taxes less subsidies. Product taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. The grants may take the form of payments to

ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods and services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



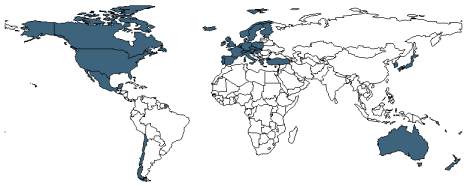
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



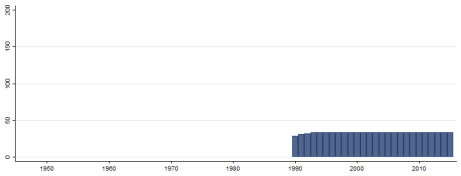
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 1351 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.73.302 wdi_nnd Number of neonatal deaths

Number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age.



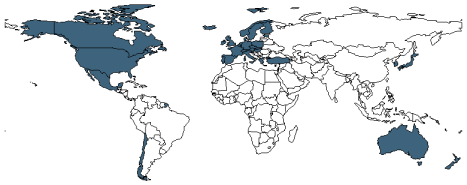
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



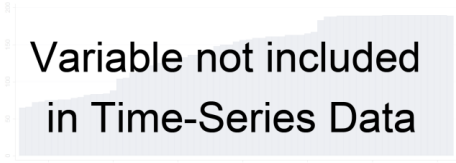
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.303 wdi_nurmw Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)

Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.



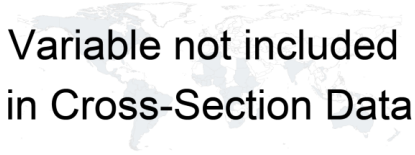
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



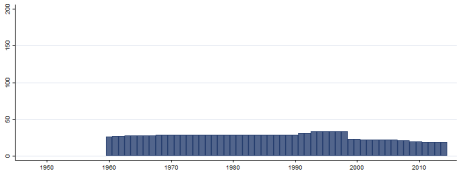
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.304 wdi_offexrate Official exchange rate (LCU per US dollar, period average)

Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).



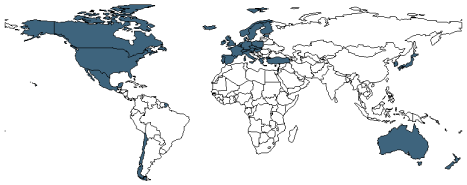
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



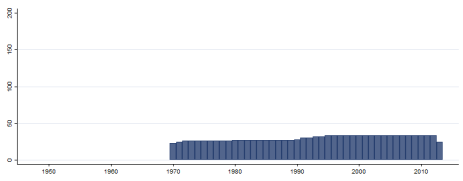
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1489 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.73.305 wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.



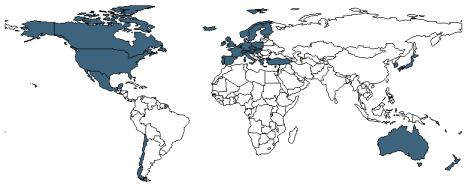
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



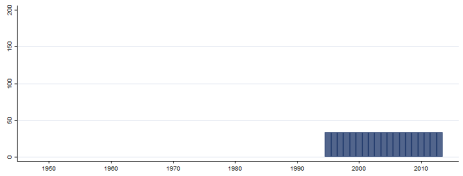
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1315 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.73.306 wdi_oophepriv Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



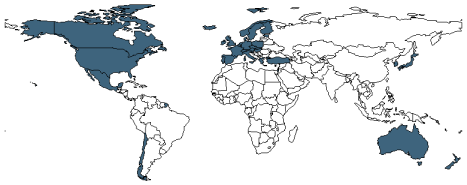
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



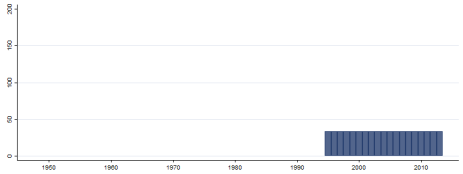
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.307 wdi_oophetot Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



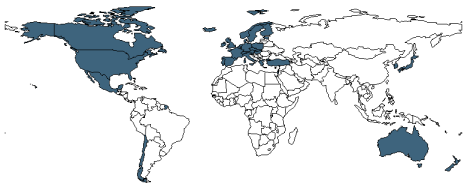
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



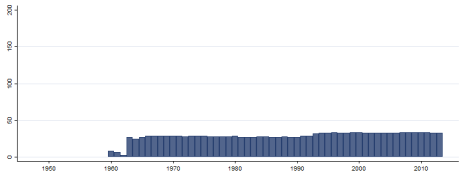
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.73.308 wdi_patappnr Patent applications, nonresidents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention–a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.



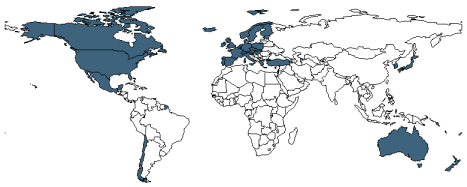
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



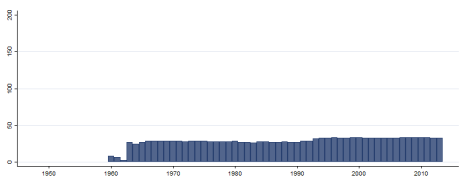
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.309 wdi_patappr Patent applications, residents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention–a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.



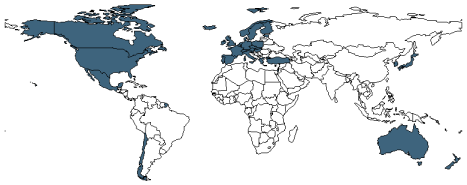
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



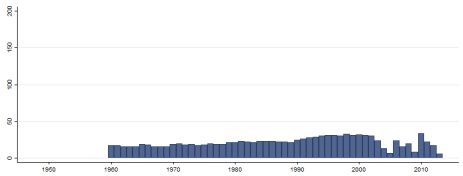
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.73.310 wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.



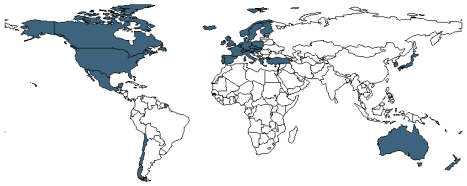
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



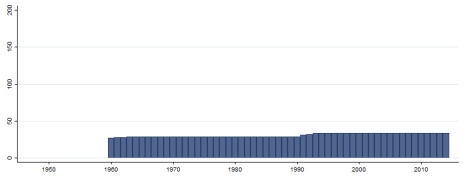
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1156 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.73.311 wdi_pop Population, total

Total 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. The values shown are midyear estimates.



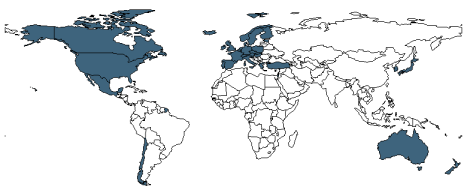
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



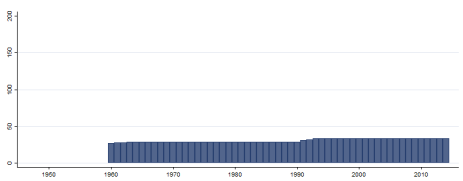
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.312 wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of 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.



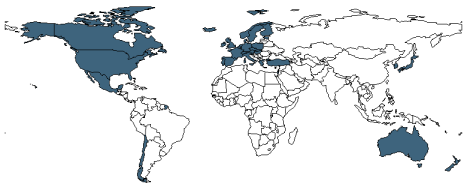
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



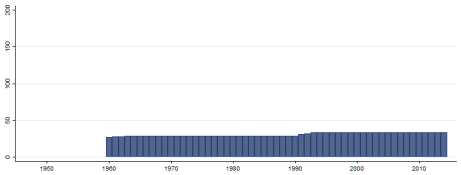
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.313 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. 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 the country of origin.



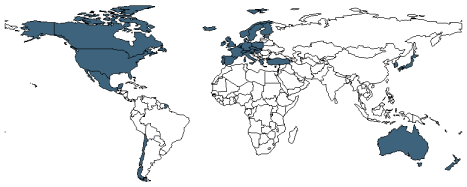
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



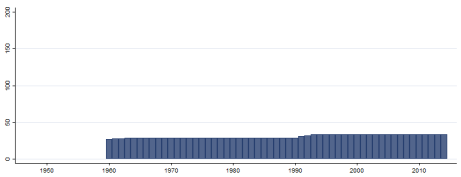
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.314 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

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–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



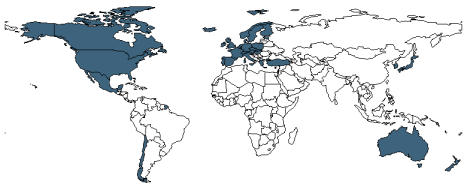
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



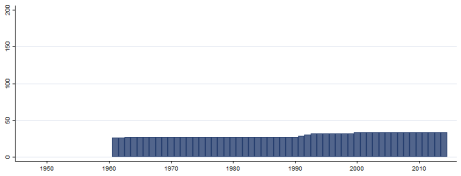
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.315 wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

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.



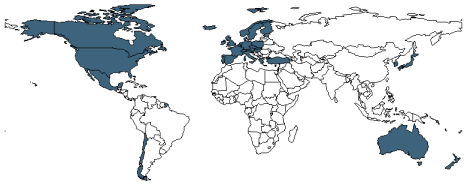
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



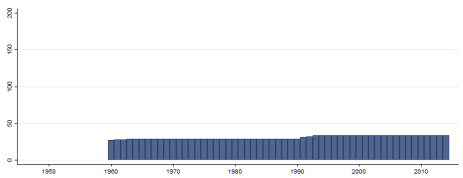
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1601 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.316 wdi_popfem Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



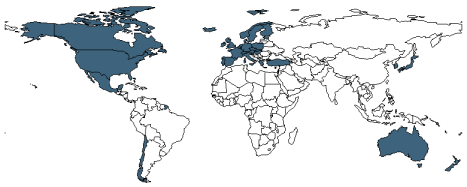
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



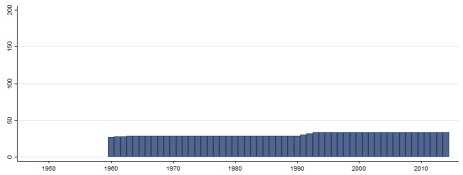
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.317 wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



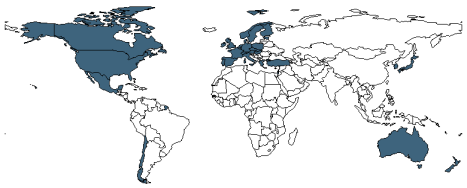
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



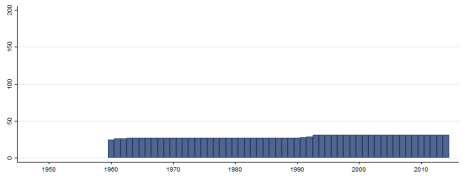
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1705 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.318 wdi_poplcity Population in largest city

Population in largest city is the urban population living in the country's largest metropolitan area.



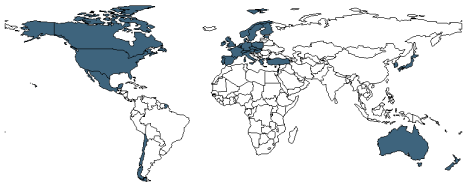
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



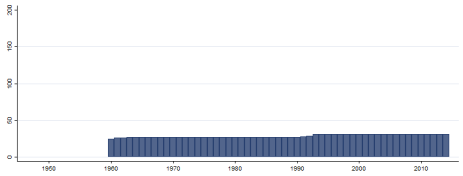
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.319 wdi_poplcityper Population in the largest city (% of urban population)

Population in largest city is the percentage of a country's urban population living in that country's largest metropolitan area.



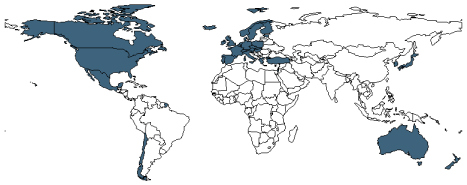
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



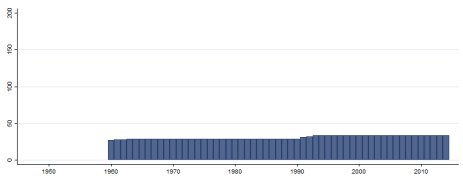
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.320 wdi_poprur Rural population

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. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



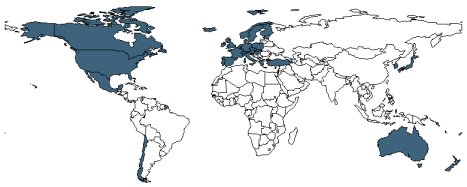
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



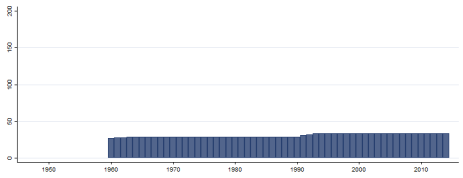
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.321 wdi_poprurgr Rural population growth (annual %)

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.



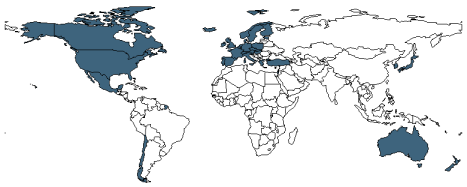
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



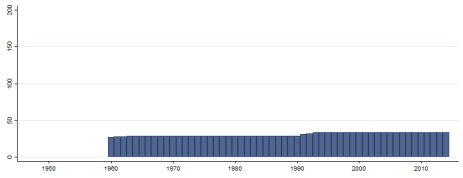
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.322 wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population)

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.



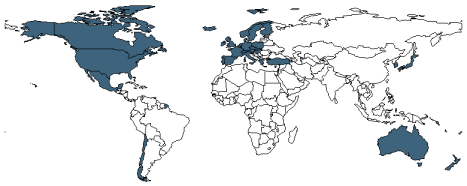
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



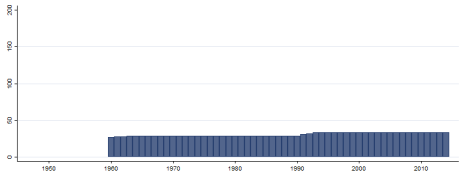
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.323 wdi_popurb Urban population

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



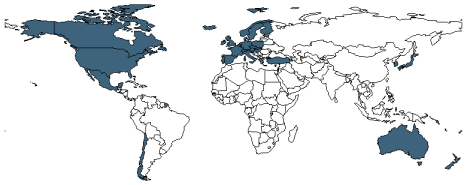
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



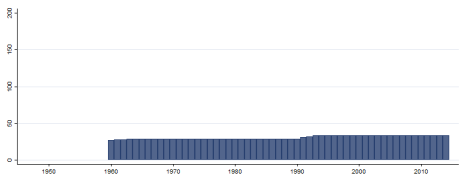
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.324 wdi_popurbgr Urban population growth (annual %)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



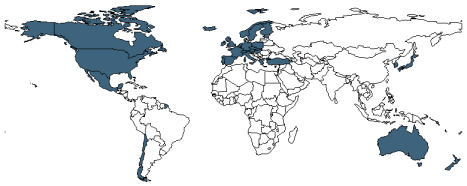
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



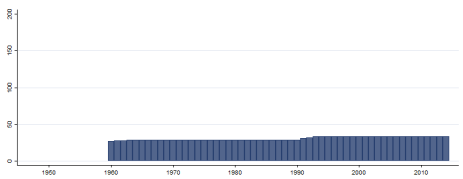
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.325 wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



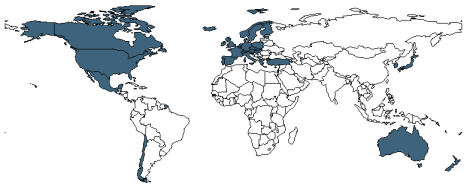
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



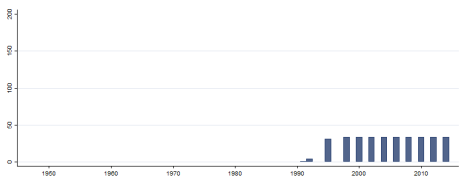
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.73.326 wdi_ppdiesel Pump price for diesel fuel (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel fuel. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.



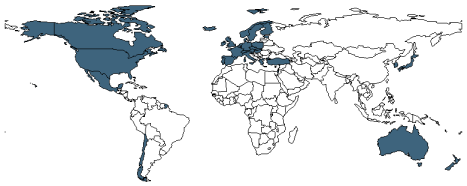
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



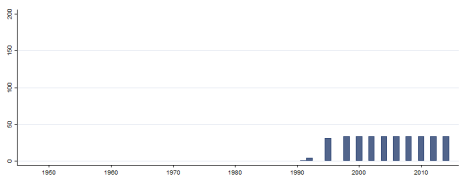
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 342 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.327 wdi_ppgas Pump price for gasoline (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of gasoline. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

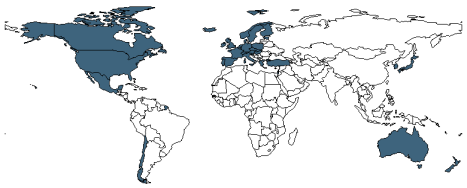


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 342 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 10

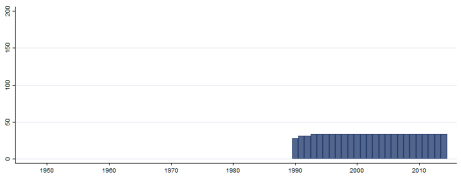
4.73.328 wdi_pppcf PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international dollar)

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion

factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



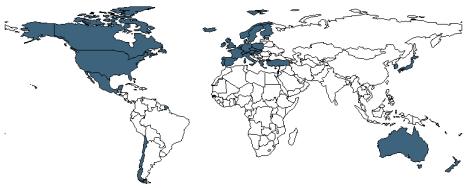
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



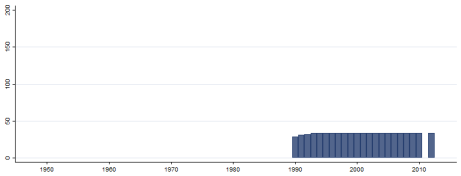
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 838 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.329 wdi_prareater Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



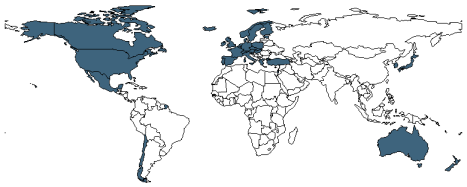
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



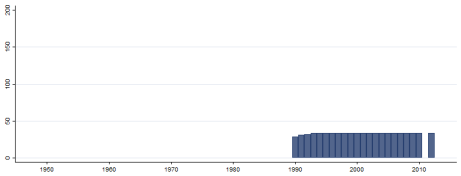
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.330 wdi_prareatot Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain–and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features–that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



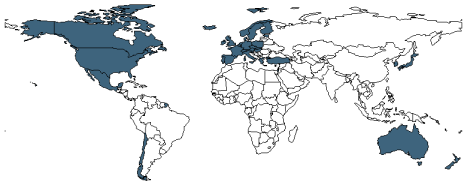
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



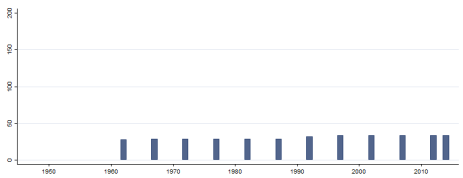
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.331 wdi_precipitation Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.



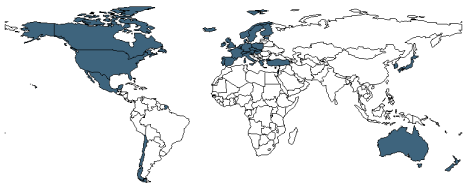
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



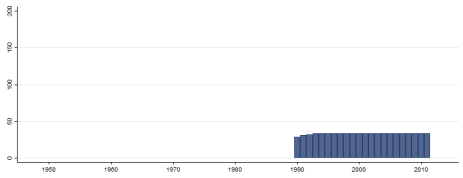
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 375 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.73.332 wdi_preganem Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (%)

Prevalence of anemia, pregnant women, is the percentage of pregnant women whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level.



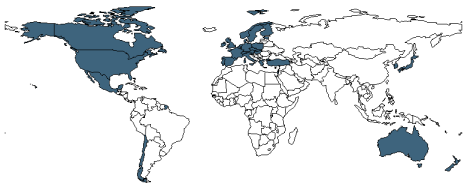
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



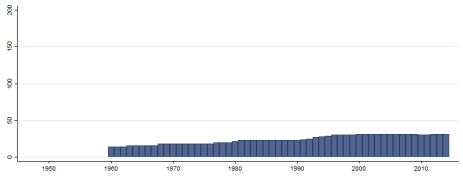
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.333 wdi_priceindex Wholesale price index (2010 = 100)

Wholesale price index refers to a mix of agricultural and industrial goods at various stages of production and distribution, including import duties. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.



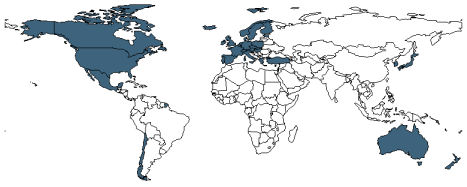
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



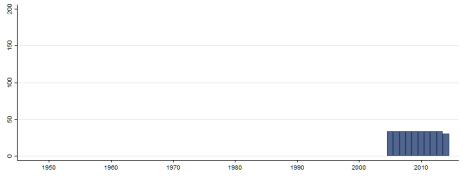
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 1311 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.73.334 wdi_princpay Primary income payments (BoP, current US dollar)

Primary income payments refer to employee compensation paid to nonresident workers and investment income (payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



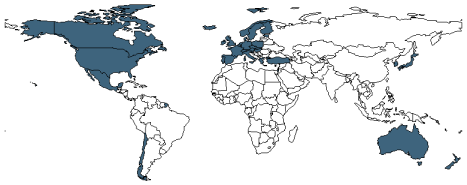
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



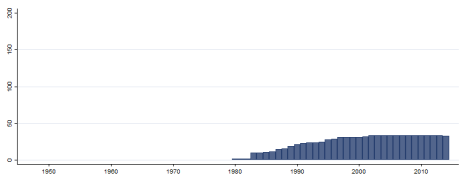
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.335 wdi_ptempftf Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



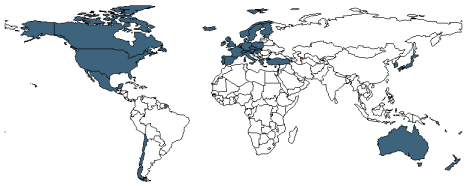
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



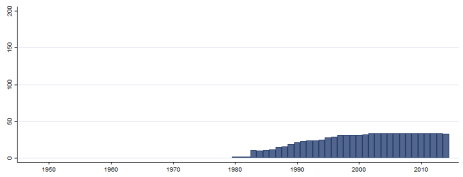
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.336 wdi_ptempfftpt Part time employment, female (% of total part time employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



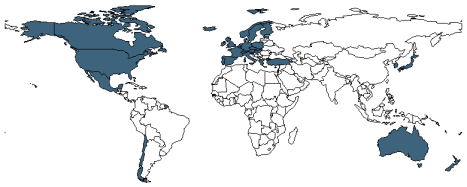
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



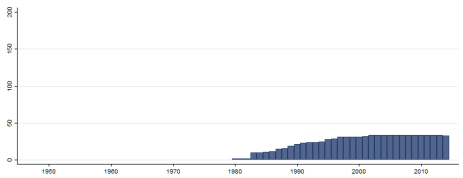
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 871 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.337 wdi_ptempmtm Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



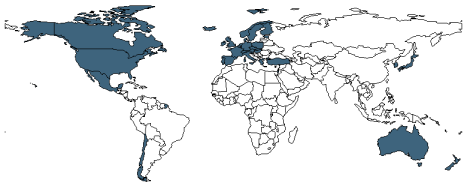
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



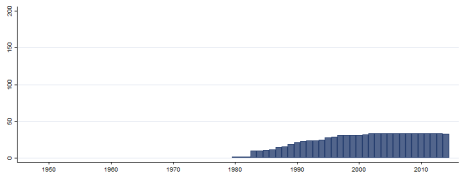
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.338 wdi_ptempt Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



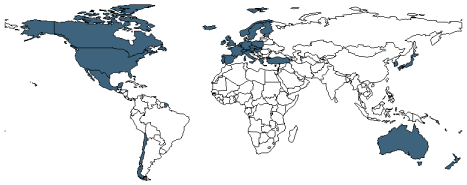
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



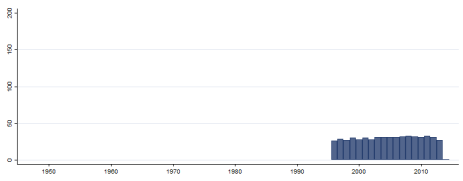
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.73.339 wdi_rdexp Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.



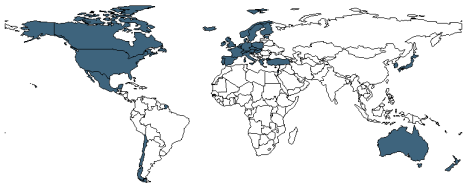
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



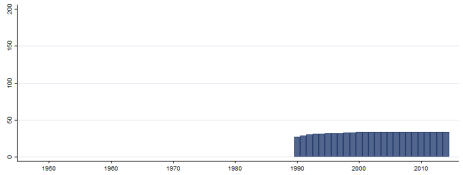
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.340 wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

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.



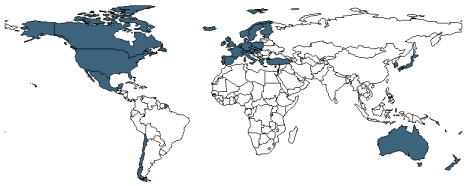
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



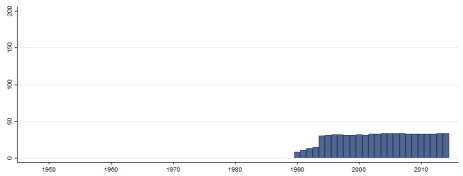
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 820 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.341 wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin

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.



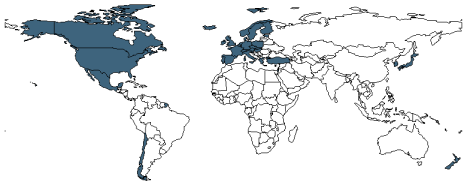
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



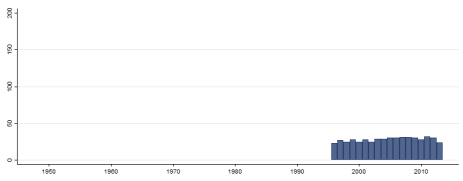
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 732 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.342 wdi_researcher Researchers in R&D (per million people)

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.



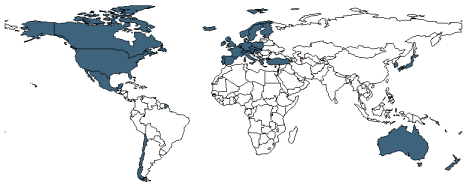
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



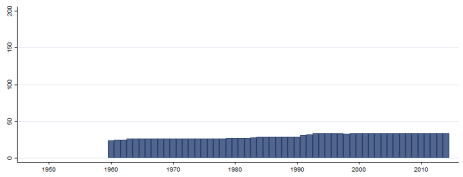
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 505 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.73.343 wdi_reserves Total reserves (includes gold, current US dollar)

Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



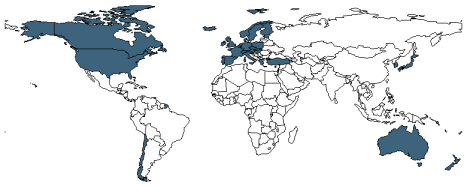
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



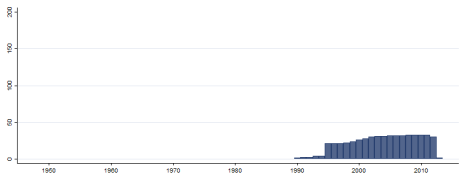
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1639 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.73.344 wdi_revenue Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)

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



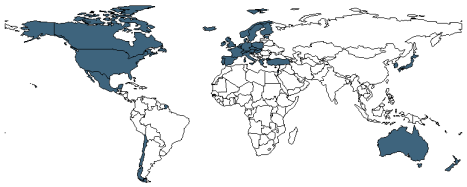
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



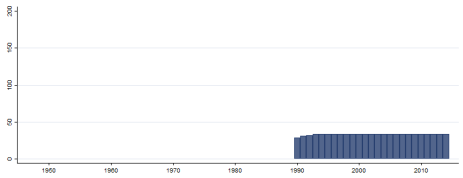
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.345 wdi_rfmlfprilo Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



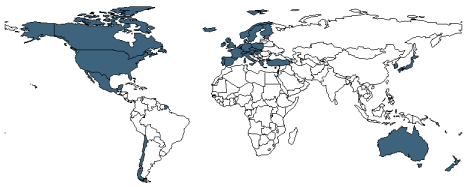
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



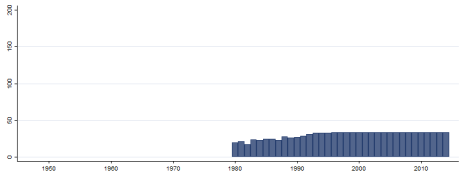
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.346 wdi_rfmlfprne Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



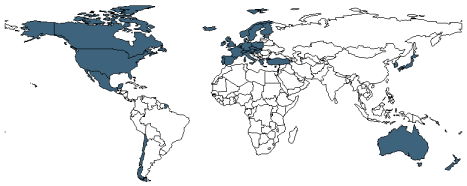
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



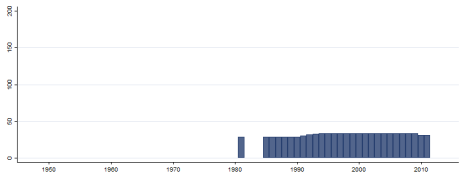
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1064 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.347 wdi_scitecjournal Scientific and technical journal articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.



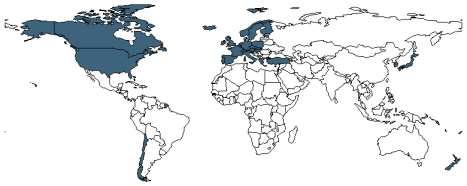
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



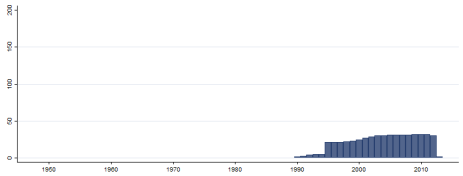
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 904 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.348 wdi_scont Social contributions (% of revenue)

Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.



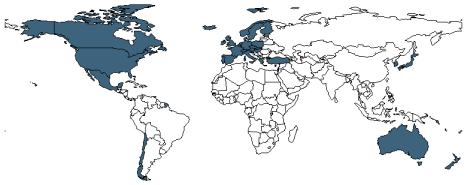
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



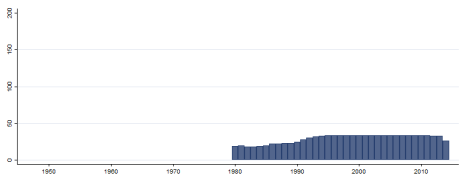
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 520 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.349 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employed)

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.



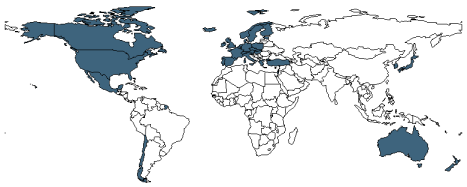
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



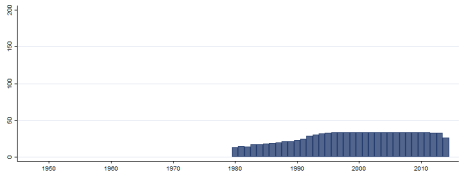
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1022 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.350 wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of females employed)

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.



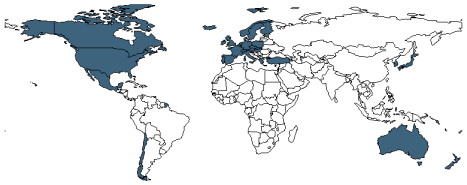
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



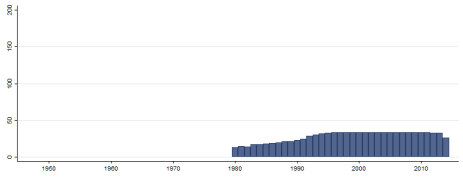
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.351 wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of males employed)

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.



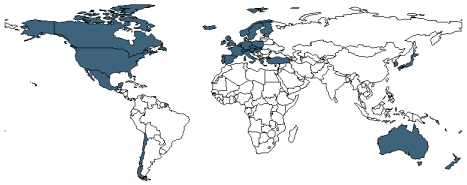
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



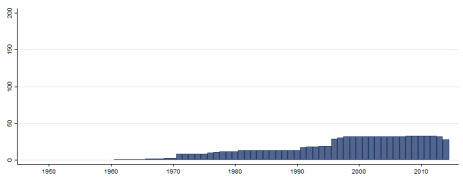
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.352 wdi_servaagr Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



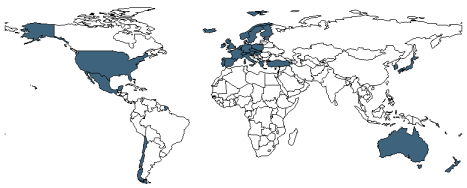
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



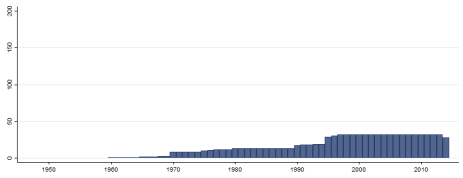
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 939 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.73.353 wdi_servacon Services, etc., value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



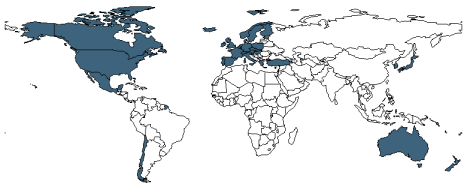
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



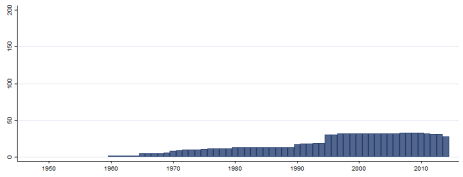
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 966 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.354 wdi_servacur Services, etc., value added (current US dollar)

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



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

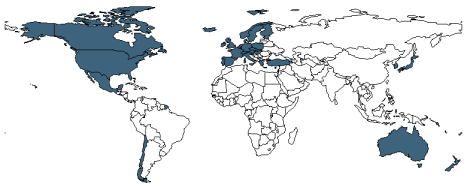


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

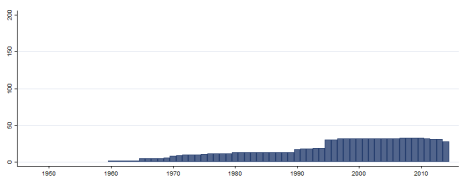
4.73.355 wdi_servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for

depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



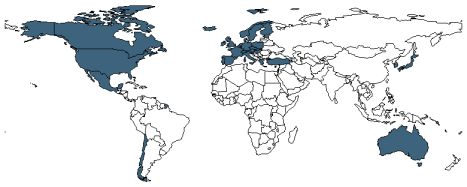
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



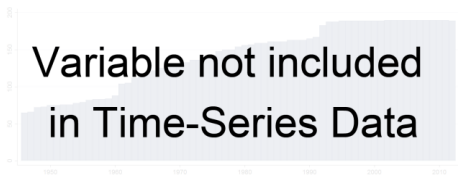
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.356 wdi_smokfem Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

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.



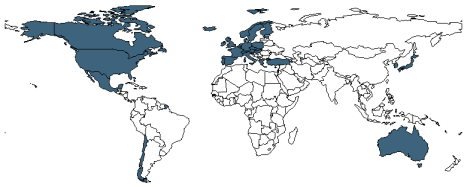
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



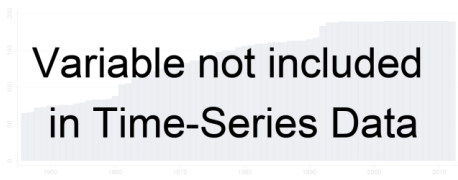
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.357 wdi_smokmal Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

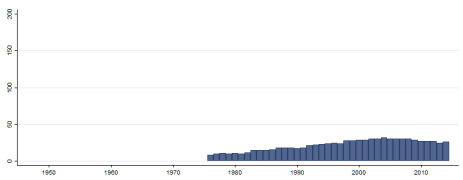


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.358 wdi_stockstrturn Stocks traded, turnover ratio of domestic shares (%)

Turnover ratio is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.

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

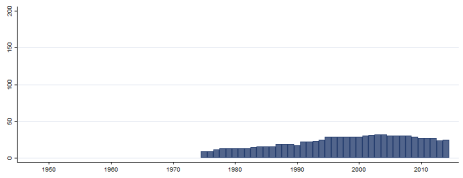


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 848 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.359 wdi_stocktrgdp Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period. This indicator complements the market capitalization ratio by showing whether market size is matched by trading.

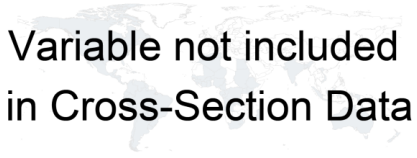
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



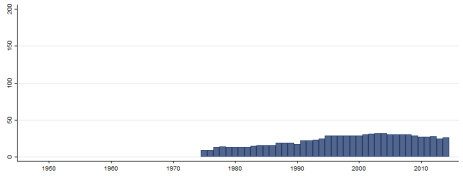
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 902 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.360 wdi_stocktrusd Stocks traded, total value (current US dollar)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period.



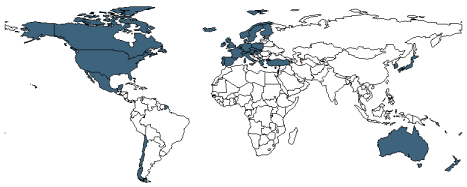
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



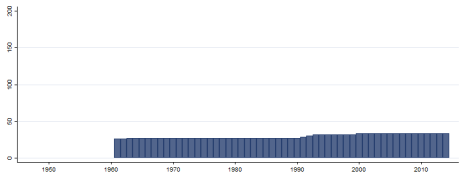
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.73.361 wdi_surface Surface area (sq. km)

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.



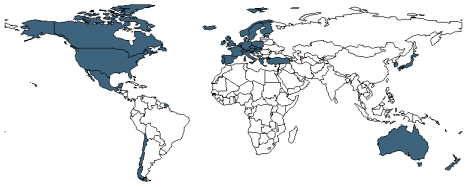
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



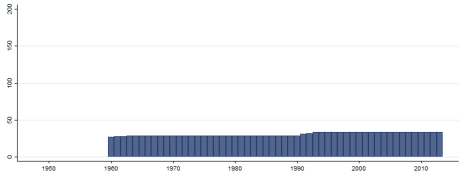
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1601 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.362 wdi_survfem Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.



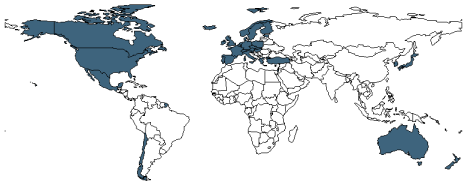
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



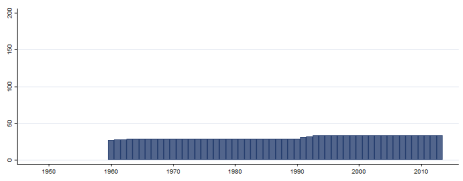
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.363 wdi_survmal Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.



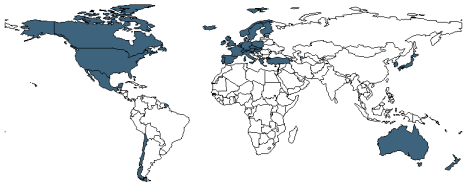
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



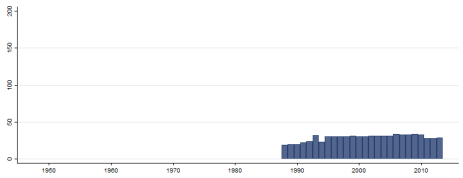
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.73.364 wdi_tarasm Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs.



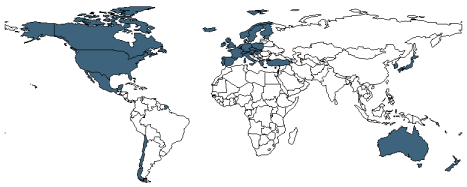
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



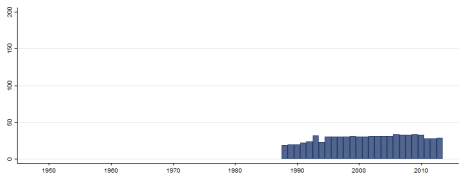
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.365 wdi_tarasmman Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Manufactured products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

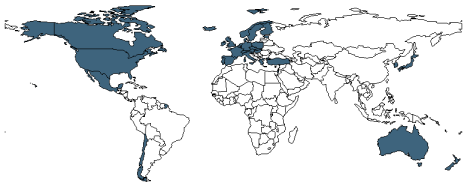


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

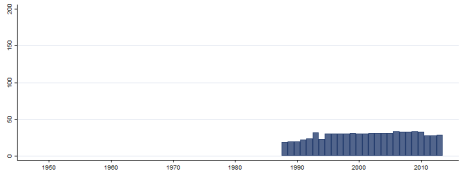
4.73.366 wdi_tarasmpp Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged

for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



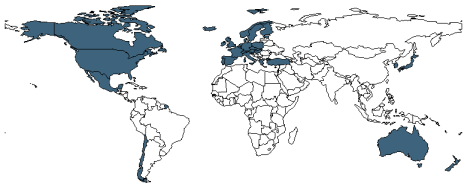
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



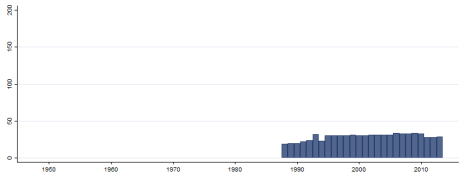
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.367 wdi_tarawm Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead.



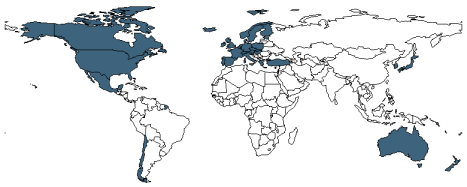
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



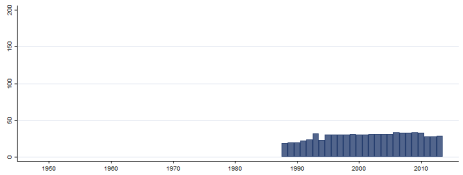
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.368 wdi_tarawmpp Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



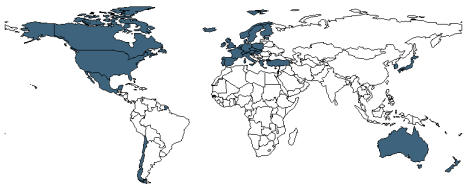
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



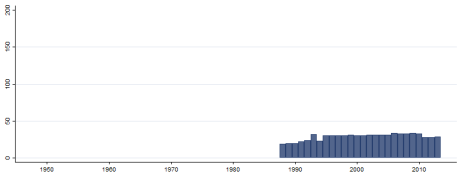
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.369 wdi_tarmfnsm Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups.



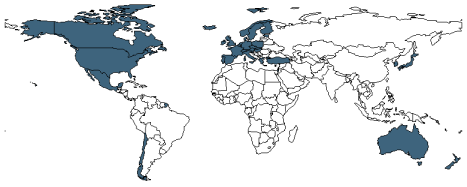
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



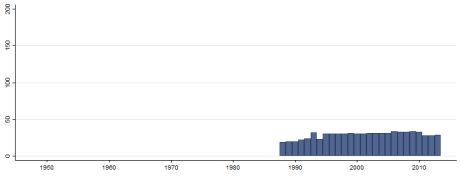
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.370 wdi_tarmfnsmman Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Manufactured products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



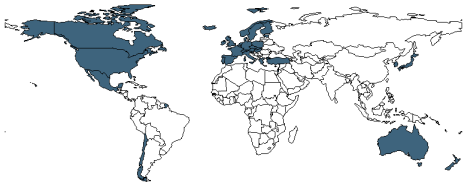
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



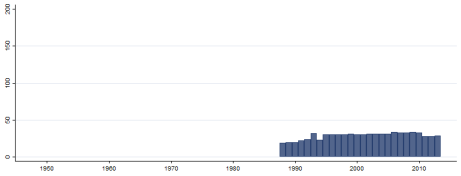
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.371 wdi_tarmfnsmpp Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



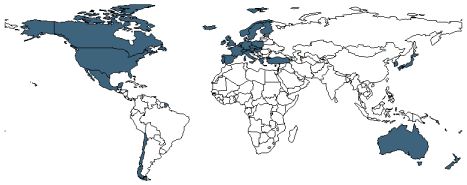
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



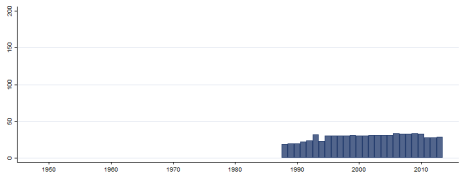
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.372 wdi_tarmfnwm Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database.



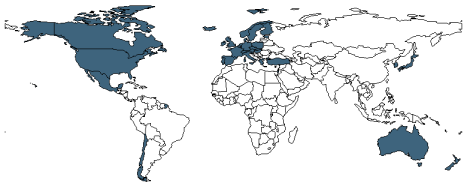
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



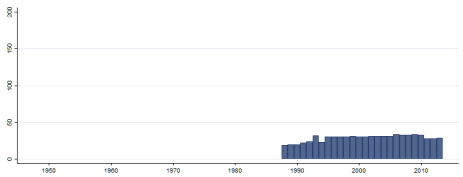
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.373 wdi_tarmfnwmpp Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



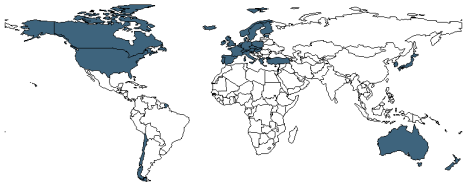
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



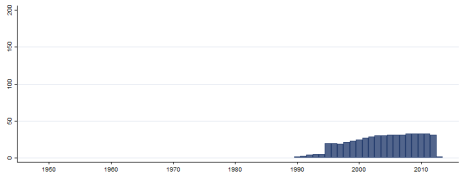
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.374 wdi_taxgs Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

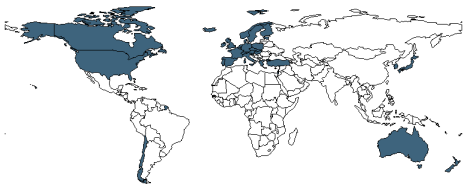


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 521 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 15

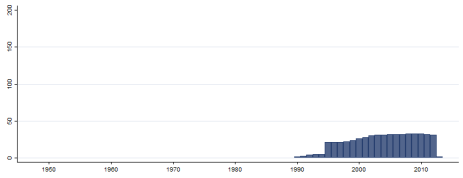
4.73.375 wdi_taxipcgr Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or

not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



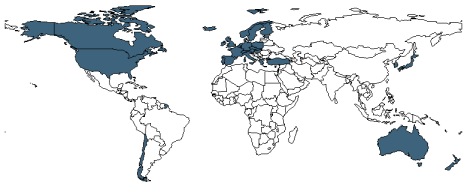
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



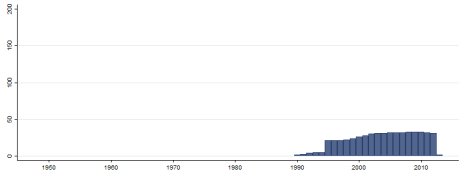
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.376 wdi_taxipcgt Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



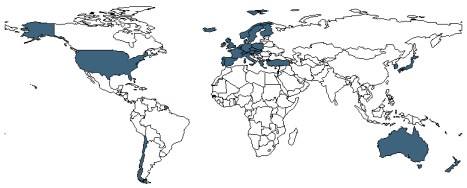
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



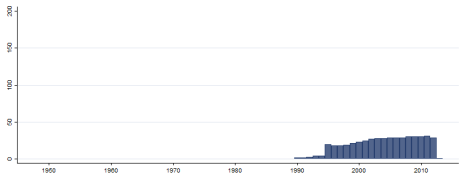
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.377 wdi_taxoth Other taxes (% of revenue)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes.



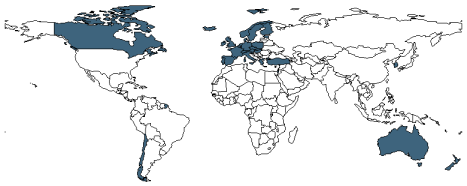
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



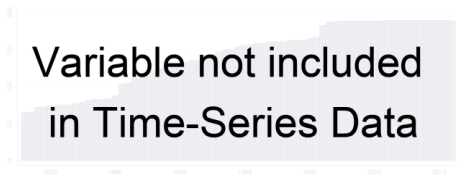
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 480 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.73.378 wdi_taxprofit Profit tax (% of commercial profits)

Profit tax is the amount of taxes on profits paid by the business.



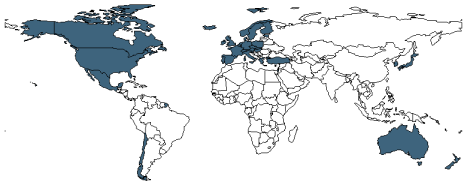
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



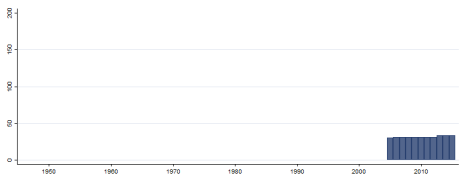
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.379 wdi_taxrate Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)

Total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by businesses after accounting for allowable deductions and exemptions as a share of commercial profits. Taxes withheld (such as personal income tax) or collected and remitted to tax authorities (such as value added taxes, sales taxes or goods and service taxes) are excluded.



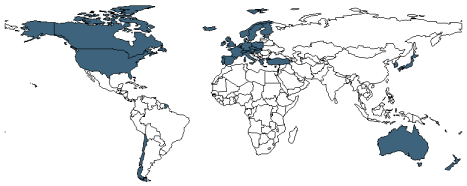
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



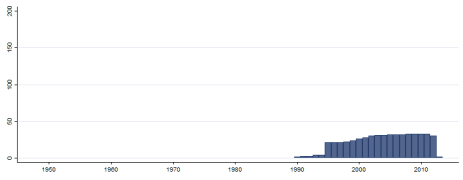
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.380 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

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.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

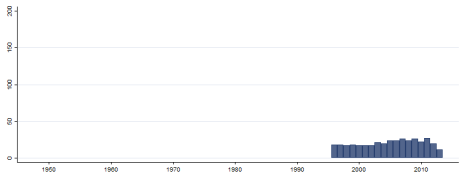


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.381 wdi_technician Technicians in R&D (per million people)

Technicians in R&D and equivalent staff are people whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in engineering, physical and life sciences (technicians), or social sciences and humanities (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers.

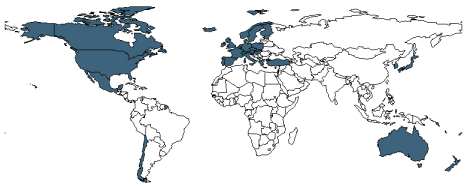
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



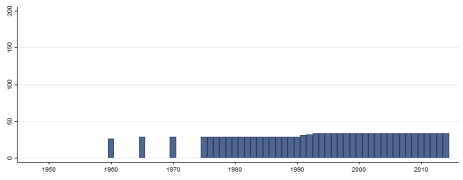
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.73.382 wdi_telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people)

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

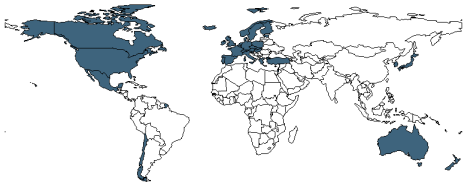


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1359 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

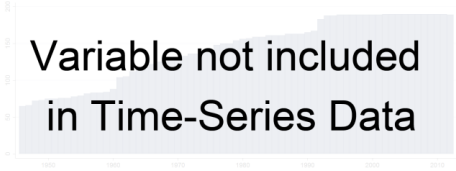
4.73.383 wdi_timeelectr Time required to get electricity (days)

Time required to get electricity is the number of days to obtain a permanent electricity connection. The measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary

in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure.



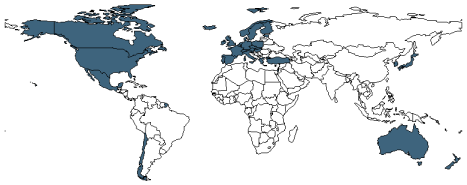
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



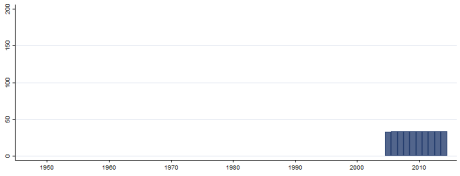
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.384 wdi_timeexp Time to export (days)

Time to export is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures–for example, during unloading of the cargo–is included in the measure.



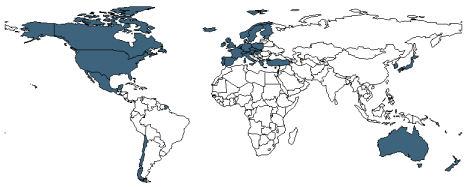
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



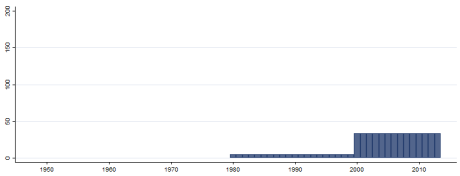
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.385 wdi_totnb Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)

Net barter terms of trade index is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, internaŋtional and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

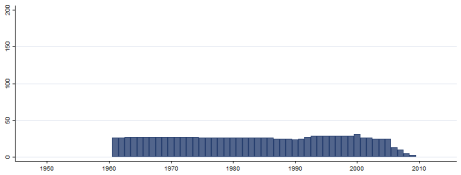


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.73.386 wdi_tractors Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. 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.

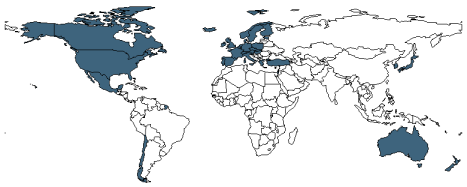
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



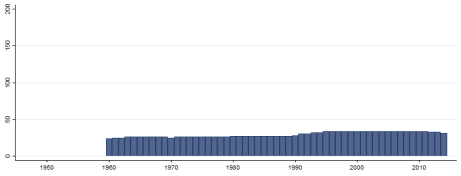
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 1231 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.73.387 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

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



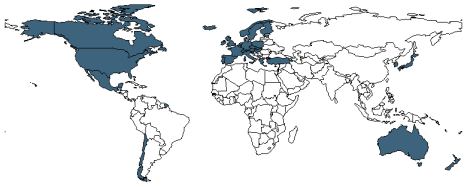
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



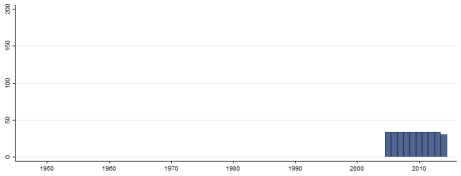
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.73.388 wdi_tradeg Net trade in goods (BoP, current US dollar)

Net trade in goods is the difference between exports and imports of goods. Trade in services is not included. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



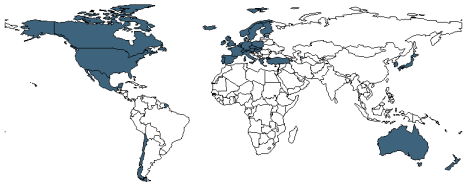
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



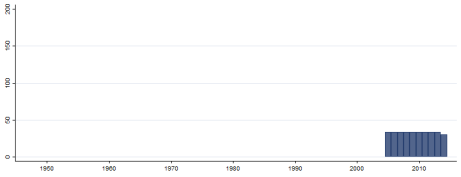
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.389 wdi_tradegs Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Net trade in goods and services is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services comprise all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



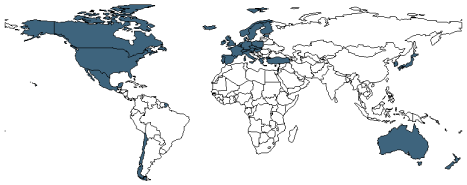
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



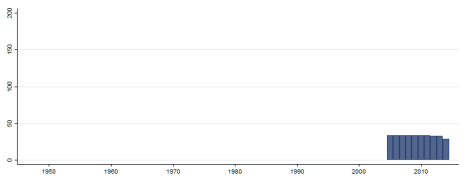
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 336 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.390 wdi_tradeserv Trade in services (% of GDP)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



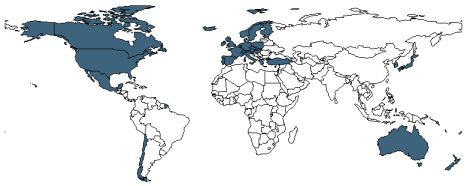
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



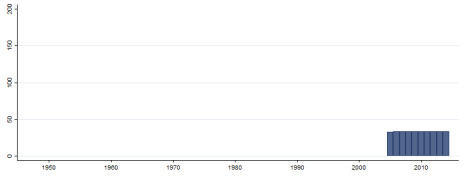
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.391 wdi_ttimport Time to import (days)

Time to import is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to import goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures–for example, during unloading of the cargo–is included in the measure.



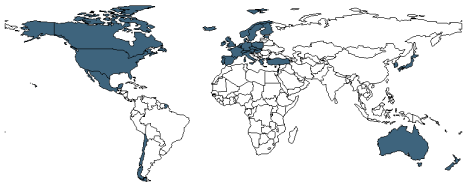
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



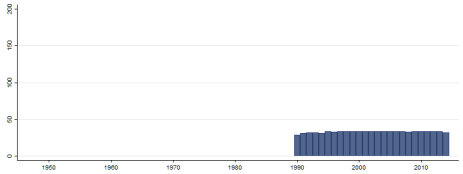
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.392 wdi_tubcdr Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms)

Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms) is the number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases notified to WHO in a given year, divided by WHO's estimate of the number of incident tuberculosis cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.



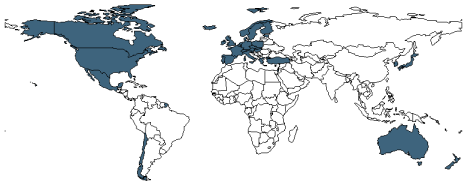
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



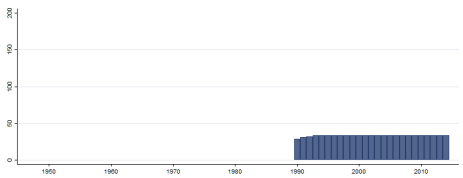
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.393 wdi_tubinc Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.



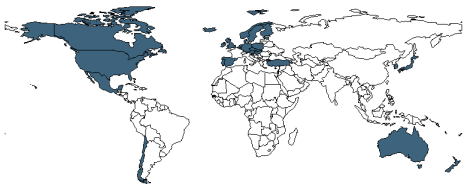
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



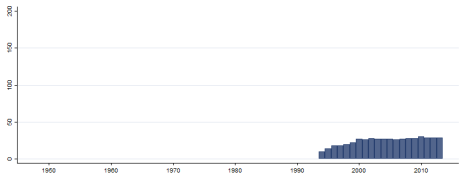
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.73.394 wdi_tubtsr Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of new cases)

Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of all new tuberculosis cases (or new and relapse cases for some countries) registered under a national tuberculosis control programme in a given year that successfully completed treatment, with or without bacteriological evidence of success ("cured" and "treatment completed" respectively).



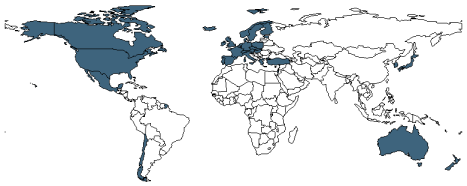
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30



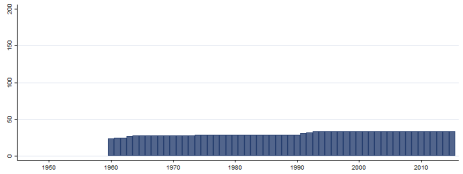
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.73.395 wdi_undfd Number of under-five deaths

Number of children dying before reaching age five.



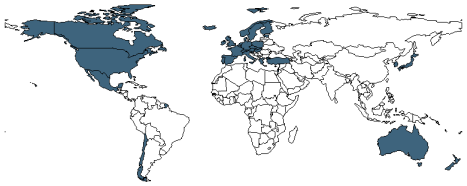
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



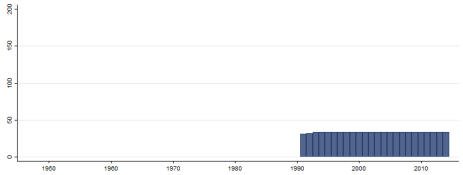
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.73.396 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



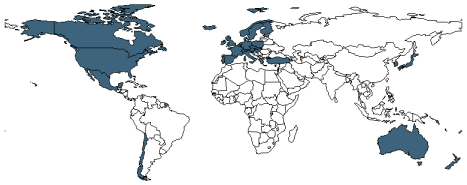
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



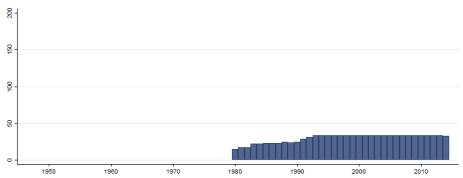
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.397 wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



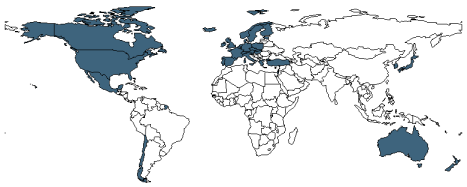
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



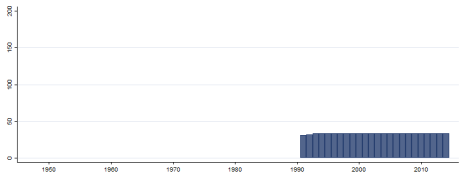
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.398 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



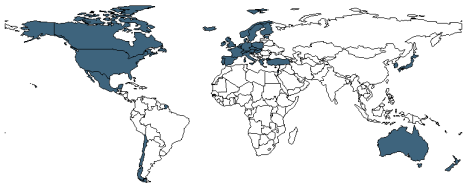
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



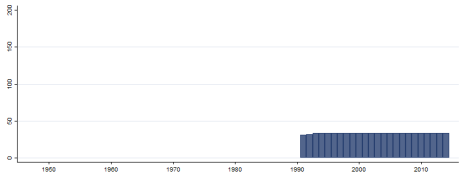
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.399 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



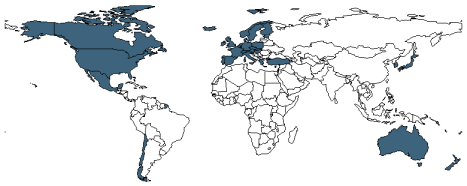
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



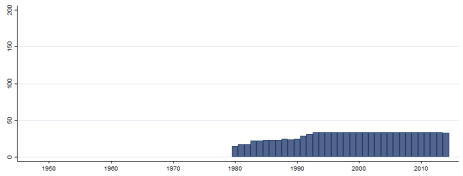
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.400 wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



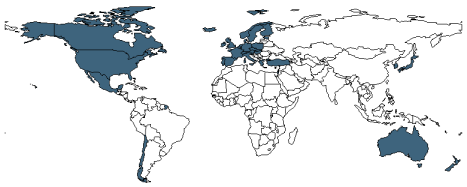
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



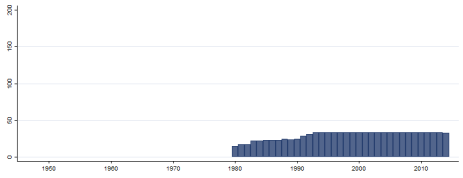
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.401 wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



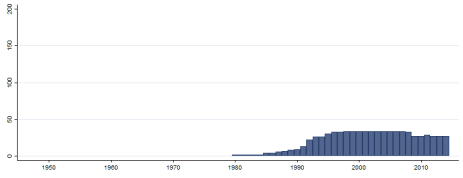
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.402 wdi_unemppe Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with primary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



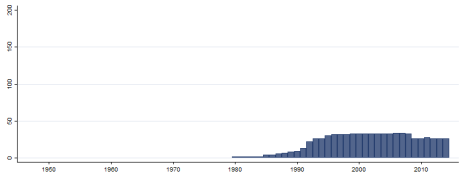
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.73.403 wdi_unemppef Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with primary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



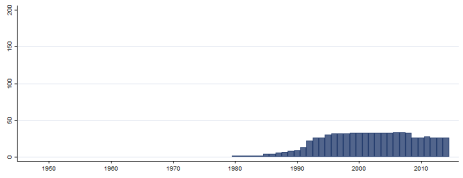
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.404 wdi_unemppem Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with primary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



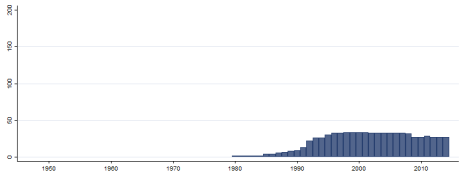
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.405 wdi_unempse Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with secondary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



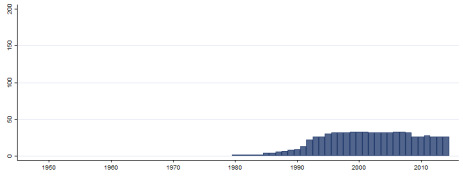
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 761 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.406 wdi_unempsef Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with secondary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



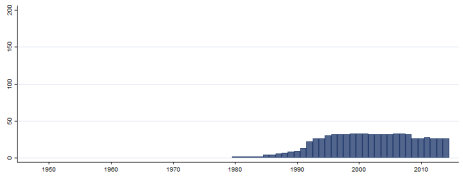
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.407 wdi_unempsem Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with secondary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



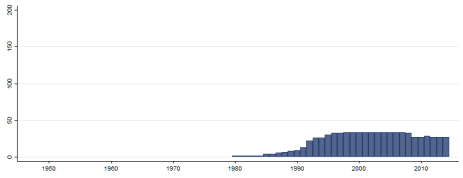
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.408 wdi_unempte Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

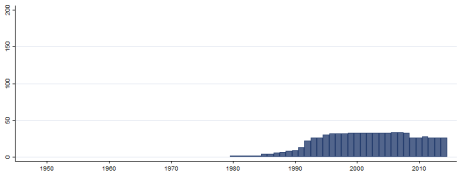


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.73.409 wdi_unemptef Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.

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

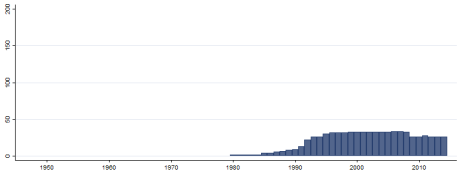


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.410 wdi_unemptem Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.

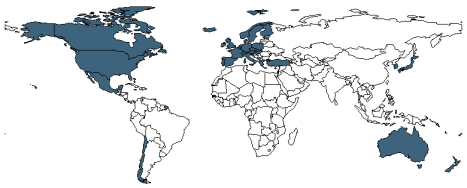
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



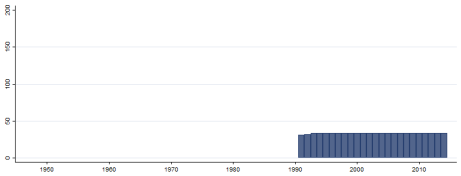
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.73.411 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



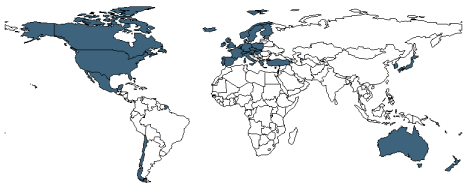
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



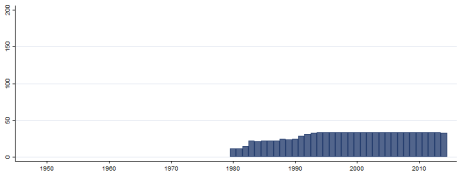
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.412 wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (national est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



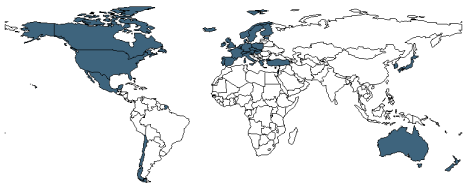
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



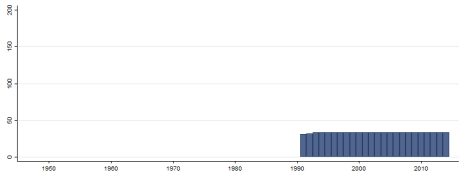
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1028 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.413 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



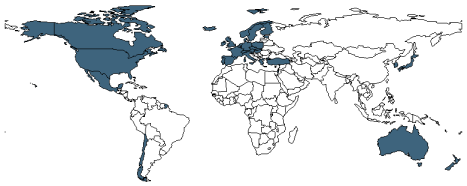
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



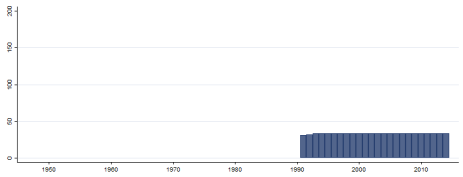
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.414 wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



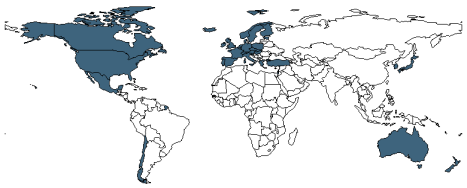
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



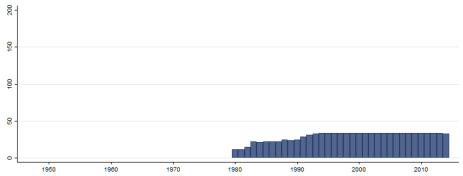
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.73.415 wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (national estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



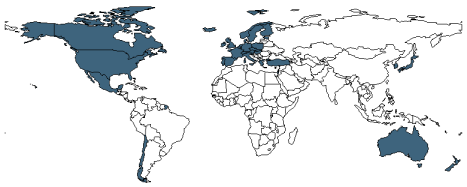
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



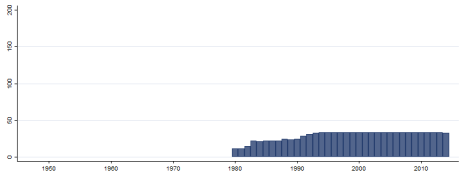
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1028 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.416 wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (national estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



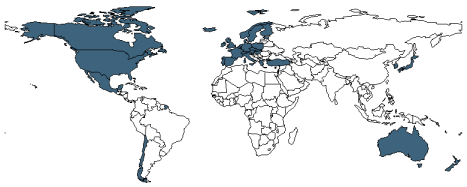
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



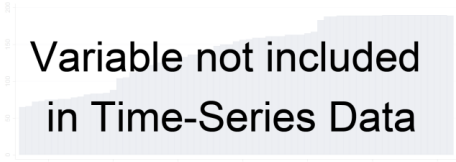
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1028 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.73.417 wdi_watprod Water productivity (GDP per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal)

Water productivity is calculated as GDP in constant prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.



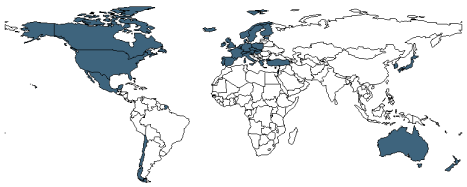
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



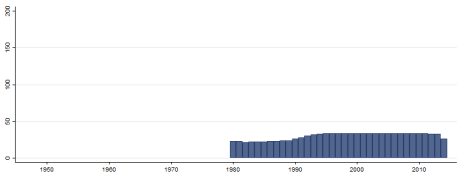
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.418 wdi_wsw Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



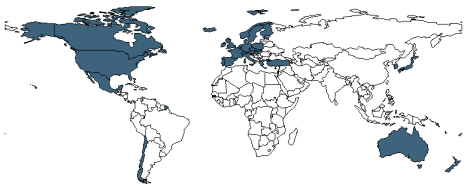
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



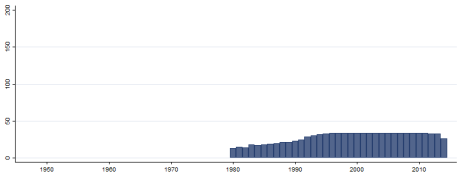
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 1046 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.73.419 wdi_wswf Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



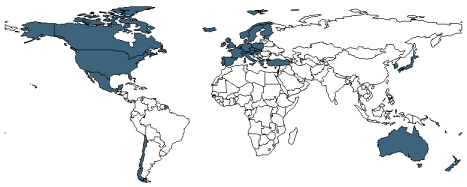
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



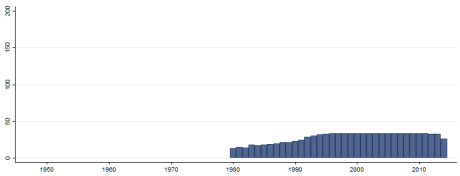
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 984 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73.420 wdi_wswm Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 984 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 29

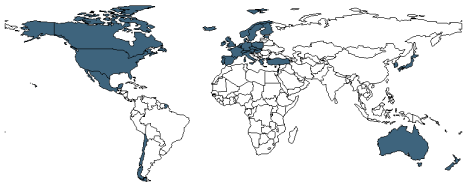
4.74 World Economic Forum

http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/
(Schwab & i Martin, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

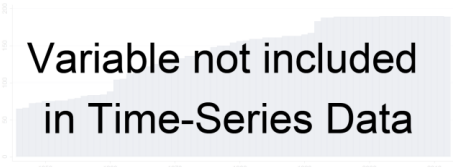
Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide. The data from edition 2006-2007 is is assumed as for year 2006, the data from edition 2007-2008 is assumed as for year 2007, the data from edition 2008-2009 is assumed as for year 2008, the data from edition 2009-2010 is assumed as for year 2009, the data from edition 2010-2011 is assumed as for year 2010, the data from edition 2011-2012 is assumed as for year 2011, the data from edition 2012-2013 is assumed as for year 2012, the data from edition 2013-2014 is assumed as for year 2013,the data from edition 2014-2015 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.74.1 wef_aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions

Available Airline Seat kms/Week (millions): Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions).



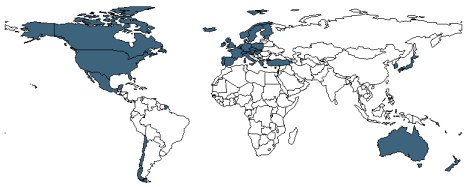
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



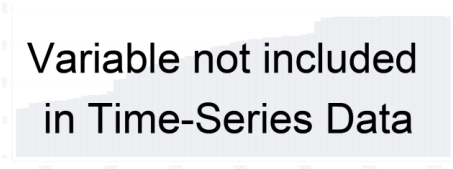
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.2 wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy. to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition?
(1) does not promote competition;
(7) effectively promotes competition.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



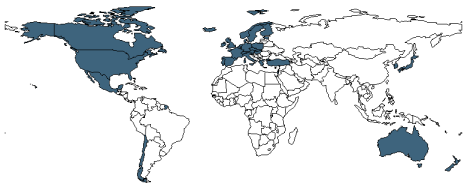
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



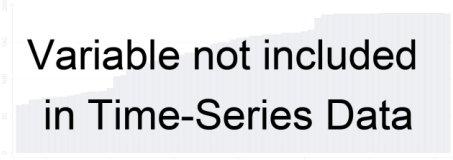
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?
(1) extremely weak;
(7) extremely strong.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



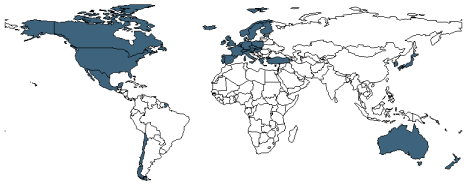
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



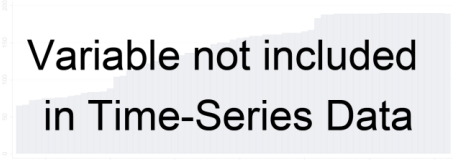
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.4 wef_bccv Business costs of crime and violence

Business costs of crime and violence. to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses?
(1) to a great extent;
(7) not at all.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



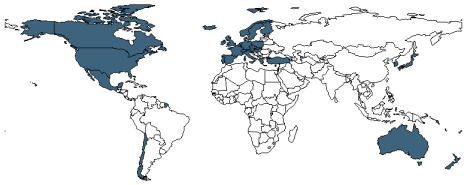
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



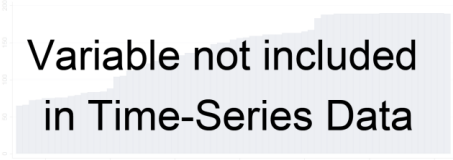
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.5 wef_bct Business costs of terrorism

Business costs of terrorism. to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses?
(1) to a great extent;
(7) not at all.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



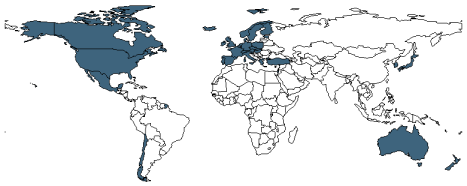
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



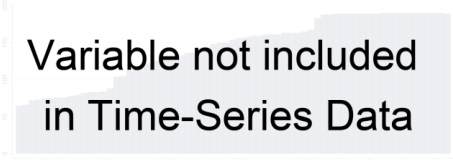
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.6 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

Burden of Government Regulation: How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?
(1) extremely burdensome;
(7) not burdensome at all.



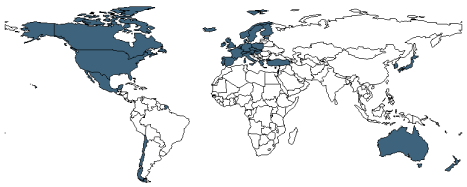
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



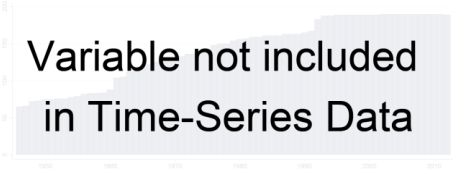
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.7 wef_bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS

Business Impact of HIV / AIDS: How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?
(1) a serious impact;
(7) no impact at all.



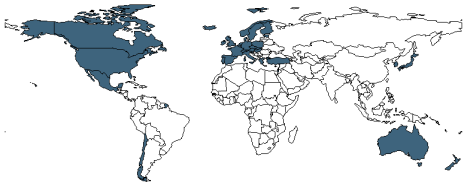
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



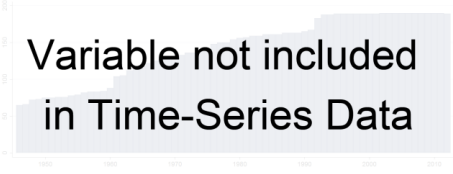
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.8 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

Business Impact of Tuberculosis: How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?
(1) a serious impact;
(7) no impact at all.



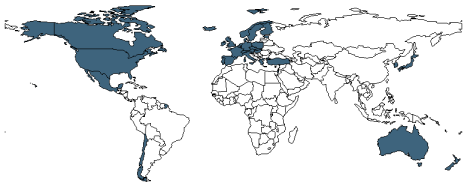
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



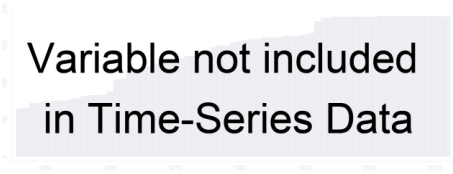
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.9 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.



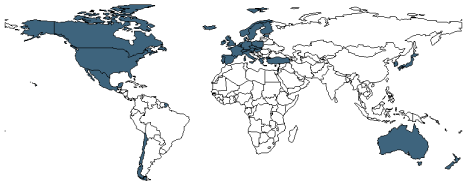
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



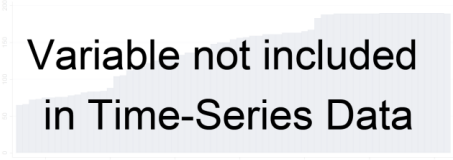
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.10 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

Capacity for Innovation: how do companies obtain technology?
(1) exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies;
(7) by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes.



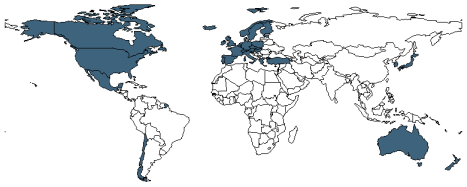
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



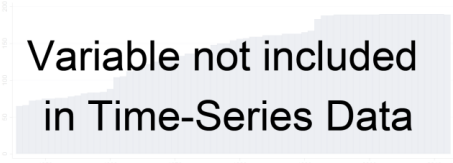
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.11 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.



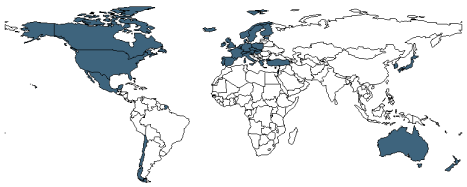
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



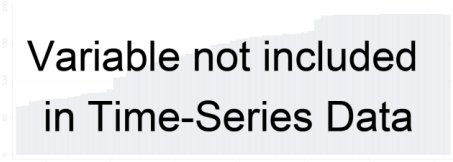
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.12 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.



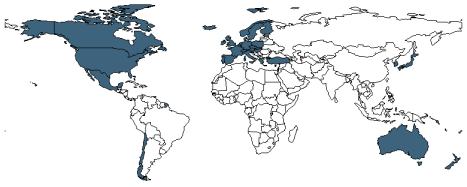
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



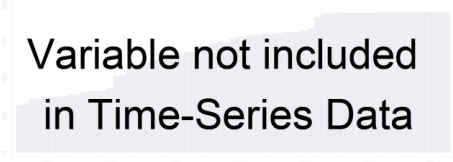
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.13 wef_dpf Diversion of public funds

Diversion of Public Funds: how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption?
(1) very common;
(7) never occurs.



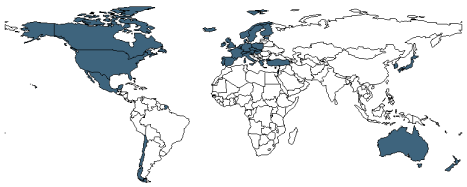
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



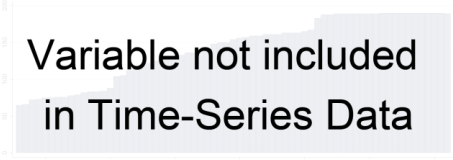
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.14 wef_dtsb No. days to start a business

Number of Days to Start a Business: Number of days required to start a business.



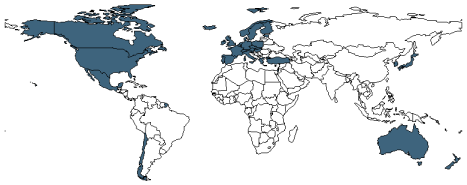
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



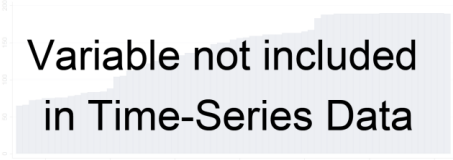
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.15 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)?
(1) extremely poorŮamong the worst in the world;
(7) excellentŮamong the best in the world.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



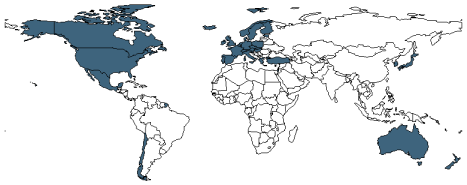
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



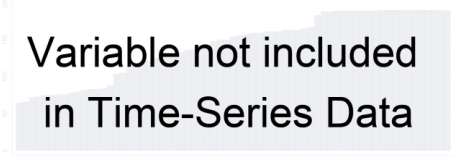
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.16 wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation

Extent and Effect of Taxation: What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest?
(1) significantly limits incentives to work or invest;
(7) has no impact on incentives to work or invest.



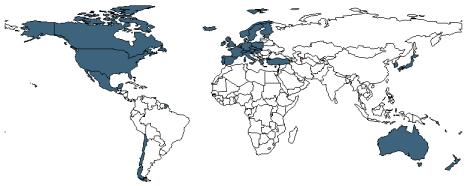
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



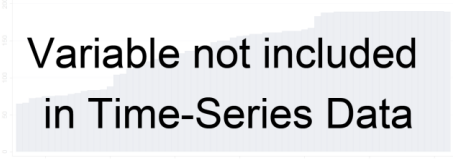
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.17 wef_elec Quality of electricity supply

Quality of Electricity Supply: How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)?
(1) insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions;
(7) sufficient and reliable.



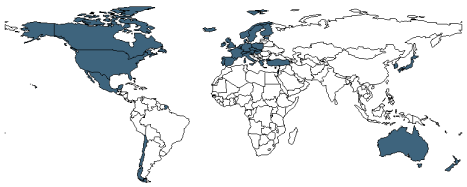
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



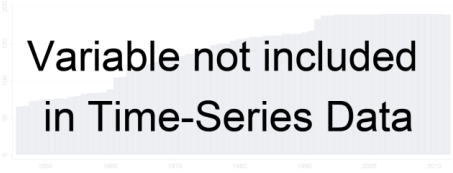
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.18 wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials

Favoritism in Decisions of Government Officials: To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts?
(1) always show favoritism;
(7) never show favoritism.



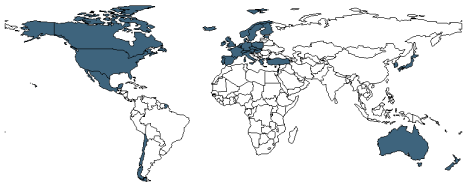
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



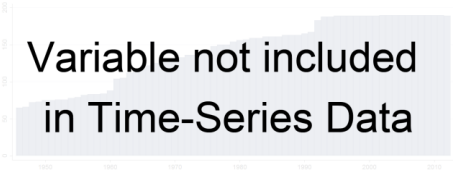
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.19 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.



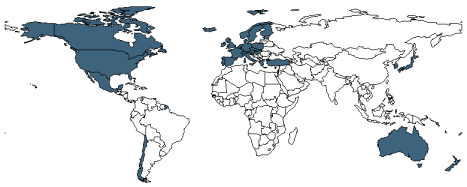
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



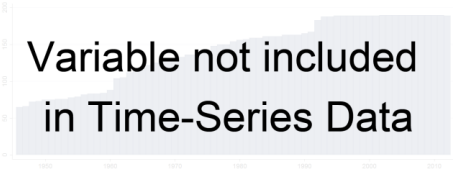
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.20 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competetiveness Index consists of a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. These components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness: Institutions; Infrastructure; Macroeconomic environment; Health and primary education; Higher education and training; Goods market efficiency; Labor market efficiency; Financial market development; Technological readiness; Market size; Business sophistication; Innovation



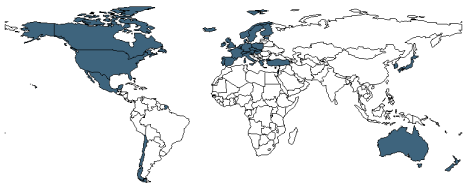
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



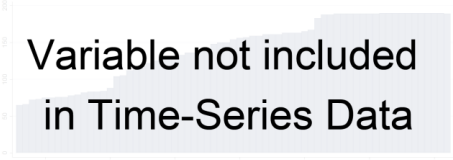
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.21 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.



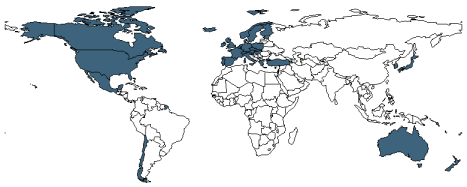
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



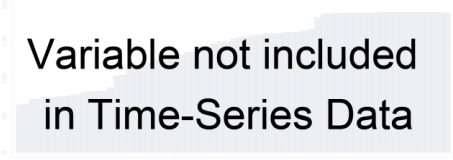
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.22 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.



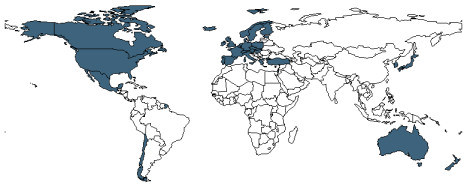
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



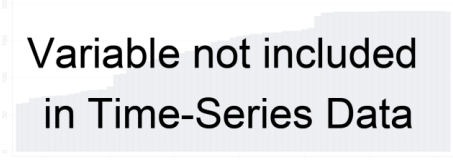
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.23 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.



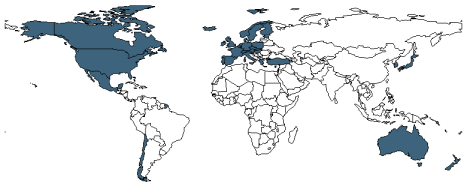
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



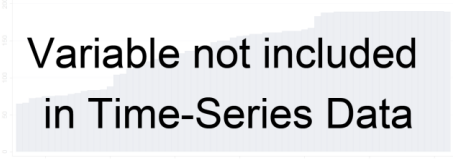
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.24 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.



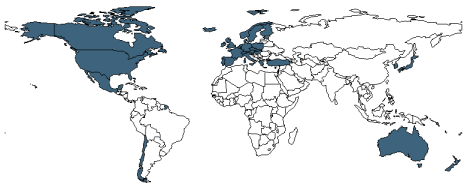
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



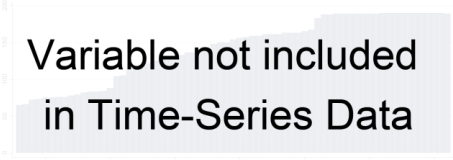
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.25 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars



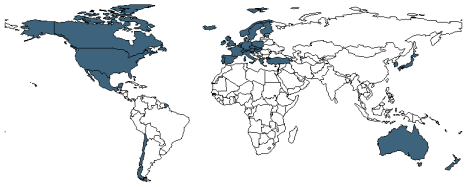
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



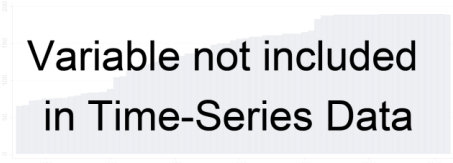
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.26 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.

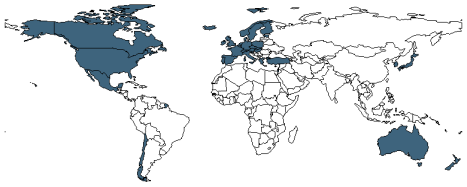


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

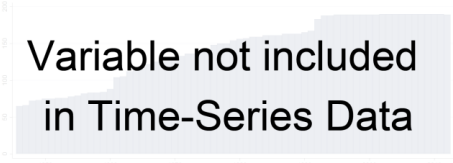


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.27 wef_ias Internet access in schools



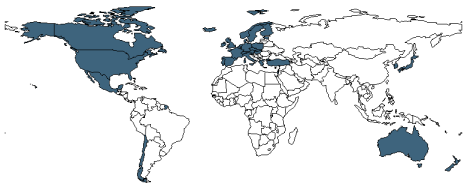
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



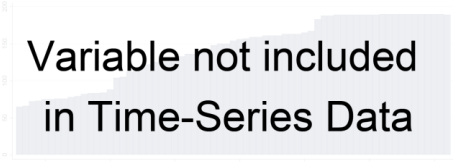
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.28 wef_ilc Intensity of local competition

Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country?
(1) limited in most industries;
(7) intense in most industries.



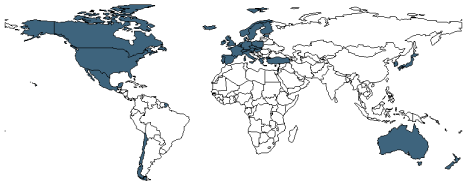
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



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

4.74.29 wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births

Infant Mortality (Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births): Infant (children aged 0-12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births.



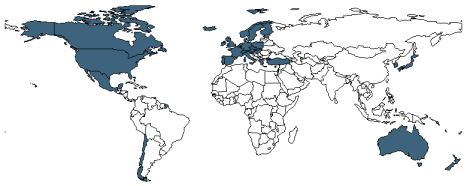
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.30 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).



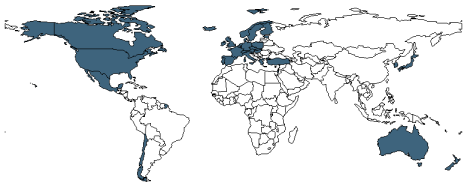
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.31 wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes

Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions.
In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs).



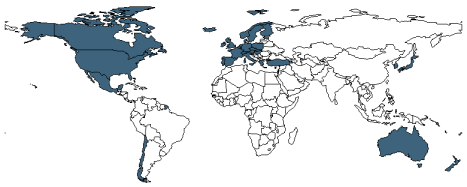
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.32 wef_ipr Intellectual property protection

Intellectual Property Protection: How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country?
(1) very weak;
(7) very strong.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

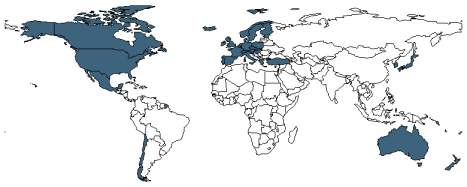
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

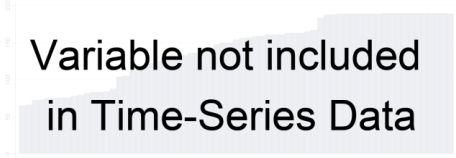
4.74.33 wef_ji Judicial independence

Judicial Independence: To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?

(1) heavily influenced;
(7) entirely independent.

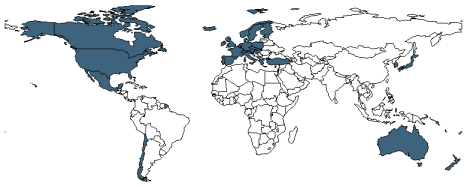


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

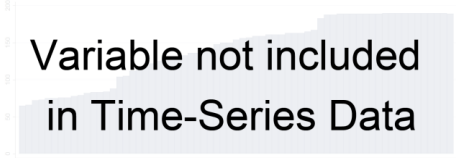


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.34 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years



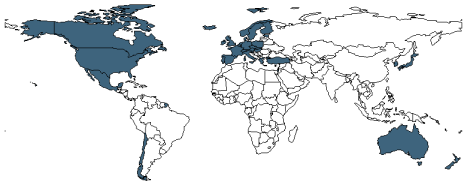
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



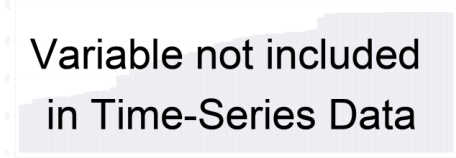
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.35 wef_md Extent of market dominance

Extent of Market Dominance: How would you characterize corporate activity in your country?
(1) dominated by a few business groups;
(7) spread among many firms.



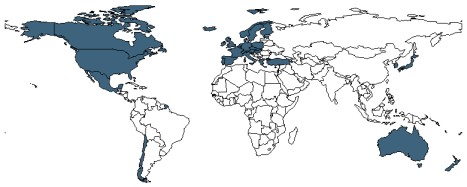
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



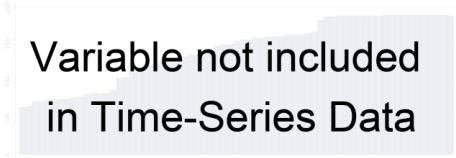
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.36 wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

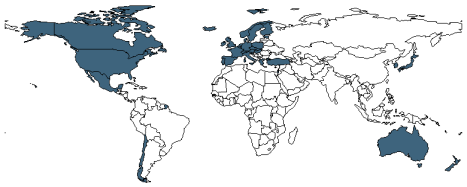


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

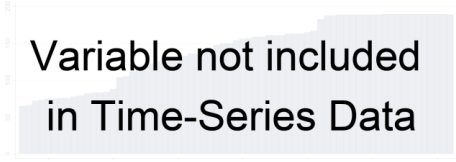
4.74.37 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?
(1) to a great extent;

(7) not at all.
Weighted average.



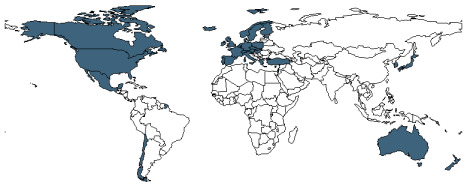
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



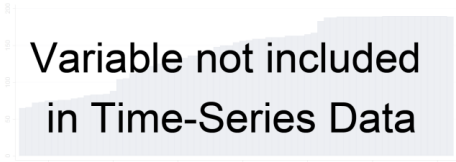
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.38 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



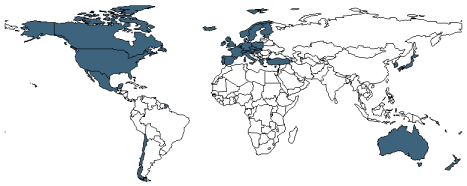
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



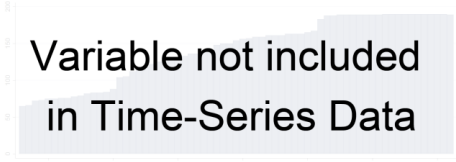
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.39 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?
(1) very weak;
(7) very strong.



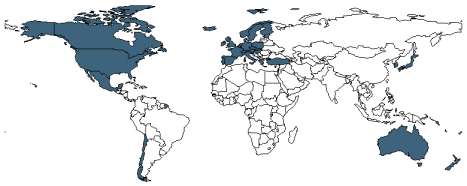
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



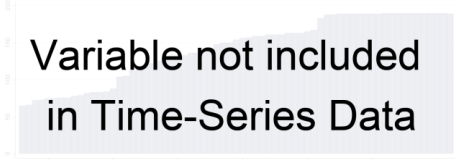
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.40 wef_ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country?
(1) very low;
(7) very high.



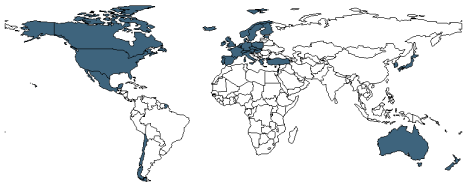
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



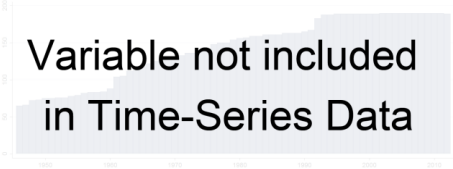
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.41 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.



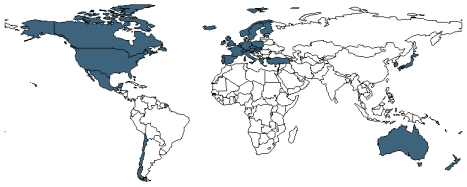
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



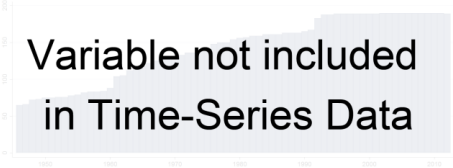
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.42 wef_qair Quality of air transport infrastructure

Quality of Air Transport Infrastructure: How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



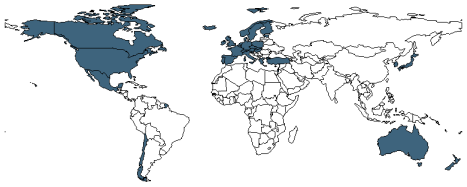
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



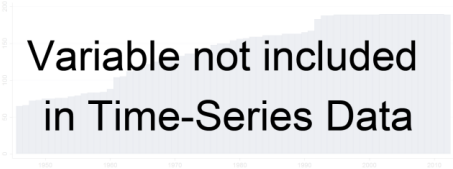
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.43 wef_qes Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?
(1) not well at all;
(7) very well.



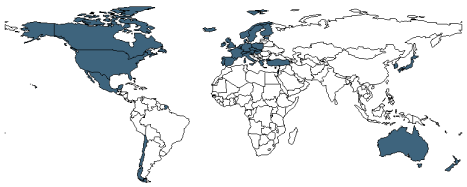
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



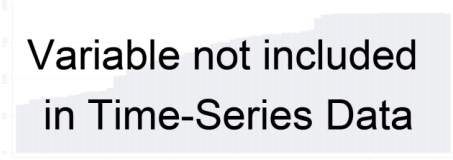
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.44 wef_qoi Quality of overall infrastructure

Quality of Overall Infrastructure: How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



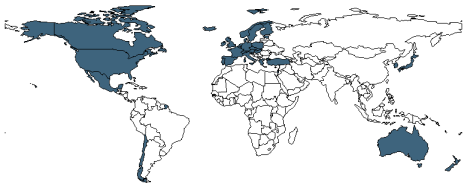
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



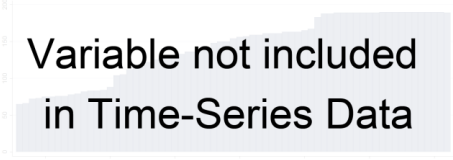
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.45 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?
(1) poor;
(7) excellent - among the best in the world.



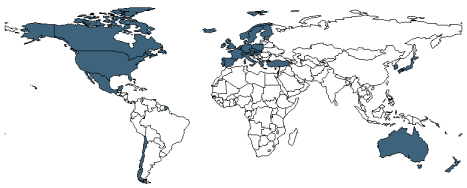
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



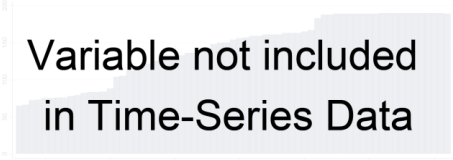
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.46 wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure

Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) well developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities?
(1) extremely inaccessible;
(7) extremely accessible.



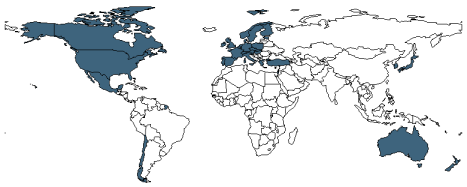
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



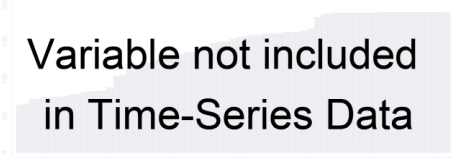
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.47 wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.

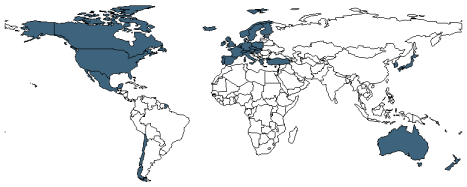


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33



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

4.74.48 wef_qroad Quality of roads

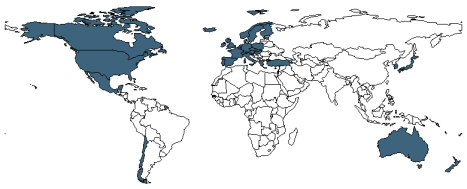


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.49 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions



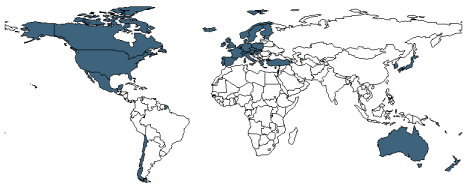
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.50 wef_rps Reliability of police services

Reliability of Police Services: To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country?
(1) cannot be relied upon at all;
(7) can be completely relied upon.



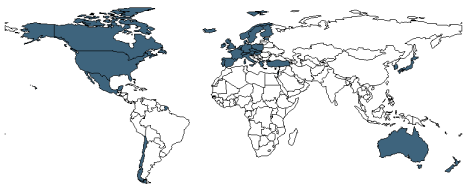
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

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

4.74.51 wef_tax Total tax rate, %

Total Tax Rate (percent): This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits).



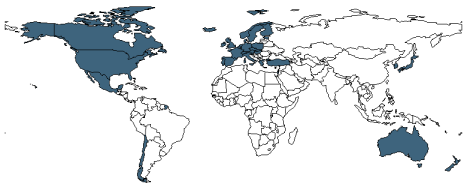
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

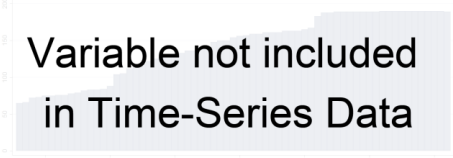
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.52 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



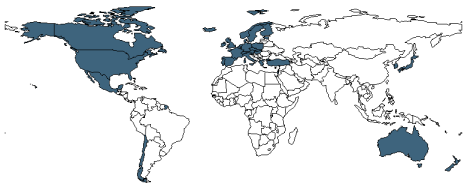
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



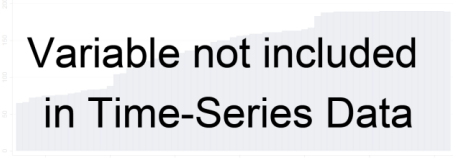
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.53 wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking

Transparency of Government Policymaking: How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities?
(1) impossible;
(7) extremely easy.



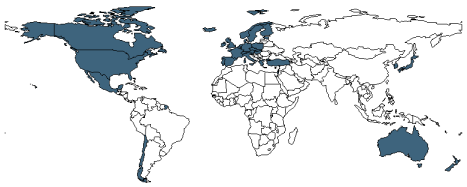
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



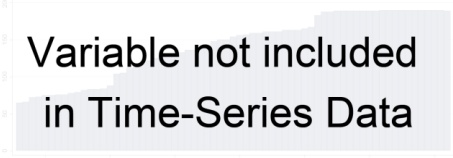
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.54 wef_uic University-industry collaboration in R&D

University-Industry Collaboration in R&D: To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country?
(1) do not collaborate at all;
(7) collaborate extensively.



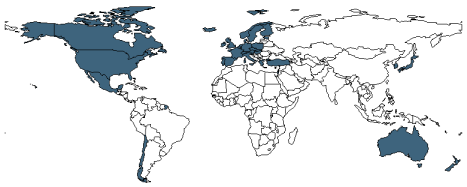
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



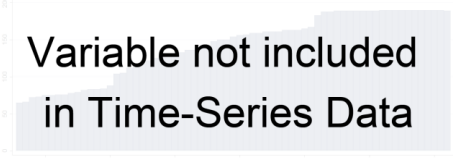
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.55 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spendin: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country?
(1) extremely wasteful;
(7) highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services.



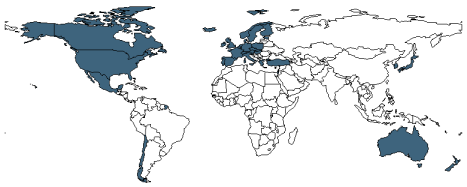
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



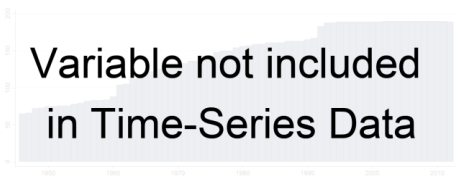
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.56 wef_wlf Women in labor force, ratio to men

Women in Labor Force (Ratio to Men): Ratio of women to men in the labor force.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



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

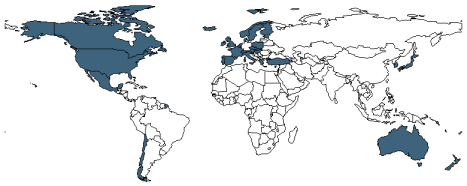
4.75 Christian Welzel

`http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html`
(Welzel, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2014-12-11)

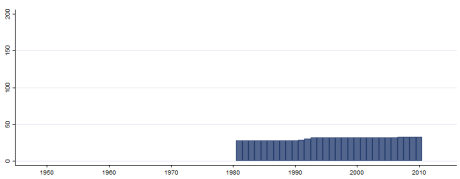
Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.75.1 wel_citrig Citizen Rights

Meaning: Conditional index that measures the prevalence of citizen rights as the presence of respect of political participation rights on the condition of the presence of respect of personal autonomy rights, using multiplication to combine the two [CitRig = PAR * PPR].
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index," available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



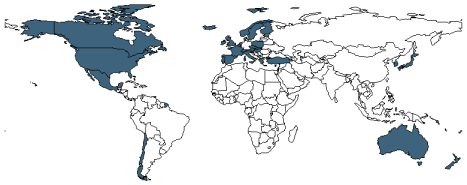
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



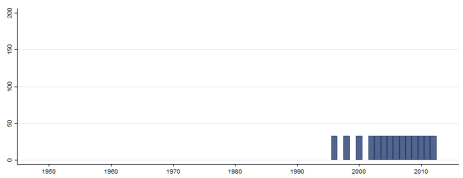
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.2 wel_coc Control of Corruption

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



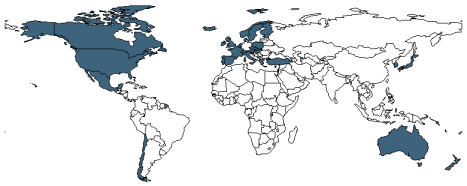
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



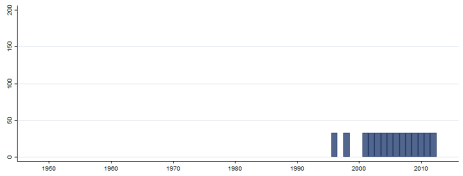
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.3 wel_dr Democratic Rights

Meaning: 14-point index measuring the prevalence of democratic rights based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



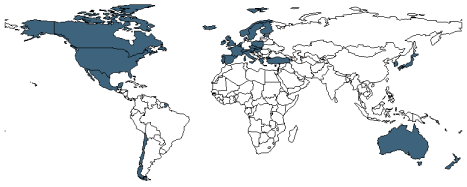
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



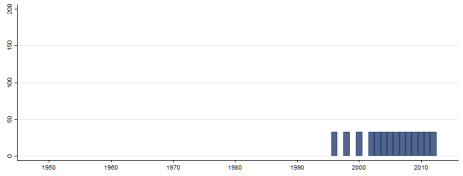
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.4 wel_edi Effective Democracy Index

Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33

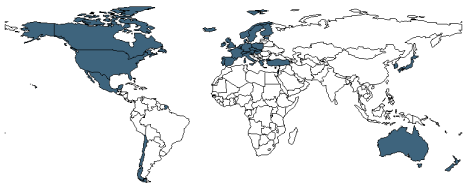


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

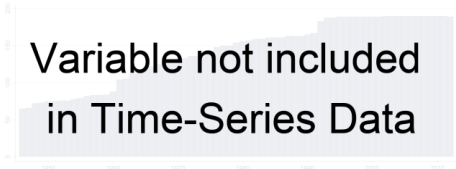
4.75.5 wel_hei Human Empowerment Index

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is intellectually, motivationally and institutionally empowered, calculating the average over the three partial empowerments [(IntEmp + MotEmp + IntEmp) / 3].
Source: Welzel, Human Empowerment Project.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the least to 1.0 for the most possible human empowerment. The three partial empowerments are strongly one-dimensional, with equal loadings of around .92 on their common underlying factor. The overall index is highly reliable (alpha above .80).

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



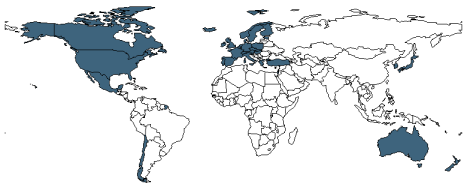
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 34



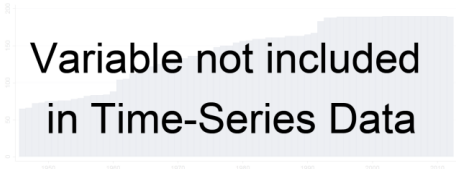
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.6 wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights and political participation rights by law and respects them practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights" and "empowerments rights" ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



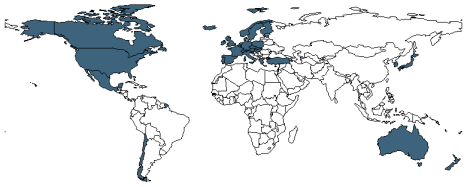
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 34



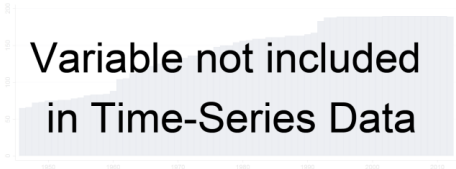
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.7 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 34

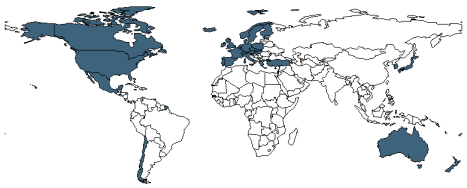


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

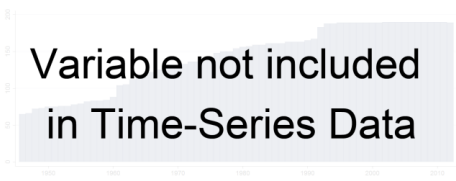
4.75.8 wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is motivated by emancipative values. These values are considered as an empowering motivation because they make people urge for control over their lives.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "emancipative values index" (EVI, see above), covering the years

1995 to 2005, with variable time points for different countries.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the weakes possible to 1.0 for the strongest possible emphasis on emancipative values.



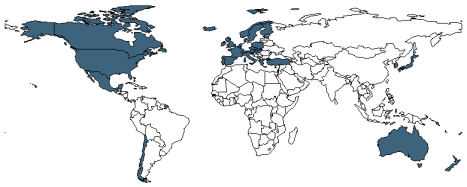
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 34



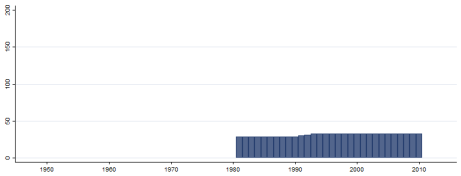
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.9 wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights." Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



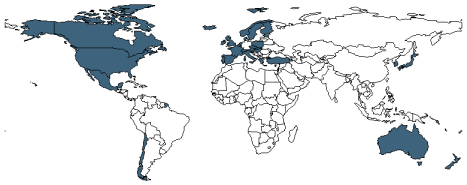
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



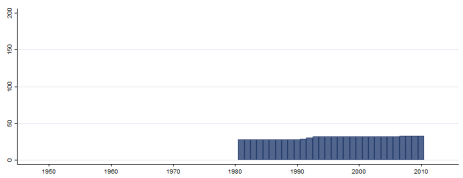
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.75.10 wel_ppr Political Participation Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights." Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



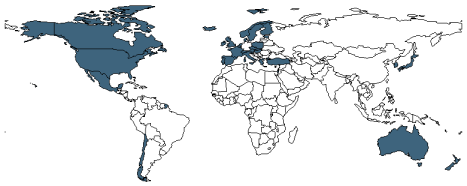
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



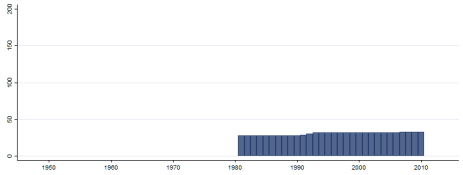
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.11 wel_regtype Regime Type

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



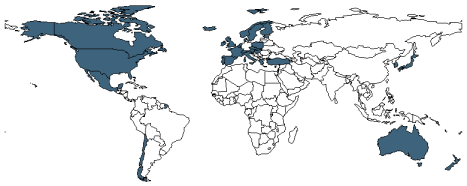
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



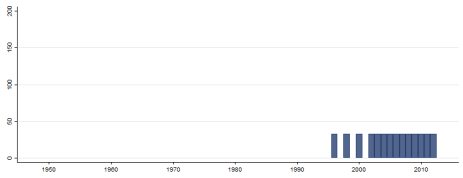
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.12 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2



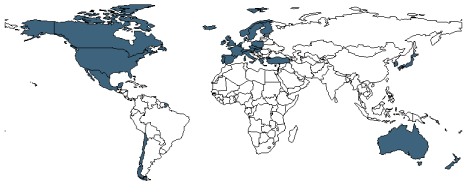
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



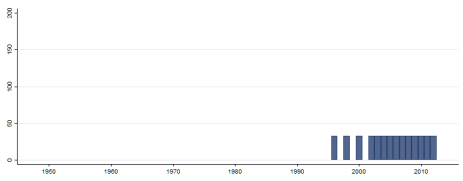
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.13 wel_rol Rule of Law

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



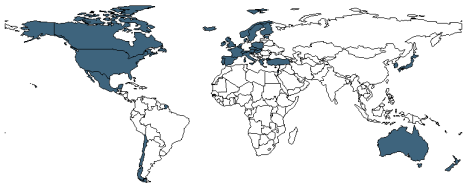
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



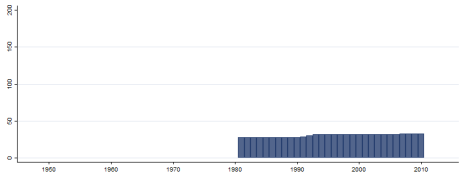
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.75.14 wel_scalezone Scalezone on Citizen Rights

Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



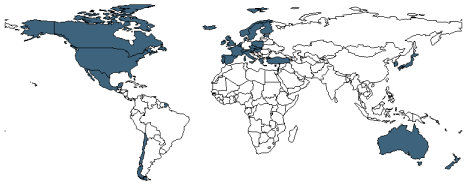
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



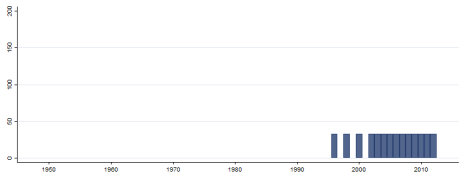
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.75.15 wel_sys Political System Type

Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling:
(1) "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints;
(2)"Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint;
(3)"Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint;
(4) "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint.
Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



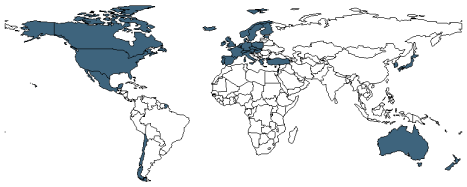
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.76 World Happiness Report

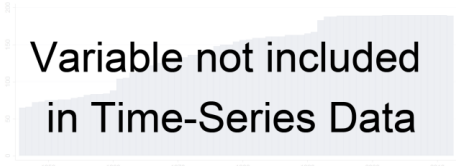
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Helliwell et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

National Average Happiness The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, and the third on April 23, 2015. Leading experts across fields - economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more - describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness. They reflect a new worldwide demand for more attention to happiness as a criteria for government policy.

4.76.1 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



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

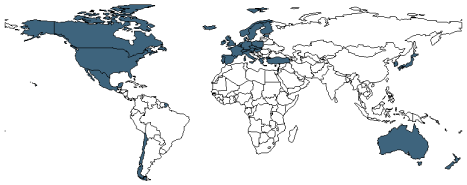
4.77 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

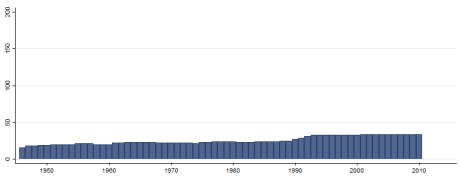
New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone 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.

4.77.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:
1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 1653 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 49

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2015	Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2015	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2015	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2015	Statute of Westminster 1931
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2015	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2015	Consolidaton 8th century
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2015	Independence restored 1991
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2015	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2015	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2015	Reunification 1990
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2015	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2015	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2015	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2015	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2015	Unification 1861
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2015	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2015	End of Personal Union 1890
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2015	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2015	Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2015	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Poland	616	POL	1946	2015	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2015	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2015	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2015	Nation State 1812
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2015	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2015	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2015	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2015	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2015	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783