



THE QOG OECD DATASET 2018

CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset consisting of approximately 2,100 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables from the QoG Standard dataset. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

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

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 18 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables belong to more than one category.

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014), the QoG EU Regional dataset (2010 & 2013) and the QoG EQI dataset. The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on regional level within the EU.

Previous versions of all our datasets are available in the Data Archive on the QoG website: <http://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/data-archive>

1.3 QoG OECD Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG OECD CS dataset, data from and around 2014 is included. Data from 2014 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2014, data for 2015 is included. If no data for 2015 exists, data for 2013 is included, and so on up to a maximum of ± 3 years.

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

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 2017 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 (\bar{N}) and average number of years per country (\bar{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 35 countries which were members of OECD in the end of year 2017. 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 2018 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2018 update of the QoG OECD Dataset, we have included three new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets. Some examples are:

- Global Health Observatory data repository. (World Health Organization)
- Global Militarization Index. (Bonn International Center for Conversion)
- The Metal Archives. (Encyclopaedia Metallum)

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 infrastructure (transportation and communication).

1.4.6 Environment

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

1.4.7 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 and the overall state of the judicial system.

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 migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

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

bci_bci	The Bayesian Corruption Indicator	54
bci_bcistd	The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator	54
bmr_dembr	Number of previous democratic breakdowns	77
ccp_cc	Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	80
ccp_civil	Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution	81
cspf_sfi	State Fragility Index	95
dpi_maj	Margin of Majority	107
ffp_fsi	Fragile States Index	133
ffp_ps	Public Services	135
ffp_sl	State Legitimacy	136
fh_fog	Functioning of Government	138
fh_pair	Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	138
fh_pr	Political Rights	139
gsd_ia	Impartial Administration	160
hf_govint	Government Integrity	166
icrg_qog	ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	184
ipi_ab	Administrative Burden (index)	223
qs_impar	Impartial Public Administration	272
qs_impar_cih	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	273
qs_impar_cil	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	273
qs_proff	Professional Public Administration	273
qs_proff_cih	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	274
qs_proff_cil	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	274
sgi_pp	Policy Performance	286
ti_cpi	Corruption Perceptions Index	291
ti_cpi_max	Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range	292
ti_cpi_min	Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range	292
vdem_corr	Political corruption index	302
vdem_elvotbuy	Election vote buying	304
vdem_exbribe	Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges	305
vdem_excrptps	Public sector corrupt exchanges	305
vdem_execorr	Executive corruption index	306
vdem_exembezz	Executive embezzlement and theft	306
vdem_exthtfts	Public sector theft	306
vdem_gcrrpt	Legislature corrupt activities	307
vdem_jucorrdc	Judicial corruption decision	307
vdem_mecorrpt	Media corrupt	308
vdem_pubcorr	Public sector corruption index	310
wbgi_cce	Control of Corruption, Estimate	316
wbgi_ccn	Control of Corruption, Number of Sources	316
wbgi_ccs	Control of Corruption, Standard Error	317
wbgi_gee	Government Effectiveness, Estimate	317
wbgi_gen	Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources	317
wbgi_ges	Government Effectiveness, Standard Error	317
wef_dpf	Diversion of public funds	389
wef_fgo	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	391
wef_ipb	Irregular payments and bribes	394
wef_wgs	Wastefulness of government spending	403
wel_coc	Control of Corruption	404

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

al_ethnic	Ethnic Fractionalization	44
al_language	Language Fractionalization	44
al_religion	Religion Fractionalization	44
ccp_marriage	Right to Marry in Constitution	83
ccp_samesexm	Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution	84
ciri_assn	Freedom of Assembly and Association	87
dr_sg	Social Globalization	116
em_active	Number of Active Metal Bands	119
fe_cultdiv	Cultural Diversity	130
fe_etfra	Ethnic Fractionalization	131
fe_plural	Plurality Group	131
ffp_dp	Demographic Pressure	132
ffp_sl	State Legitimacy	136
gle_pop	Population (1000's)	153
ihme_drbs	Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000	202
ihme_drf	Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000	202
ihme_drm	Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000	203
ihme_lebs0001	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years	203
ihme_lebs0104	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years	203
ihme_lebs0509	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years	203
ihme_lebs1014	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years	204
ihme_lebs1519	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years	204
ihme_lebs2024	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years	204
ihme_lebs2529	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years	204
ihme_lebs3034	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years	205
ihme_lebs3539	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years	205
ihme_lebs4044	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years	205
ihme_lebs4549	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years	205
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ihme_lebs8084	Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years	207
ihme_lef0001	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years	207
ihme_lef0104	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years	208
ihme_lef0509	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years	208
ihme_lef1014	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years	208
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ihme_lef2529	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years	209
ihme_lef3034	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years	209
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ihme_lef4044	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years	210
ihme_lef4549	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years	210
ihme_lef5054	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years	210
ihme_lef5559	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years	210
ihme_lef6064	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years	211
ihme_lef6569	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years	211
ihme_lef7074	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years	211
ihme_lef7579	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years	211
ihme_lef8084	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years	212
ihme_lem0001	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years	212
ihme_lem0104	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years	212
ihme_lem0509	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years	212
ihme_lem1014	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years	213

ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years	213
ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years	213
ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years	213
ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years	214
ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years	214
ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years	214
ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years	214
ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years	215
ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years	215
ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years	215
ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years	215
ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years	216
ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years	216
ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years	216
imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions)	221
ipi_e E-Citizenship (index)	223
oecd_agedpopgeo_g1 Elderly Population	241
oecd_agedpopgeo_g3b Elderly Dependency Rate	241
oecd_evopop_t1 Population	243
oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-born Population	246
oecd_popgeo_g1 Share of Population in 10 percent with largest population	250
oecd_popgeo_g3a Distribution of the national population into urban regions	251
oecd_popgeo_g3b Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions	251
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oecd_popgeo_g4b Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions	251
oecd_popgeo_g4c Distribution of the national area into urban regions	252
pwt_pop Population (in millions)	270
r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985	274
unna_pop Population	301
vdem_gender Women political empowerment index	307
wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	326
wdi_birhreg Completeness of birth registration (%)	326
wdi_birthskill Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	326
wdi_death Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	328
wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	344
wdi_lifexp Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	366
wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	366
wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	366
wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)	367
wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	367
wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)	368
wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)	368
wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	368
wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)	368
wdi_mortu5 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	369
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wdi_pop Population, total	371
wdi_pop14 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	372
wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	372
wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	372
wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	372
wdi_popf Population, female (% of total)	373
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)	373
wdi_poprul Rural population (% of total population)	373
wdi_poprulgr Rural population growth (annual %)	373
wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total)	374

wdi_popurbagr Urban population growth (annual %)	374
wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	394
wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years	396
wef_pop Population (millions)	397
wef_ptp Public trust in politicians	397
wel_citrig Citizen Rights	404
wel_hei Human Empowerment Index	405
wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment	405
wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment	406
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2.3 Conflict and Military Service

bicc_gmi Global Militarization Index	56
bicc_hw Heavy Weapons Index	57
bicc_milexp Military Expenditure Index	57
bicc_milper Military Personnel Index	57
cspv_civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence	95
cspv_civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare	95
cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence	96
cspv_ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare	96
cspv_intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence	96
cspv_intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare	96
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?	98
dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?	100
ffp_ext External Intervention	133
ffp_gg Group Grievance	134
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gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	147
gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department	148
iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force	176
iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad	179
nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election	236
nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election	236
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wbgi_pve Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate	318
wbgi_pvn Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources	318
wbgi_pvs Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error	318
wdi_afp Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	324
wdi_afpt Armed forces personnel, total	324
wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	325
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2.16 Private Economy

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2.17 Religion

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2.18 Welfare

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3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 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 Country Code COW

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 country.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.9 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

<http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases>

(Tierney et al., 2011) (AidDataCore_ResearchRelease_Level1_v3.0 Research Releases dataset. Williamsburg, 2016)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-28)

AidData v. 3.0 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).

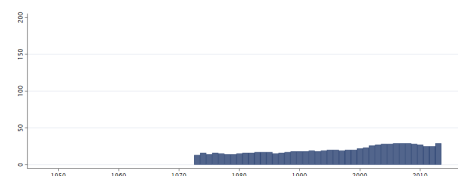
Note: The observations with year=9999 has been dropped.

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1973 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31 n: 832 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 27

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

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1973 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31 n: 832 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 27

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1973 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 385 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 12

4.1.4 aid_crnio Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved
Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1947 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31 n: 533 \bar{N} : 8 \bar{T} : 17

4.1.5 aid_crsc Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.)
Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1973 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 385 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 12

4.1.6 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.
Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1947 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31 n: 533 \bar{N} : 8 \bar{T} : 17

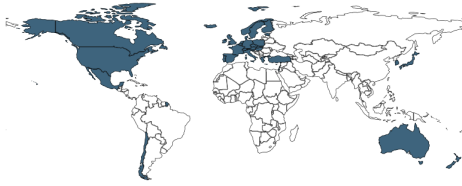
4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html
(Alesina et al., 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-27)

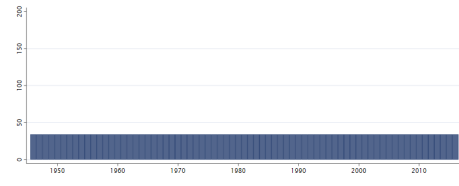
Fractionalization The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic.

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 example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.



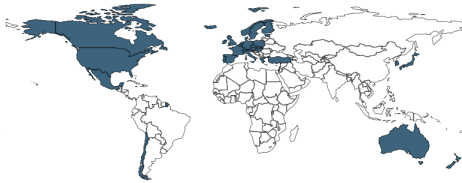
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



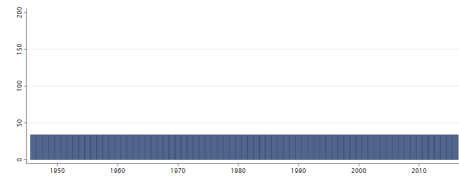
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2414 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 71

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.



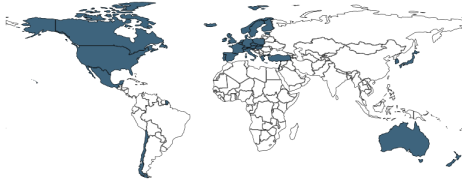
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



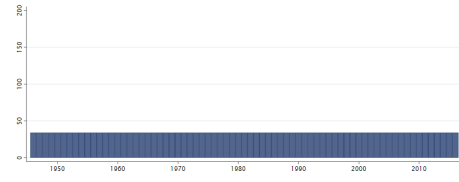
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2414 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 71

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2414 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 71

4.3 The Association of Religion Data Archives

<http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp>

(Maoz & Henderson, 2013)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-27)

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

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

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

4.3.1 arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



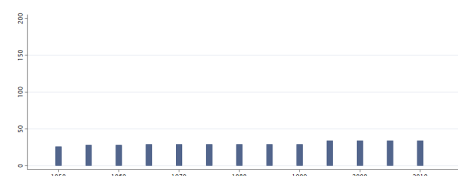
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.2 arda_bagenpct Baha'i: Total (% Adherents)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



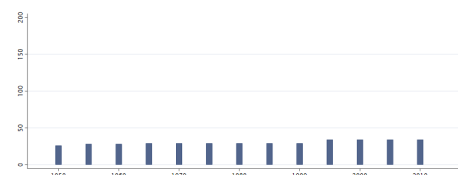
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.3 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



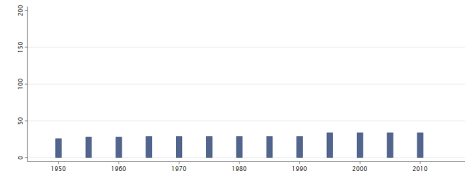
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.4 arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



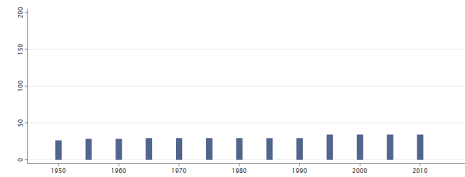
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.5 arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



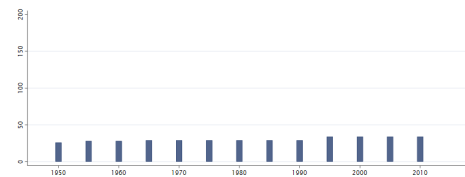
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.6 arda_buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



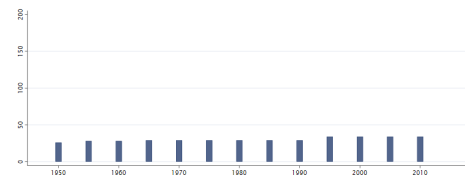
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.7 arda_changpct Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



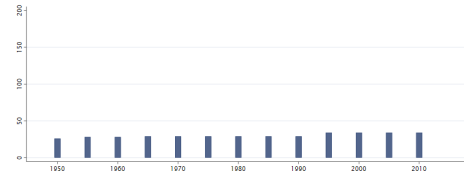
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.8 arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



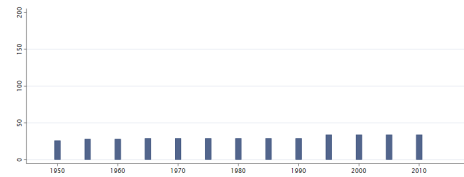
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.9 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



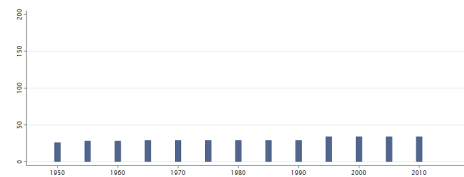
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.10 arda_chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



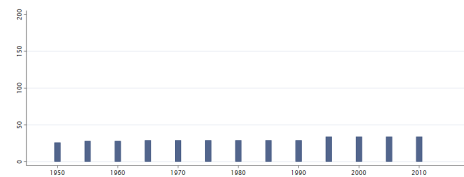
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.11 arda_chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



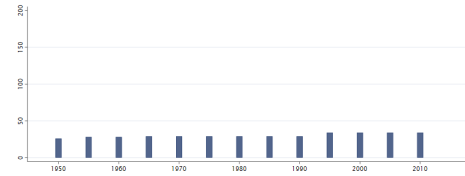
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.12 arda_chprtpct Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



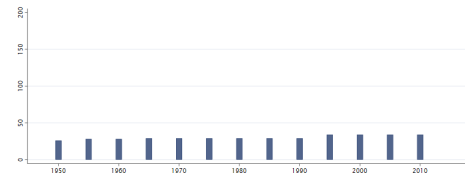
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.13 arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



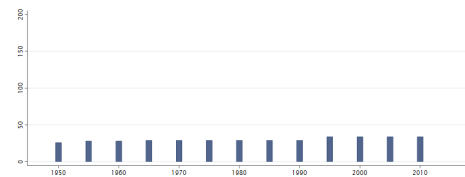
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.14 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



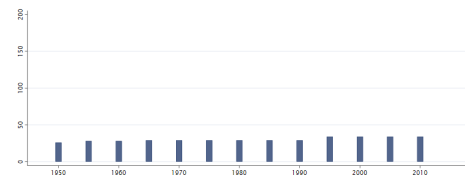
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.15 arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



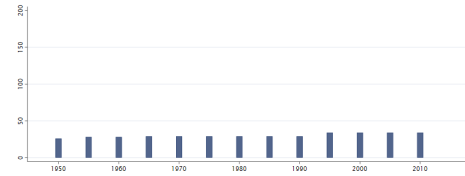
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.16 arda_isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



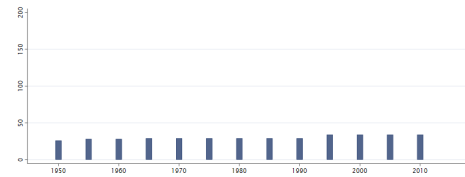
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.17 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



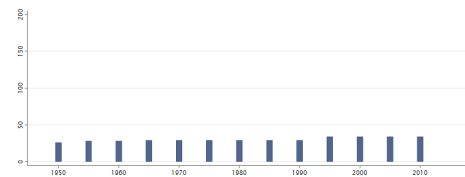
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.18 arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



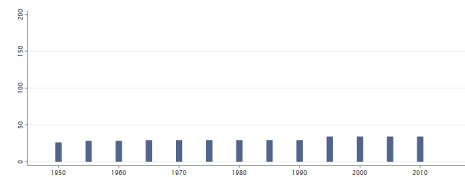
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.19 arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



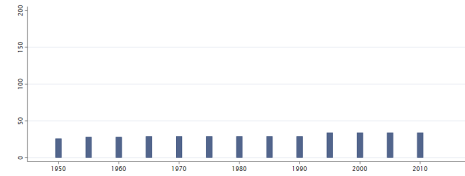
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.20 arda_isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



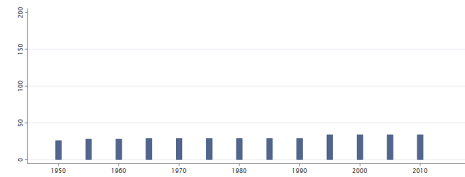
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.21 arda_issshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



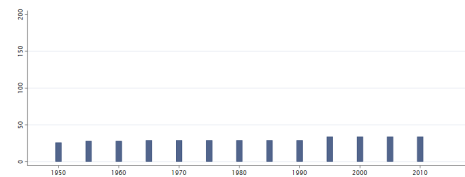
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.22 arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



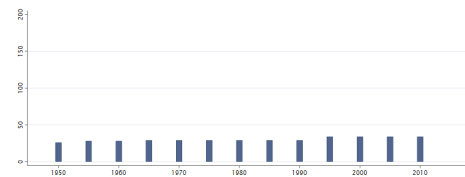
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.23 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



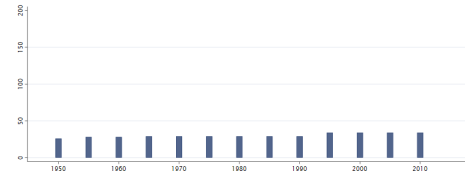
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.24 arda_jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



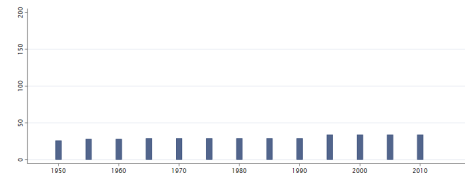
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.25 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



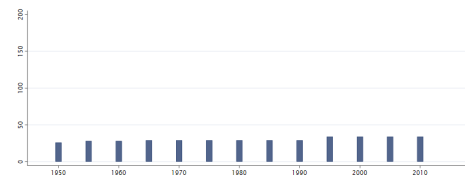
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.26 arda_jdorpct Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



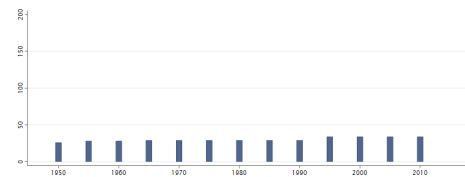
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.27 arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



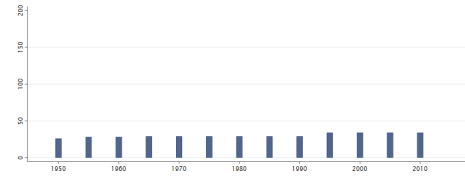
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.28 arda_jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



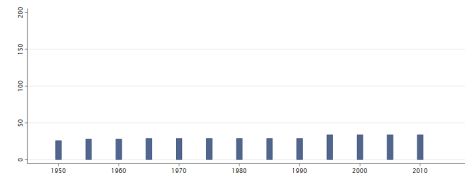
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.29 arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



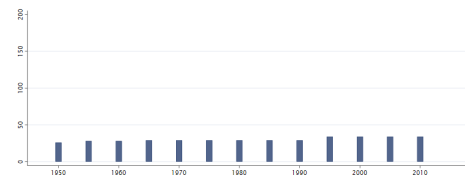
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.30 arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.31 arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



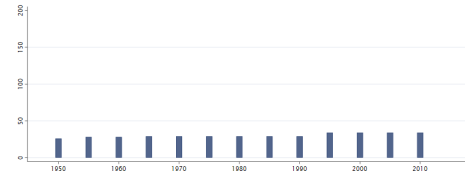
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.32 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



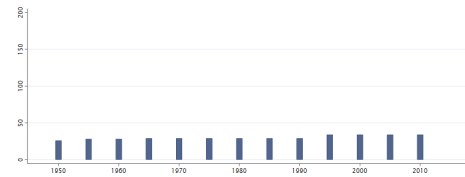
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.33 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



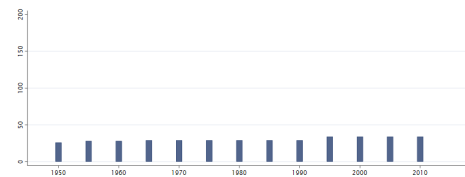
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.34 arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



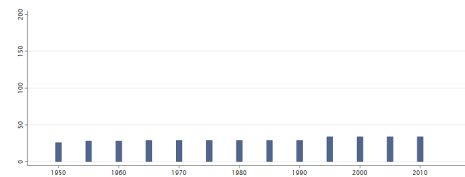
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.3.35 arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.4 Sherppa Ghent University

<http://www.sherppa.ugent.be/BCI/BCI.html>
(Standaert, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-28)

The Bayesian Corruption Index The Bayesian Corruption Index is a composite index of the perceived overall level of corruption: with corruption referred to as the "abuse of public power for private gain". Perceived corruption: Given the hidden nature of corruption, direct measures are hard

to come by, or inherently flawed (e.g. the number of corruption convictions). Instead, we amalgamate the opinion on the level of corruption from inhabitants of the country, companies operating there, NGOs, and officials working both in governmental and supra-governmental organizations. Composite: It combines the information of 20 different surveys and more than 80 different survey questions that cover the perceived level of corruption.

It is an alternative to the other well-known indicators of corruption perception: the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) published by the World Bank. Methodologically, it is most closely related to the latter as the methodology used in the construction of the BCI can be seen as an augmented version of the Worldwide Governance Indicators' methodology.

The augmentation allows an increase of the coverage of the BCI: a 60% to 100% increase relative to the WGI and CPI, respectively. In addition, in contrast to the WGI or CPI, the underlying source data are entered without any ex-ante imputations, averaging or other manipulations. This results in an index that truly represents the underlying data, unbiased by any modeling choices of the composer.

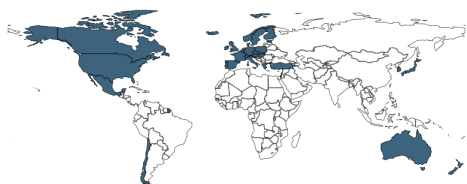
4.4.1 bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

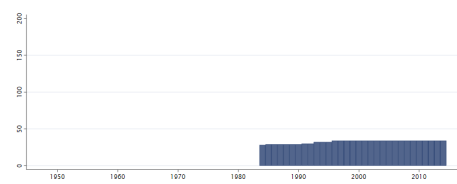
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100). By way of illustration, the figure below shows the histogram of the BCI in 2014. The country with the lowest level of corruption is New Zealand (15.4), while corruption is most problematic in Somalia (70.9).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).



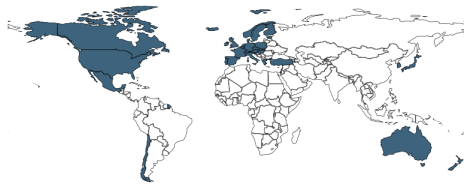
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



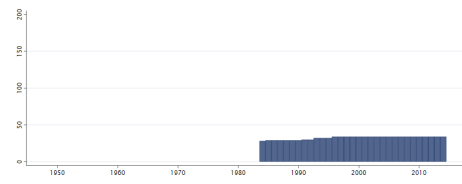
Min. Year: 1984 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1004 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 30

4.4.2 bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1004 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 30

4.5 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6

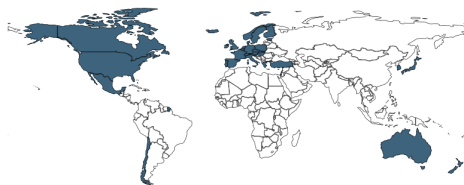
(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-31)

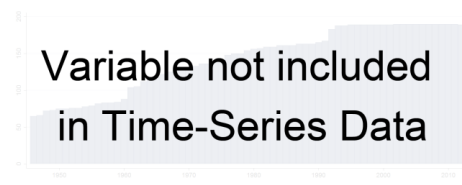
Red List of Threatened Species (version 2017.1) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity 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.

4.5.1 bi_a_total Animals Total

Threatened Animals. Total number of animal species by country.



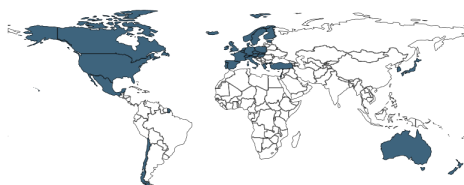
Min. Year:2016 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



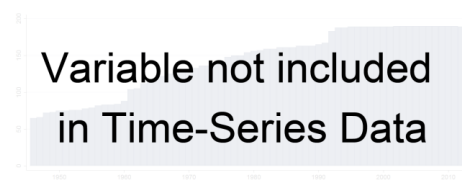
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.5.2 bi_p_total Plants Total

Threatened Plants. Total number of plant species by country.



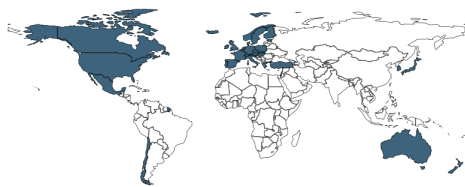
Min. Year:2016 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



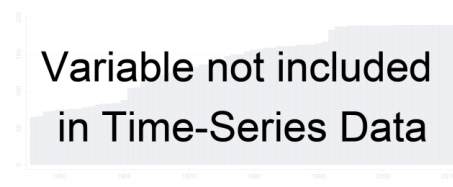
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.5.3 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Animal and Plants. Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable categories only in total from all major group of organisms by country.



Min. Year: 2016 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6 Bonn International Center for Conversion

<http://gmi.bicc.de/>

(Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-12)

Global Militarization Index With its Global Militarization Index (GMI), BICC is able to objectively depict worldwide militarization for the first time. The GMI compares, for example, a country's military expenditure with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its health expenditure.

It contrasts the total number of military and paramilitary forces in a country with the number of physicians. Finally, it studies the number of heavy weapons available to a country's armed forces. These and other indicators are used to determine a country's ranking, which in turn makes it possible to measure the respective level of militarization in comparison to other countries. The GMI includes historical as well as current data, starting in the 1990s up to 2015, the most recent year for which data has been available.

4.6.1 bicc_gmi Global Militarization Index

The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables `bicc_milexp`, `bicc_milper`, and `bicc_hw`).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula $x = (y - \min) / (\max - \min)$, with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:

Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5

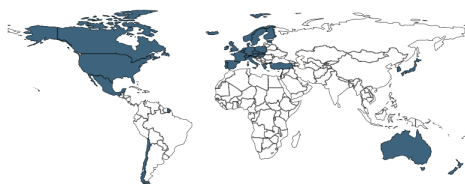
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4

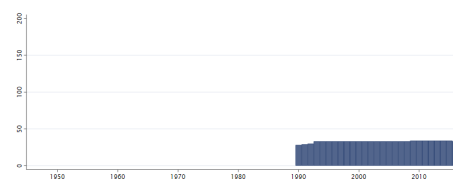
Military reserves in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4



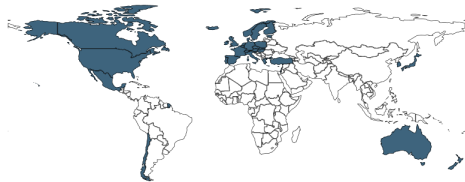
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



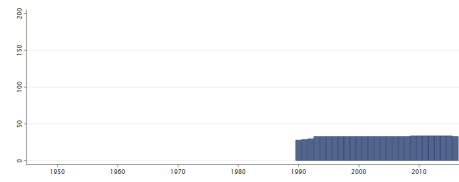
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 886 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.6.2 bicc_hw Heavy Weapons Index

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size). Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



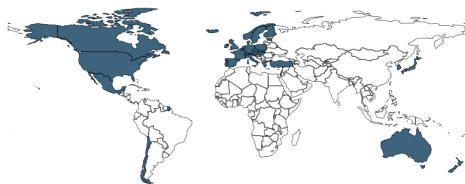
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 886 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.6.3 bicc_milexp Military Expenditure Index

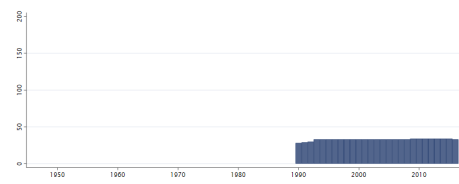
Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 886 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

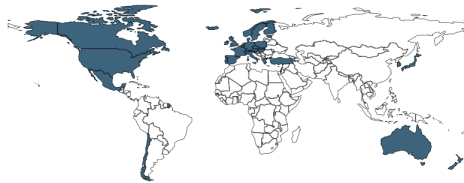
4.6.4 bicc_milper Military Personnel Index

the level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces. The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

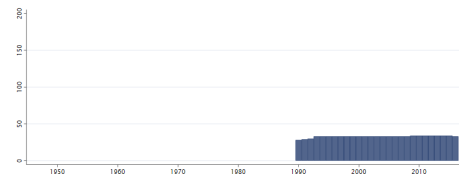
For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the

relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 886 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.7 Bar-Ilan University

<http://www.religionandstate.org>
(Fox, 2011) (Fox, 2015) (Fox, n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-31)

Religion and State Project The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. Specifically, it examines government religion policy. The project's goals are threefold:

- To provide an accurate description of government religion policies worldwide.
- To create a tool which will lead to greater understanding of the factors which influence government religion policy.
- To provide the means to examine how government religion policy influences other political, social, and economic factors as well as how those factors influence government religion policy.

Round 2 of the RAS dataset, which is currently the official version available for download, measures the extent of government involvement in religion (GIR) or the lack thereof for 175 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2008. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more as well as a sampling of smaller states. The data includes the following information:

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

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

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

Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This in-

cludes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions on conversion and proselytizing, and other restrictions.

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

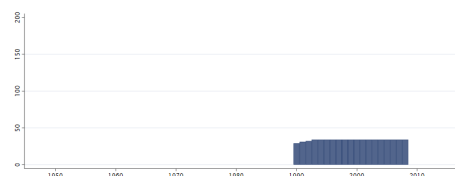
4.7.1 biu_girel Government Involvement in Religions

Official GIR (stands for government involvement in religions) measures the formal relationship between religion and the state. The variable is coded on the following scale:

0. Specific Hostility: Hostility and overt persecution of religion where state ideology specifically singles out religion in general or religion is in some other way uniquely singled out for persecution. (i.e. the ex USSR)
1. State Controlled Religion, Negative Attitude: The state controls all religious institutions and discourages religious expression outside of those institutions. This is part of the state's policy of maintaining social control or keeping religion in check rather than due to ideological support for religion.
2. Nonspecific Hostility: While the state is hostile to religion, this hostility is at about the same level as state hostility to other types of non-state organizations. Religion is not singled out.
3. Separationist: Official separation of Church and state and the state is slightly hostile toward religion. This includes efforts to remove expression of religion by private citizens from the public sphere.
4. Accommodation: Official separation of church and state and the state has a benevolent or neutral attitude toward religion in general.
5. Supportive: The state supports all religions more or less equally.
6. Cooperation: The state falls short of endorsing a particular religion but certain religions benefit from state support more than others. (Such support can be monetary or legal)
7. Multi-Tiered Preferences 2: two or more religions are clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred religions but more than some other religions.
8. Multi-Tiered Preferences 1: one religion is clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred religion but more than some other religions.
9. Preferred Religion: While the state does not officially endorse a religion, one religion serves unofficially as the state's religion receiving unique recognition or benefits. Minority religions all receive similar treatment to each other.
10. Historical or Cultural State Religion: There is an official religion but it is mostly due to historical or cultural inertia.
11. Active State Religion: State actively supports religion but the religion is not mandatory and the state does not dominate the official religion's institutions.
12. State Controlled Religion, Positive Attitude: The state both supports a religion and substantially controls its institutions but has a positive attitude toward this religion.
13. Religious State 2: Religion mandatory for members of official religion.
14. Religious State 1: Religion mandatory for all.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34 n: 636 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 19

4.7.2 biu_offrel Official Religion

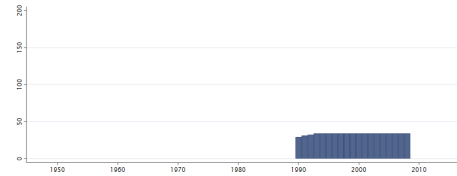
Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a

specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

0. The State has no official religion
1. The state has multiple established religions
2. The state has one established religion

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34 n: 636 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 19

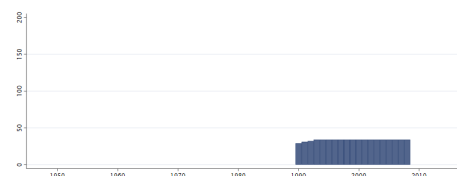
4.7.3 biu_offres Official Restrictions of Religions

Official Restrictions measures the extent to which, in practice, a state is willing to restrict some or all religions. This variable is necessary because support for a religion or some religions does not mean a state does not restrict or ban others. For example, while Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UK all have official religions, the legal status of minority religions in these states is not at all the same. The word "other" is in parentheses because in some cases this refers to all religions while in others it refers to minority religions. The variable is coded on the following scale:

0. No (other) religions are illegal and there are no significant restrictions on minority religions.
1. No religions are illegal and no limitations are placed on them but some religions have benefits not given to others due to some form of official recognition or status not given to all religions.
2. No religions are illegal but some or all (other) religions have practical limitations placed upon them.
3. No religions are illegal but some or all (other) religions have legal limitations placed upon them.
4. Some (other) religions or atheism are illegal.
5. All (other) religions are illegal

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34 n: 636 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 19

4.8 Barro & Lee

<http://www.barrolee.com/>
(Barro & Lee, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 15 and over age 25 by sex at seven levels of schooling - no formal education, incomplete primary, complete primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, incomplete tertiary, and complete tertiary. Average years of schooling at all levels - primary, secondary, and tertiary - are also measured for each country and for regions in the world. Aside from updating and expanding our previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), we improve the accuracy of estimation in the current

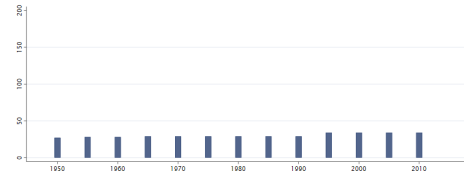
version by using more information and better methodology. To reduce measurement error, the new estimates are constructed using recently available census/survey observations from consistent census data, disaggregated by age group, and new estimates of mortality rate and completion rate by age and by education.

4.8.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



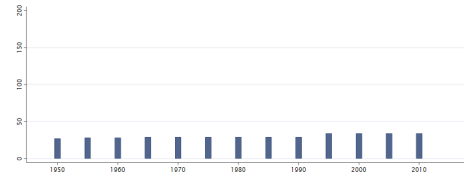
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.2 bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



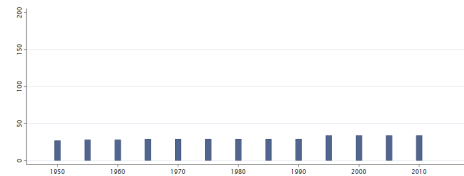
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



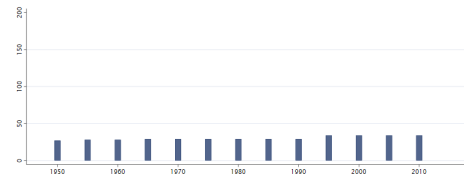
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.4 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



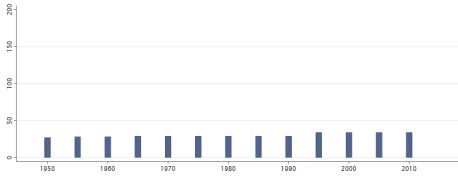
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.5 **bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)**

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



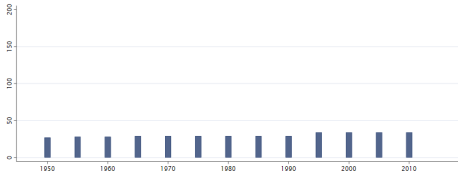
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



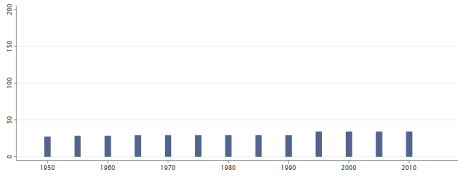
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.7 **bl_asy15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)**

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



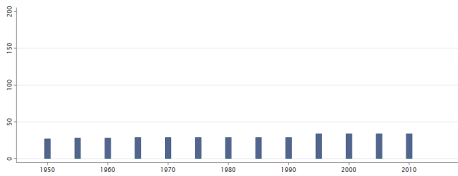
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.8 **bl_asy15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+)**

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



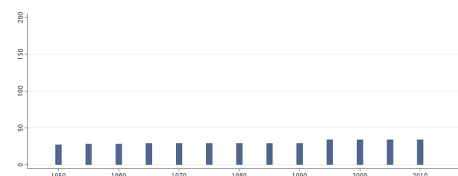
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.9 **bl_asy15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)**

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



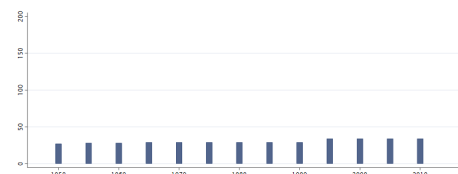
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.10 bl_asy25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



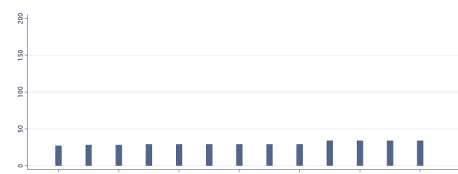
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.11 bl_asy25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



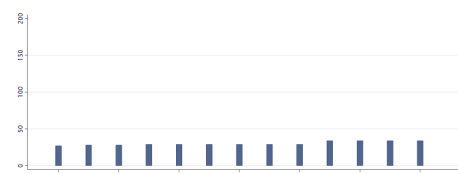
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



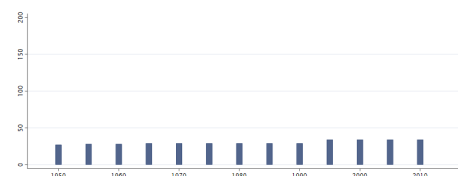
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.13 bl_asy15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



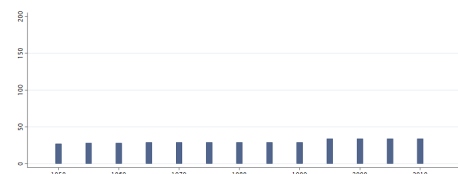
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.14 bl_asy15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



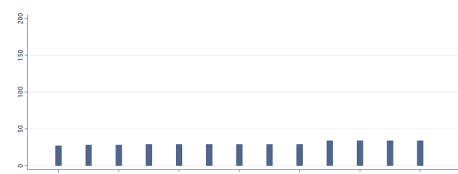
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.15 bl_asy15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



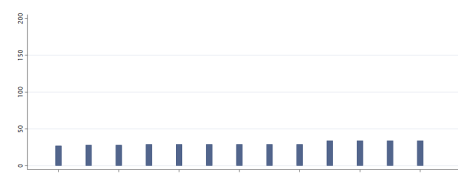
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.16 bl_asy25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



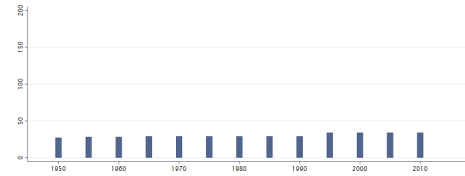
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.17 bl_asy25m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

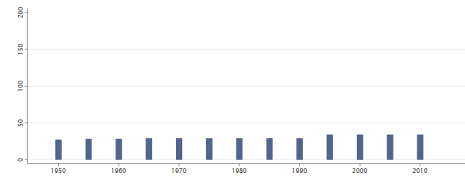


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.18 bl_asy25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)
Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

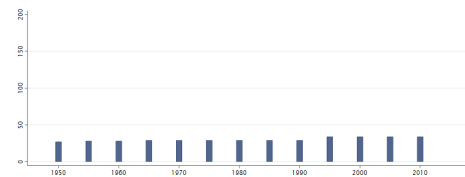


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

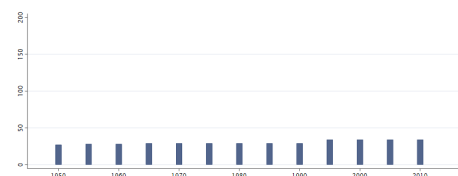


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



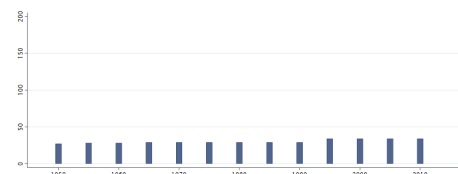
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



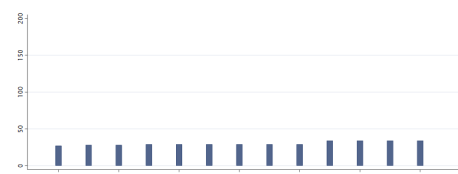
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



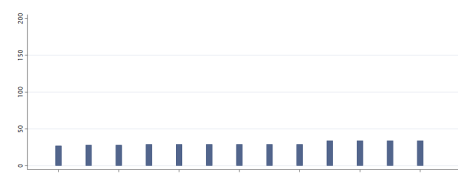
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



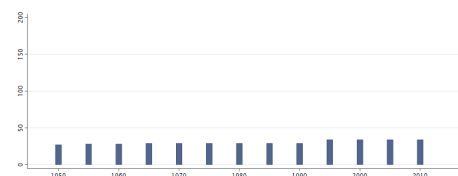
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



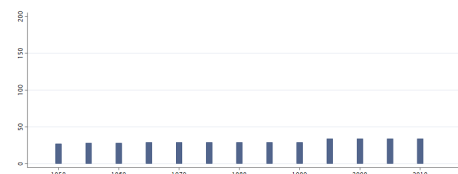
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



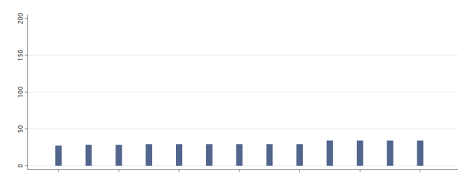
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



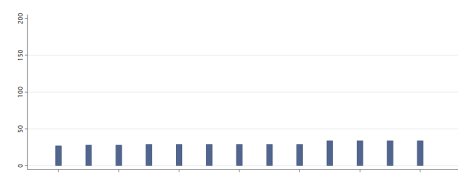
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



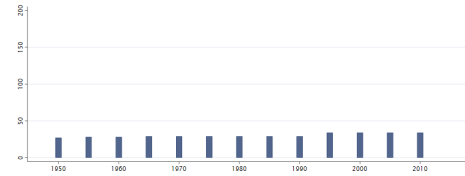
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



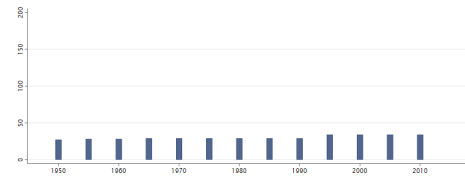
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



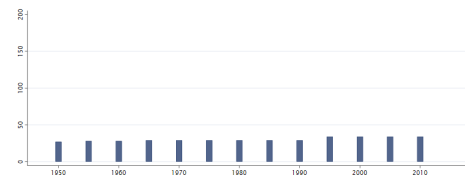
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.31 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



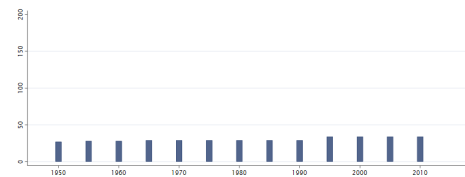
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.32 bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



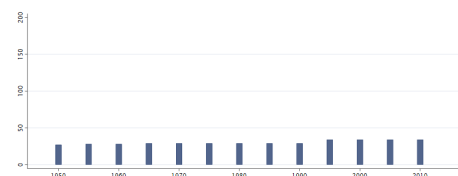
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



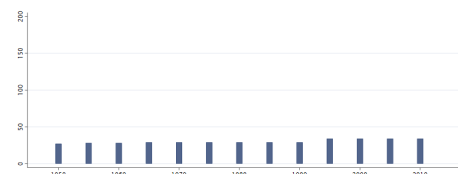
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.34 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



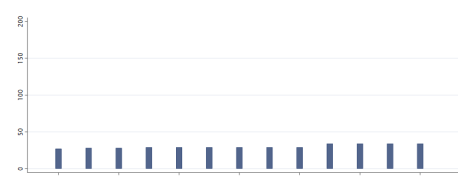
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.35 bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



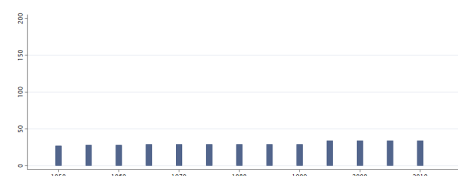
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



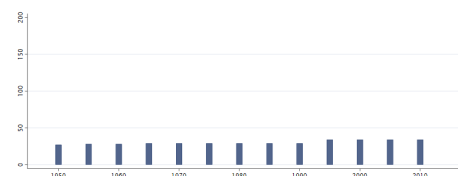
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



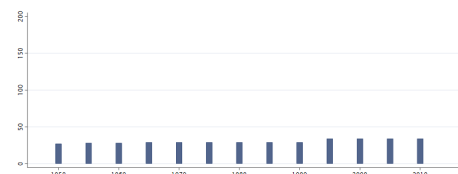
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



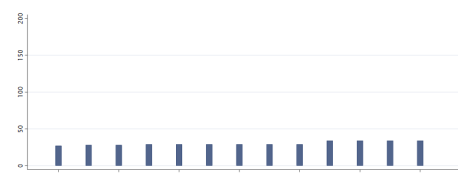
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



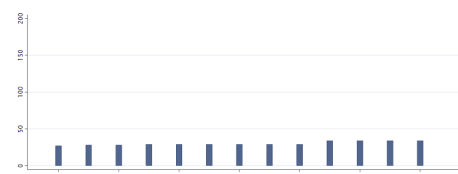
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



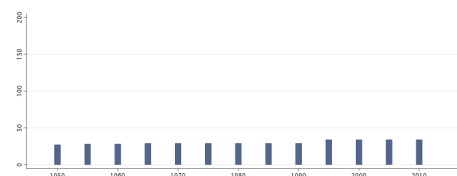
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

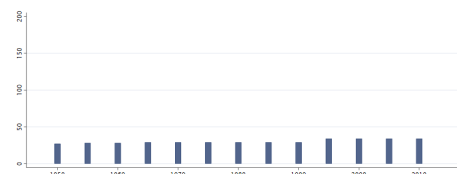


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

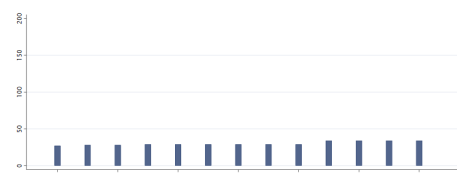


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.43 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)
Primary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

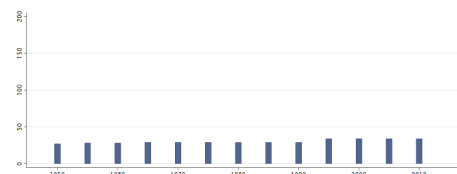


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.44 bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+)
Primary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

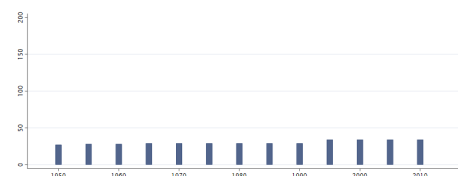


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.45 bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)
Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



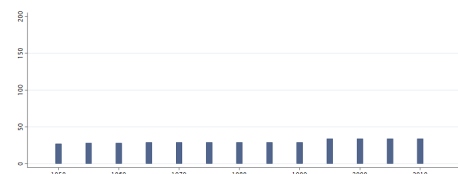
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.46 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



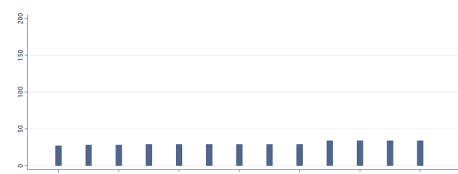
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.47 bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



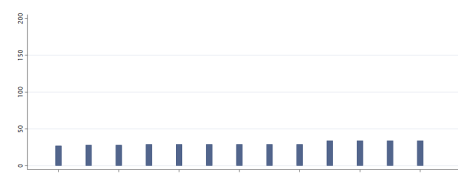
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



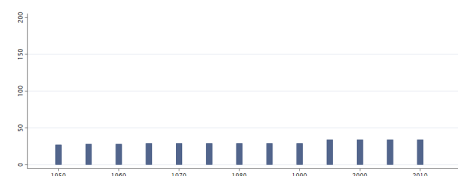
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



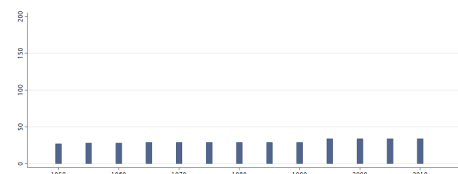
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



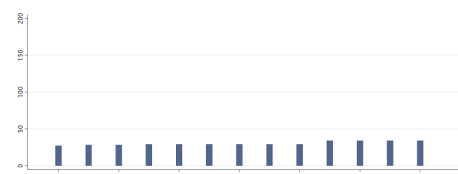
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



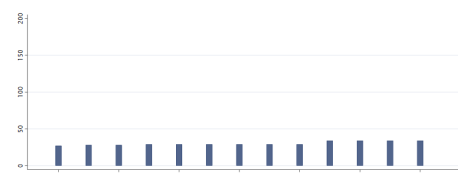
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



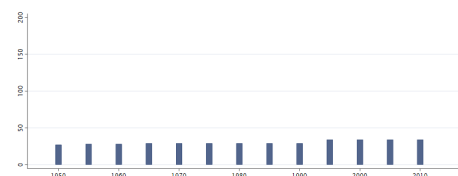
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

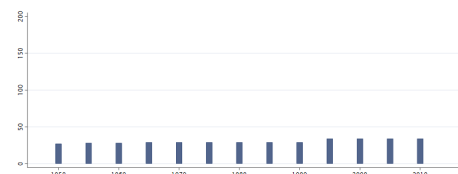


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

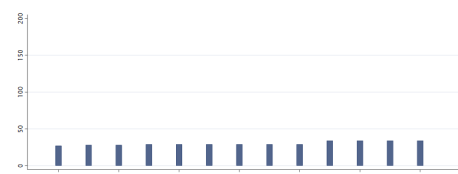


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.55 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)
Secondary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

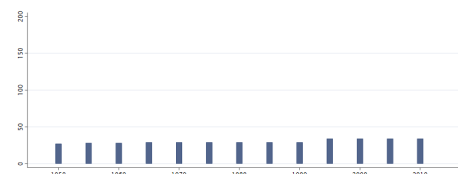


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.56 bl_lsc_15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+)
Secondary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

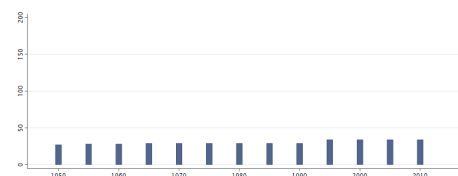


Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.57 bl_lsc_15mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)
Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



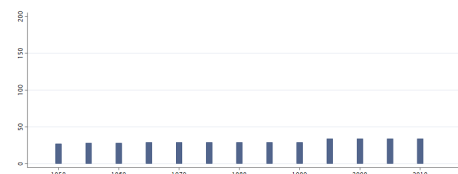
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.58 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



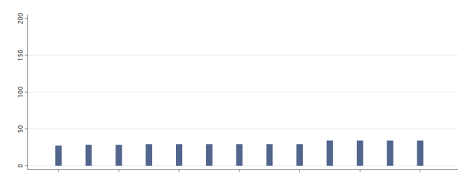
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.8.59 bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



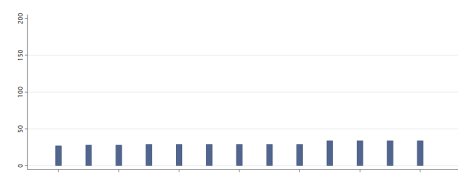
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



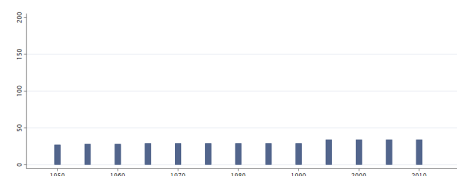
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



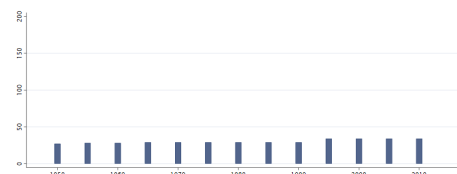
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



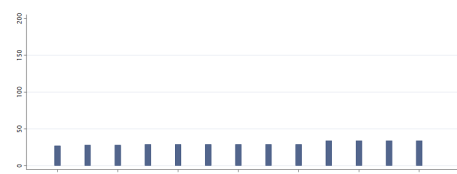
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



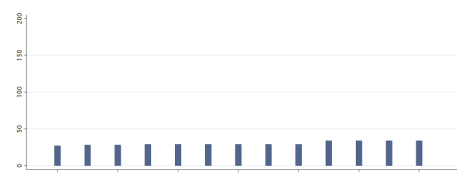
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



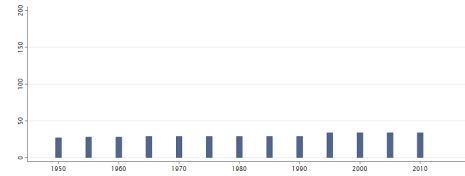
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

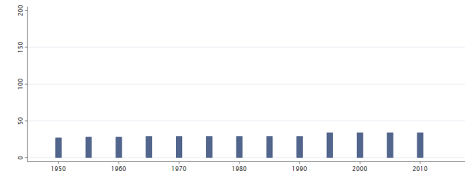


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468>
(Boix & Rosato, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-01)

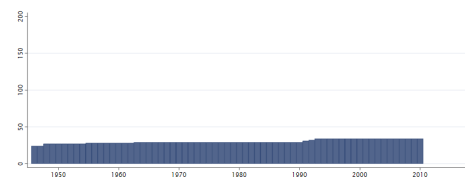
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free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

4.9.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



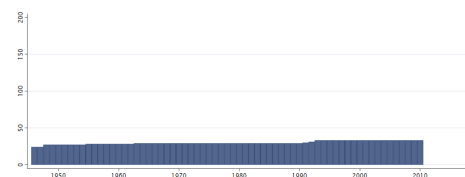
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.9.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



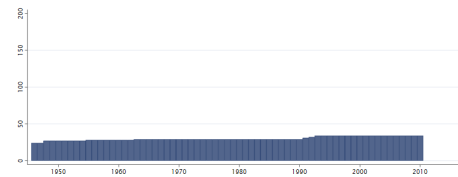
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 1928 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 58

4.9.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



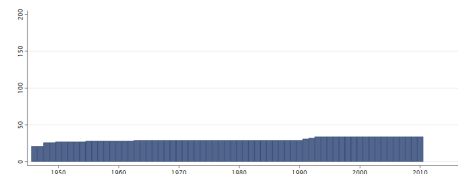
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.9.4 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



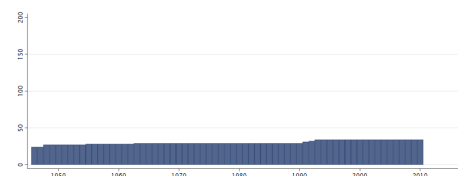
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1940 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.9.5 bmr_demtran Democratic transition

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.10 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

<http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm>

(Bernhard et al., 2001)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-02)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns Binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

4.10.1 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.

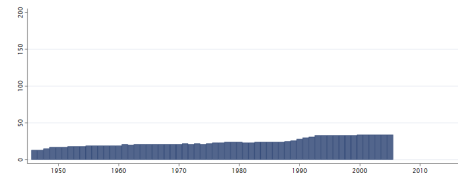
Competitiveness: Countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections, are included. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited 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: 1436 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 42

4.11 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

<http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm>
(Coppedge et al., 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-04)

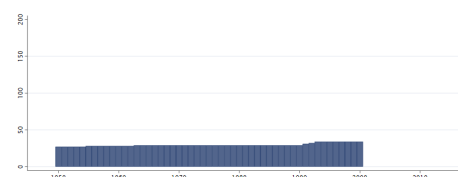
Conntestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000 These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset 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.

4.11.1 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

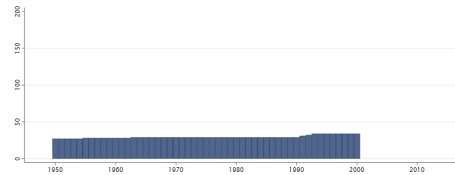


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.11.2 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: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.12 The Comparative Constitutions Project

<http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/>

(Elkins et al., 2014)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-30)

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.

4.12.1 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

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

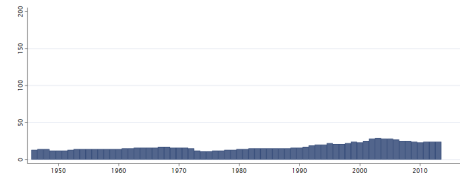
4.12.2 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

4.12.3 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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

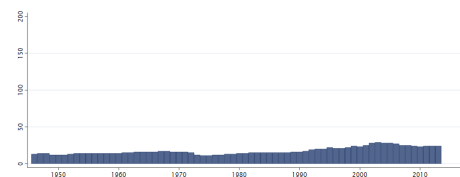
4.12.4 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

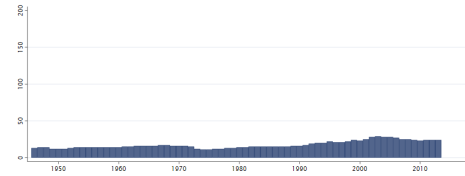
4.12.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

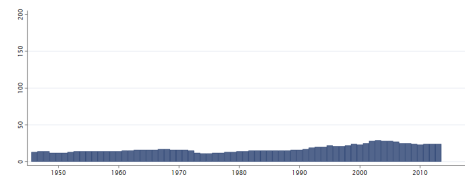
4.12.6 ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

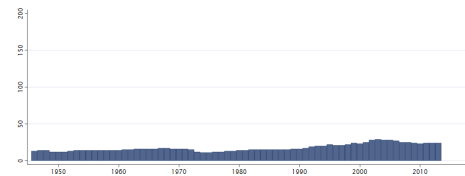
4.12.7 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

4.12.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

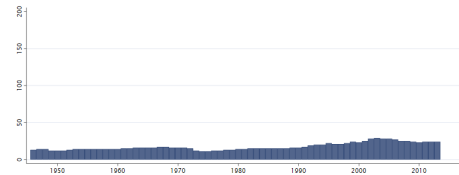
4.12.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

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

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

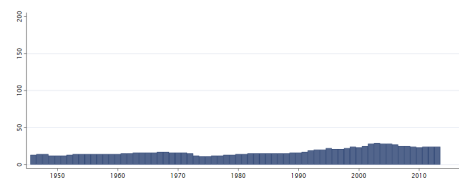
4.12.10 ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

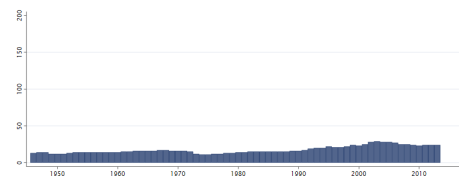
4.12.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

4.12.12 ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution

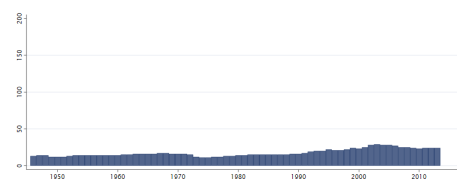
Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

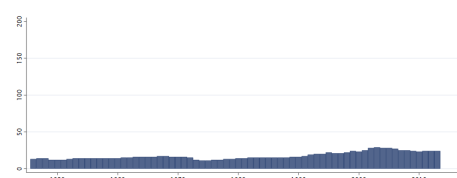
4.12.13 ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

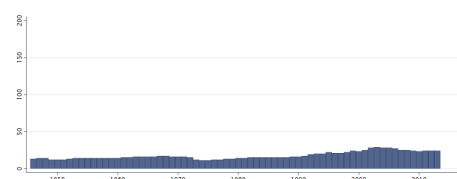
4.12.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

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)
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

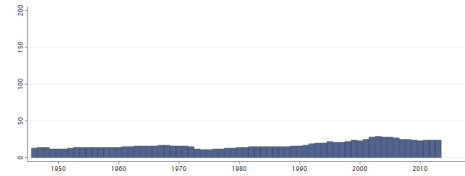
4.12.15 ccp_socialism Reference in Constitution to Socialism

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

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

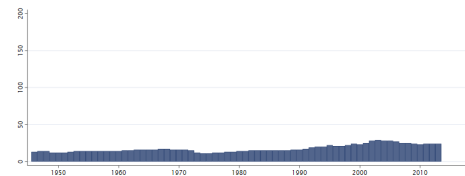
4.12.16 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

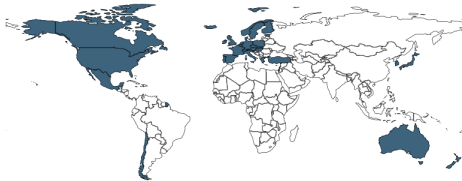
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



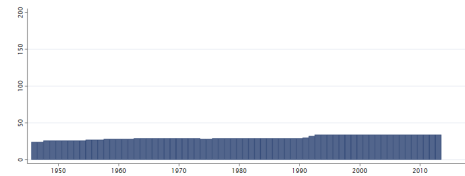
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1185 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

4.12.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.



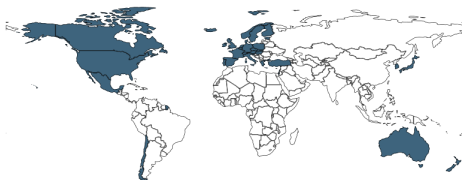
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



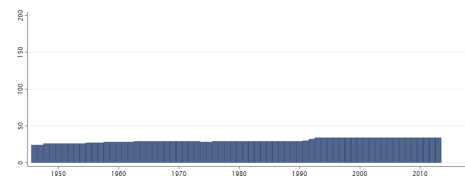
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 2037 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.12.18 ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 2037 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

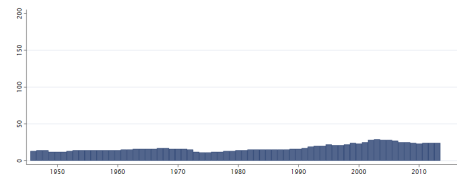
4.12.19 ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

- 2. No
- 96. Other

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 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 36

4.13 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited>

(Cheibub et al., 2010)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-19)

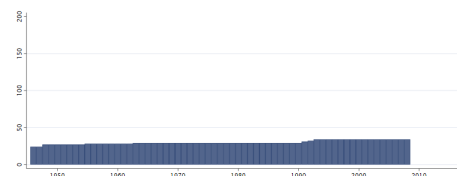
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

4.13.1 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: 1880 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

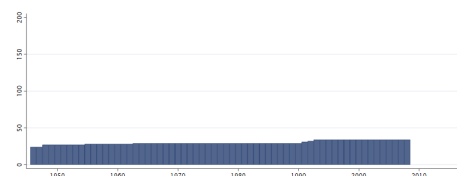
4.13.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

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: 1880 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.14 Cingranelli & Richards

<http://www.humanrightsdata.com/>
(Cingranelli et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

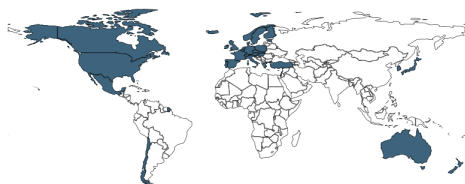
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset (version 2014.04.14) contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars 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.

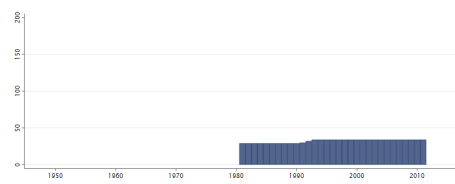
4.14.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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

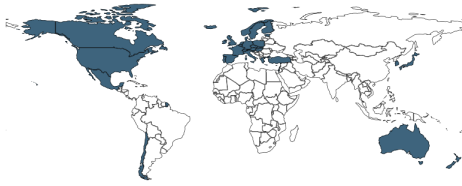


Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

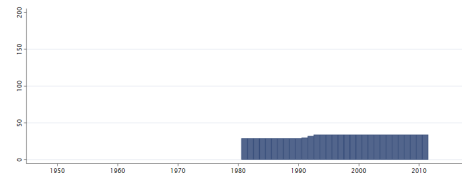
4.14.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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

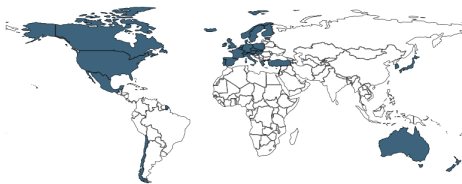


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

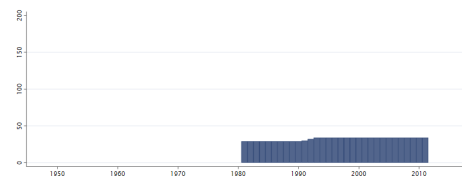
4.14.3 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

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

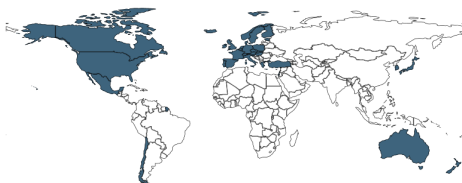


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

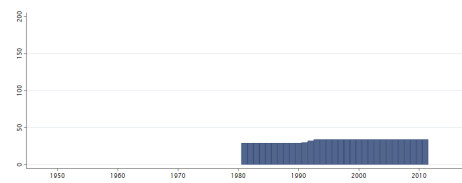
4.14.4 ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination

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



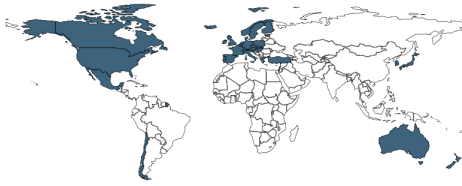
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



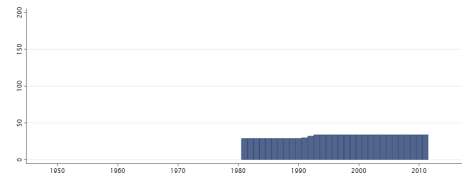
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.14.5 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 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

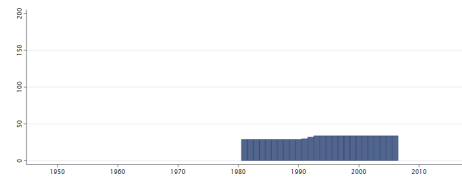
4.14.6 ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

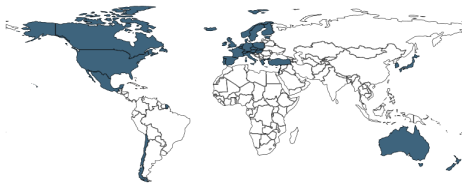


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

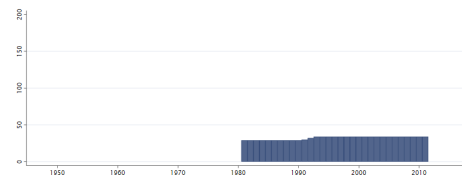
4.14.7 ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

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

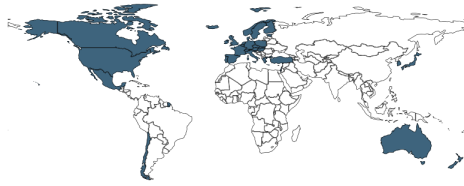


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

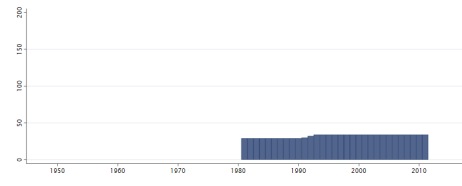
4.14.8 ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary

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

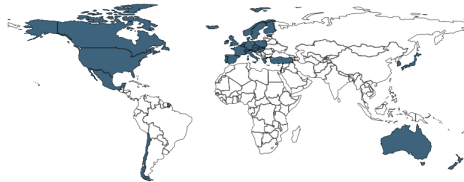


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

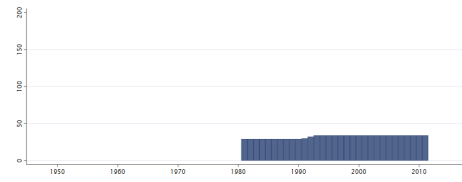
4.14.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

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 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.14.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

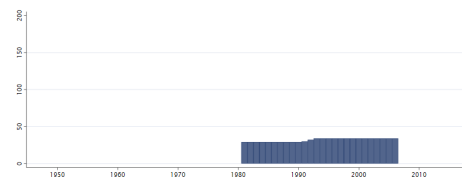
This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country.

- 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

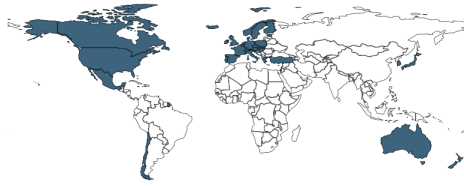
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



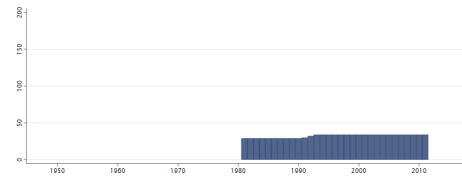
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.14.11 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

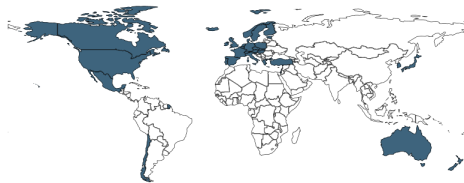


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

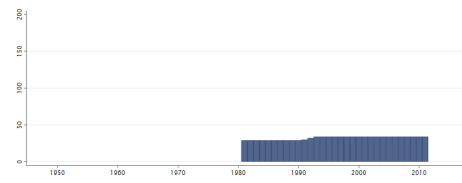
4.14.12 ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment

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

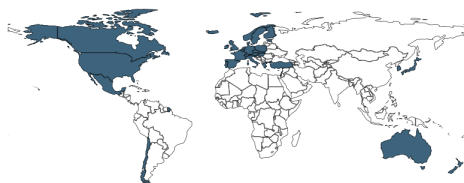


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

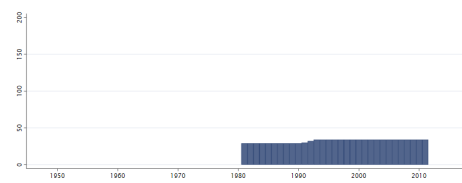
4.14.13 ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)

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 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

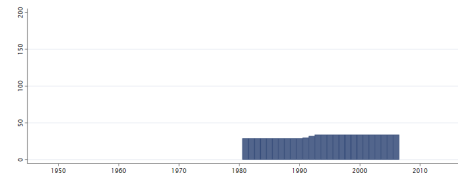
4.14.14 ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

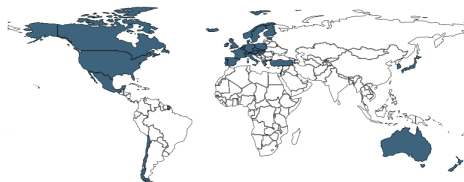


Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

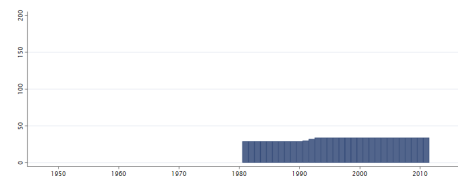
4.14.15 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

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

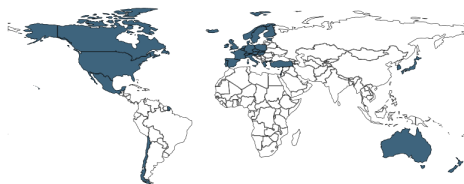


Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

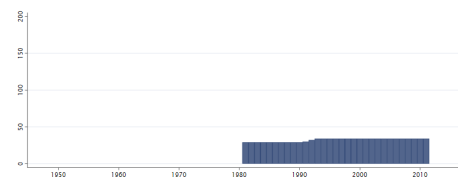
4.14.16 ciri_tort Torture

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

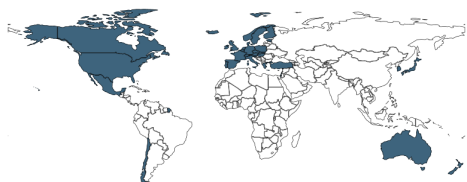


Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

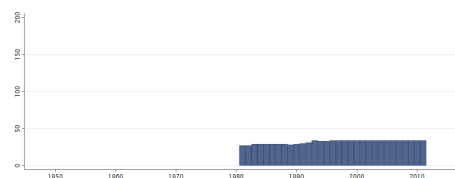
4.14.17 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

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

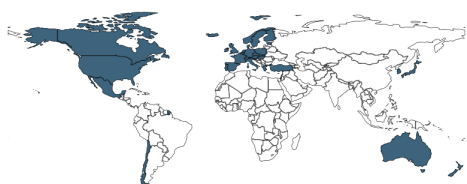


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 990 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

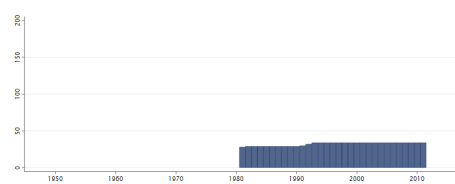
4.14.18 ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights

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

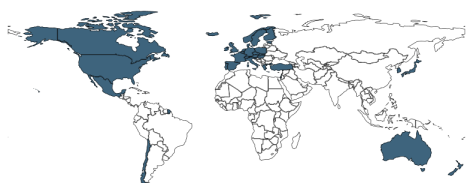


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 997 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

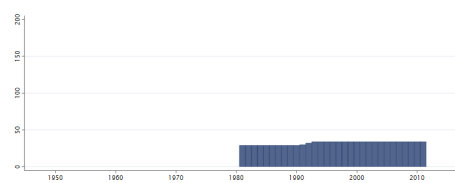
4.14.19 ciri_worker Workers Rights

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 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.14.20 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.

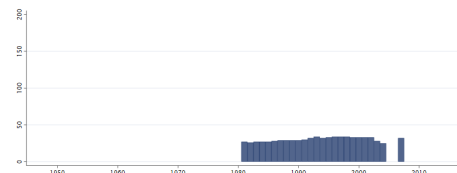
0 There were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law

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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



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

4.15 Center of Systemic Peace

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

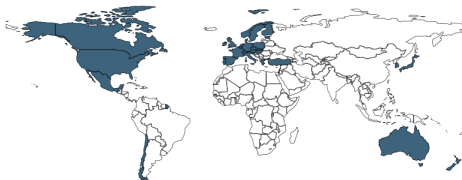
(Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

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

4.15.1 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).



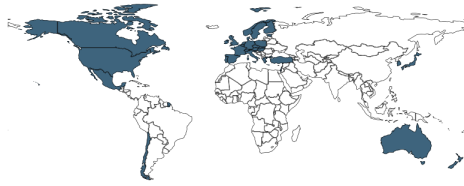
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



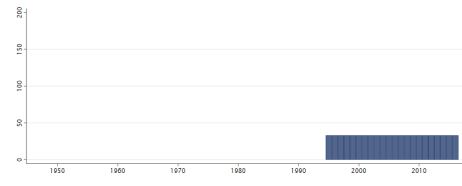
Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 726 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.15.2 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).



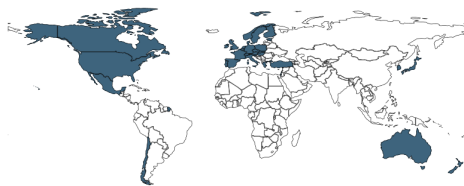
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 726 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.15.3 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 726 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

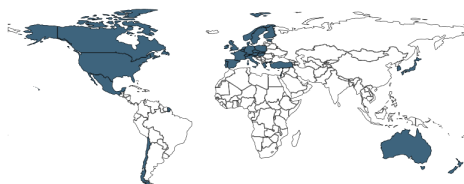
4.16 Center of Systemic Peace

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>
(Marshall, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

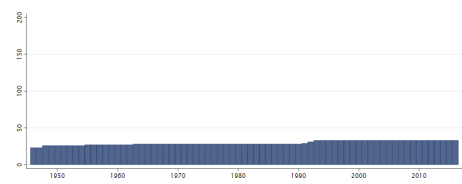
Major Episodes of Political Violence Dataset Annual Set lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores (independence, interstate, ethnic, and civil; violence and warfare) for all countries; Full Set (1946-2016) includes both country data and scores for neighboring countries and regional context for all independent countries (does not include independence wars).

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



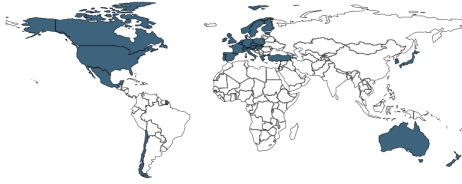
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



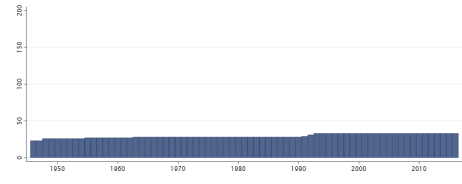
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



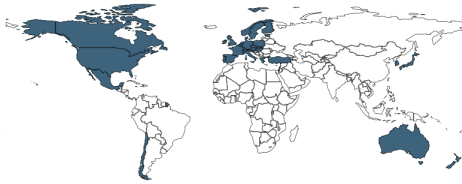
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



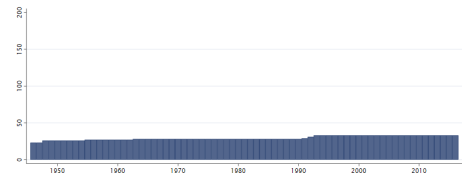
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



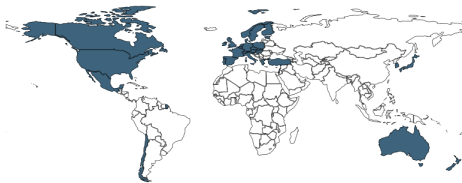
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



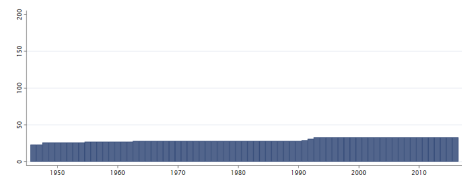
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



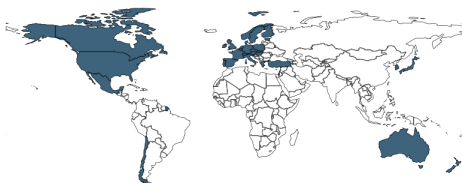
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



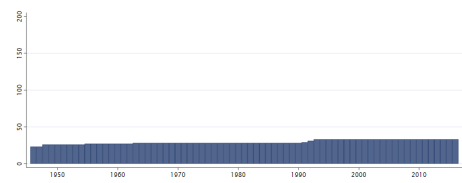
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



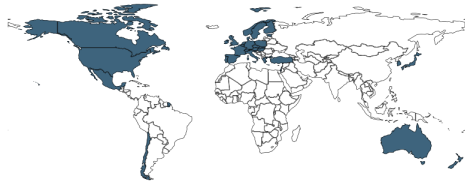
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



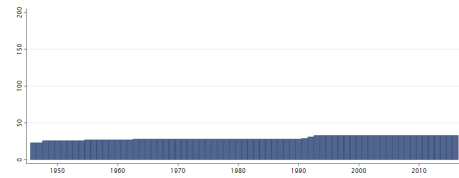
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.17 Williams Andrew (2014)

<https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/>
(Williams, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

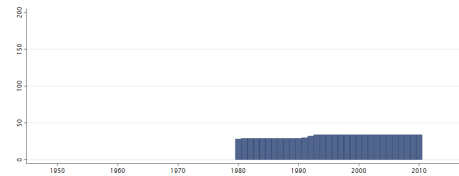
Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of what we call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

4.17.1 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



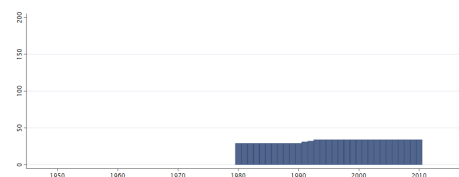
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 992 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.17.2 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

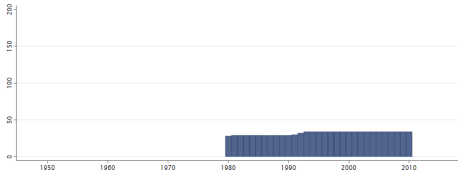


Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 994 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.17.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

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

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: 992 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.18 Inter-American Development Bank

http://www.iadb.org/en/research-and-data/publication-details,3169.html?pub_id=IDB-DB-121

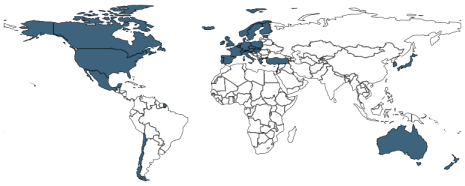
(Cesi Cruz & Scartascini, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-09)

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 (.).

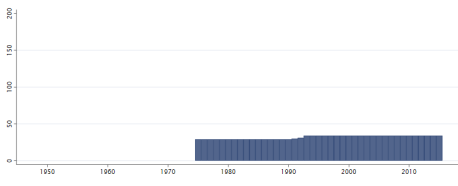
4.18.1 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

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.



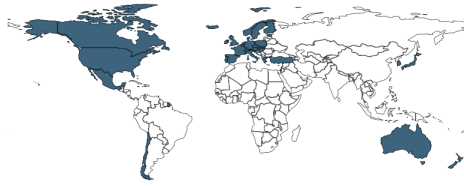
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



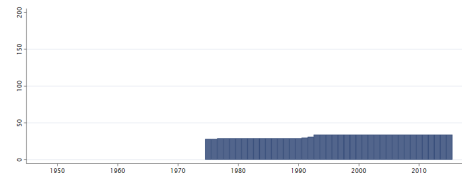
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1307 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.2 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".



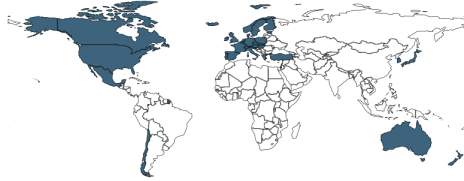
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



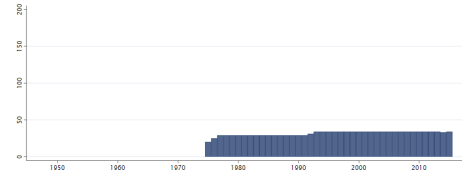
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1305 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.3 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.



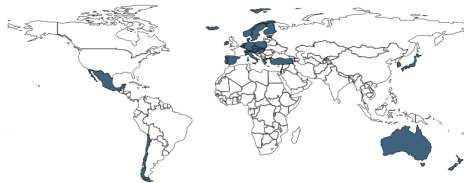
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



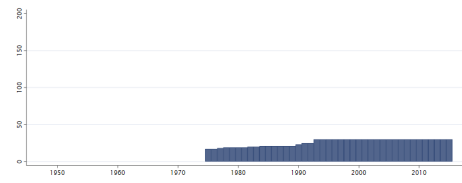
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1292 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.4 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.



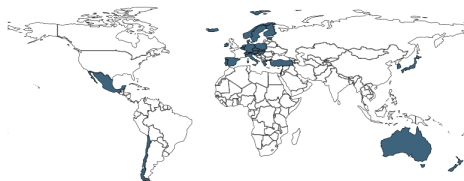
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



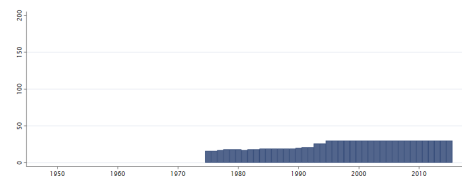
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 1057 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 35

4.18.5 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.



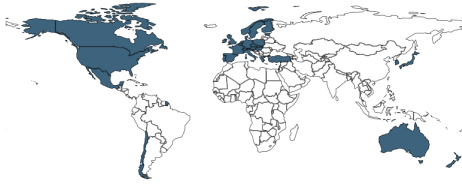
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



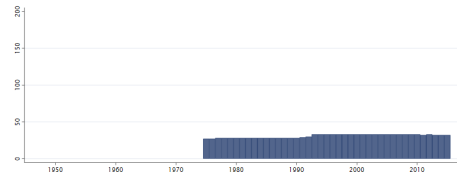
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 1014 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 34

4.18.6 dpi_dmno 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.



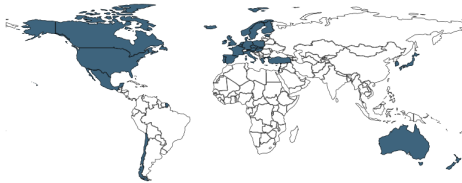
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



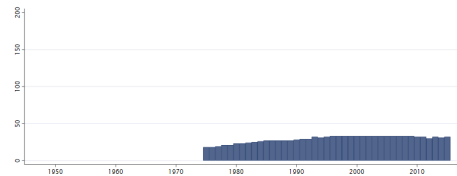
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1260 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.7 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: 2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33

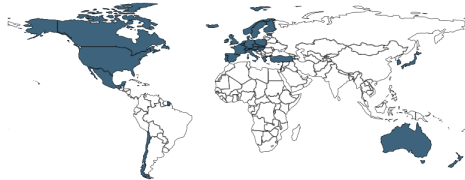


Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1185 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 36

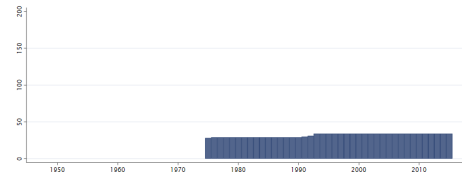
4.18.8 dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness

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 in 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:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



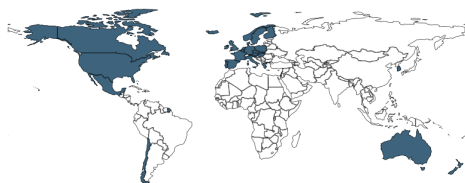
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1306 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.9 dpi_erc Chief Executive Party Orientation

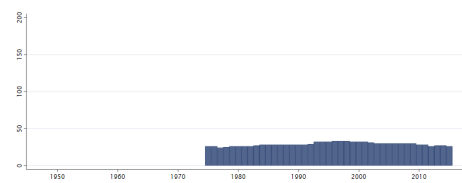
Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, 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 (.).



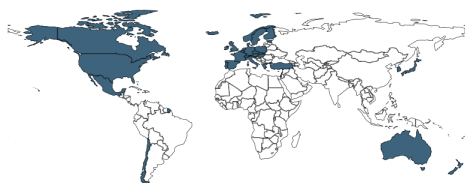
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30



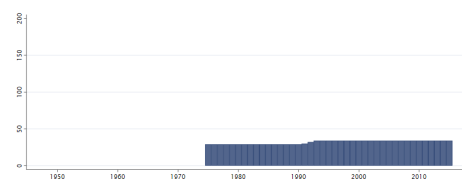
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1179 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.10 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

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



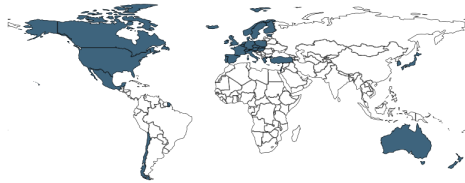
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



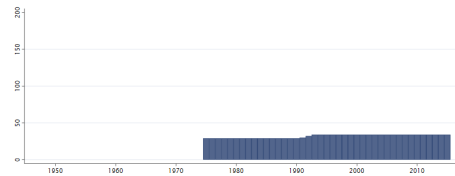
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.11 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.



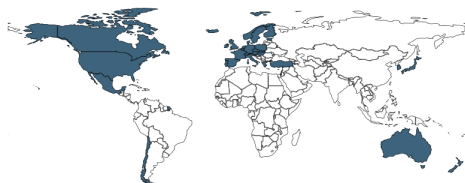
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



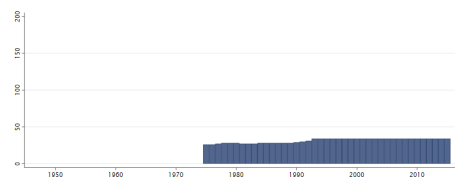
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.12 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.



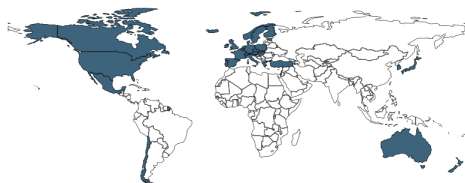
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



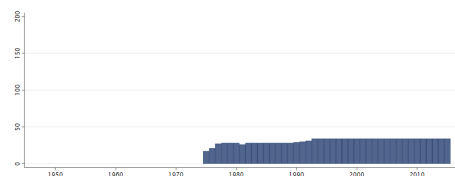
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1284 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.13 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.



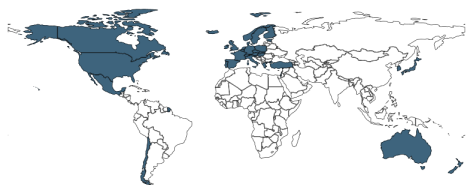
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



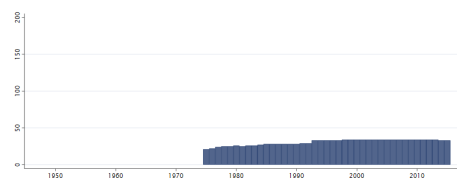
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1271 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.14 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



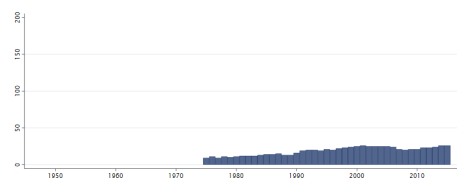
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1248 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.15 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

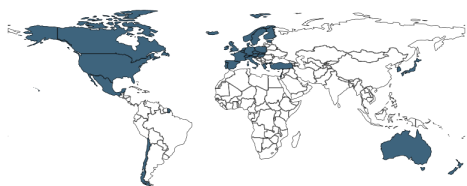
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



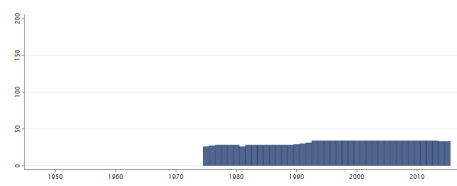
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 763 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 24

4.18.16 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



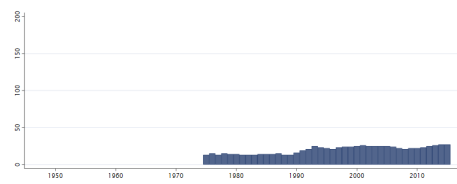
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1285 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.17 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

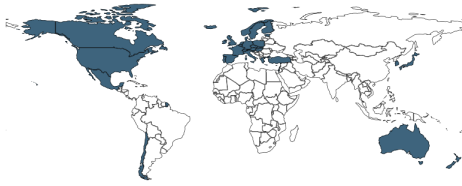
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



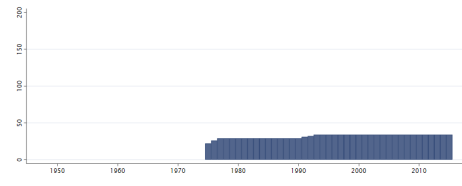
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 814 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.18.18 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.



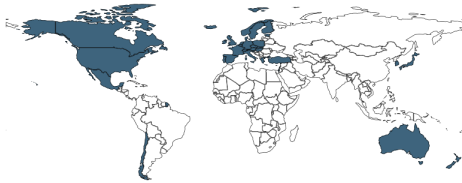
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



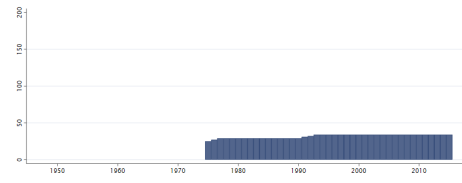
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1299 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.19 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.



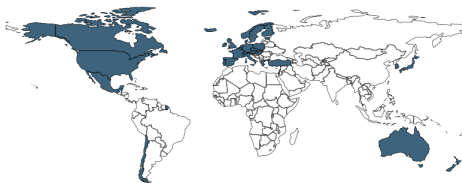
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



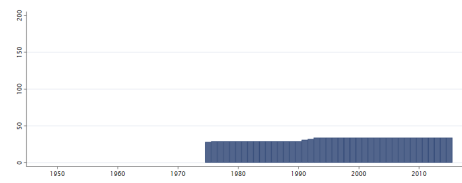
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1303 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.20 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



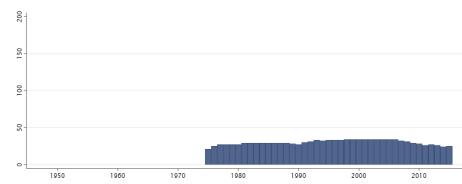
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.21 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

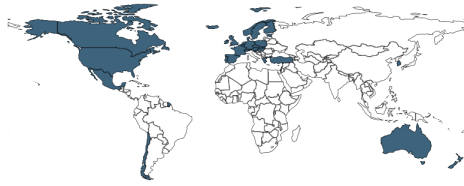
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



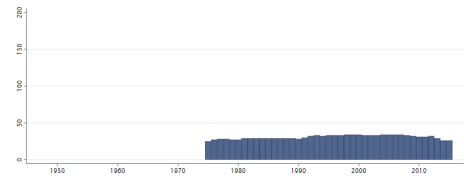
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1220 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.22 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



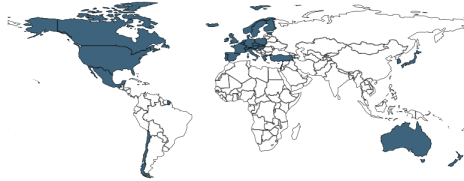
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



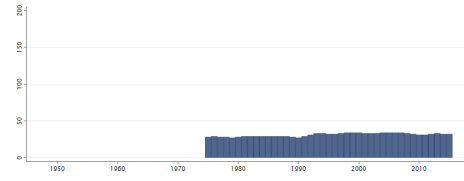
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1254 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.23 dpi_gpv3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.



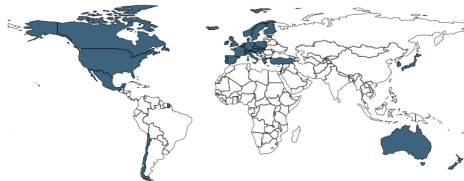
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



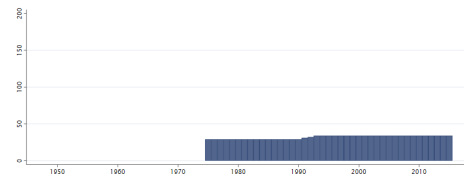
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1271 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.24 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

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



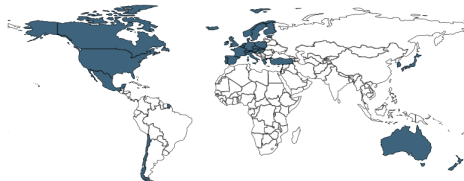
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



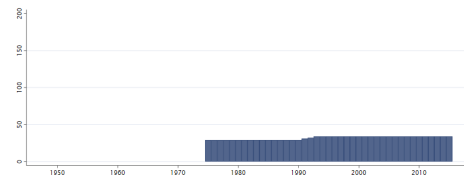
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1309 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 39

4.18.25 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

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



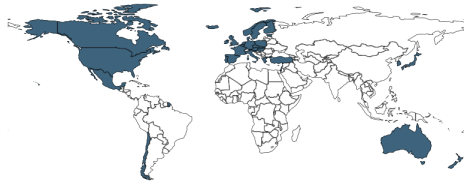
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



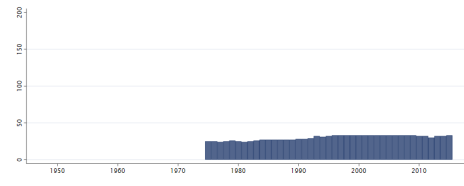
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1309 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 39

4.18.26 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.



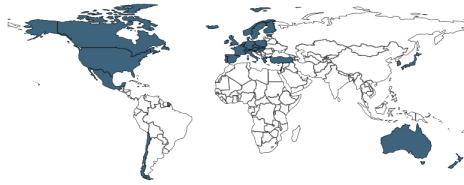
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



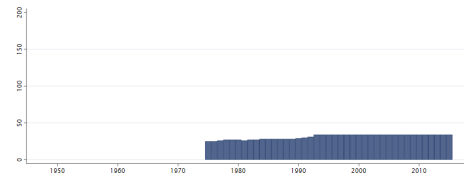
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1220 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.27 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.



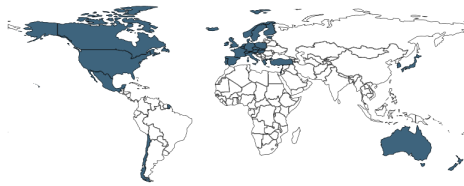
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



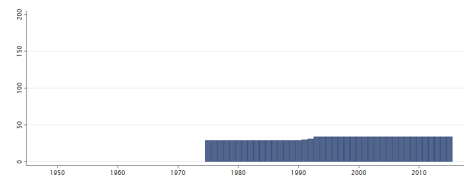
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1277 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.28 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



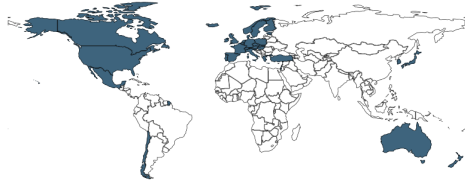
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1307 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.29 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

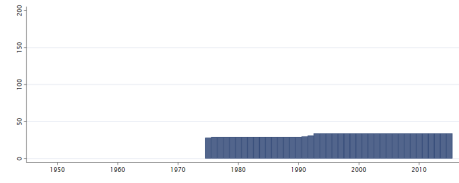
1. No legislature
2. Unelected legislature
3. Elected, 1 candidate
4. 1 party, multiple candidates
5. Multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats
6. Multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats
7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of "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.



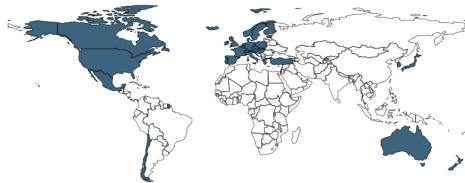
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



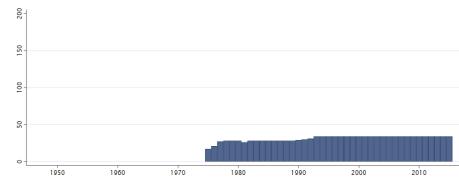
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1306 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.30 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.



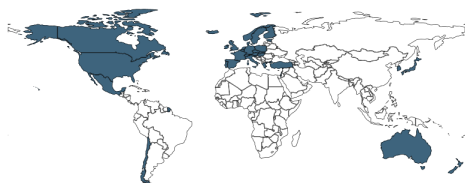
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



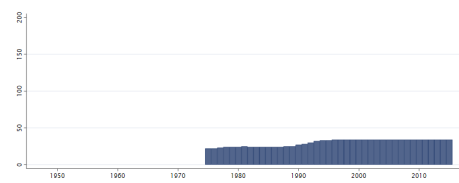
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1271 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.31 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).



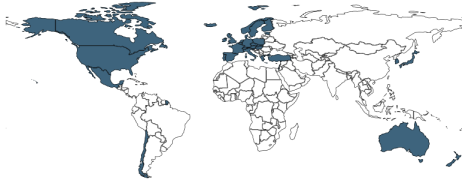
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



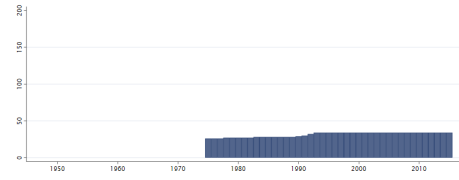
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1221 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.32 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".



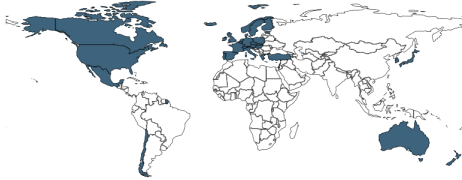
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



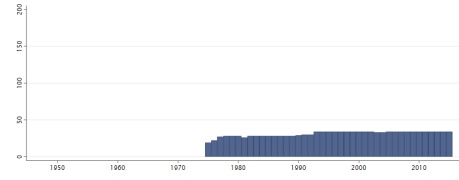
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1282 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.33 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.



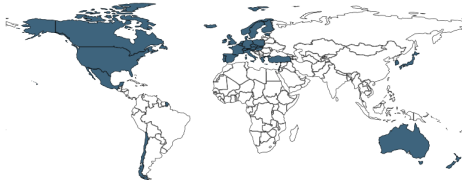
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



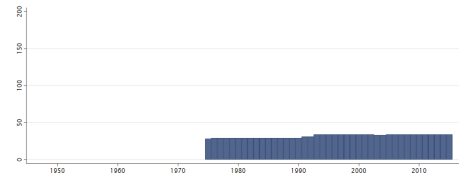
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1271 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.34 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.



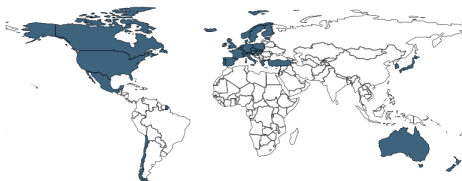
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



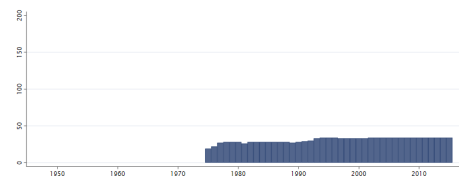
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1305 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.35 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.



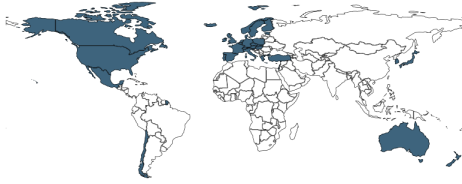
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



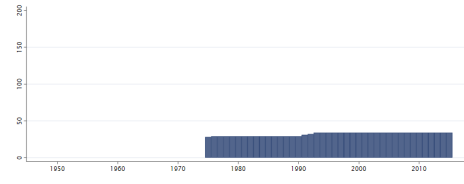
Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1264 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.36 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.



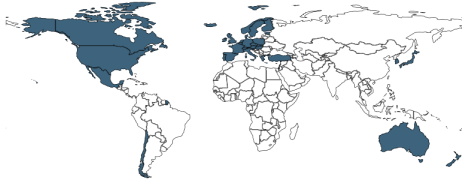
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



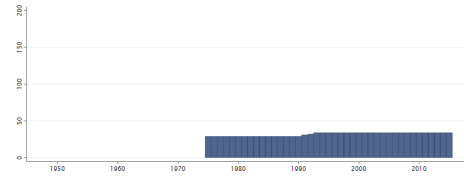
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.37 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.



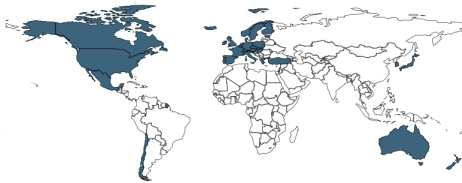
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



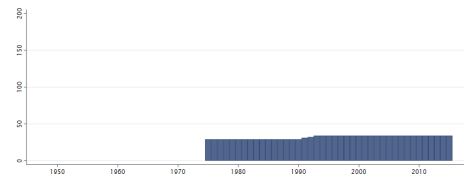
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1309 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 39

4.18.38 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.



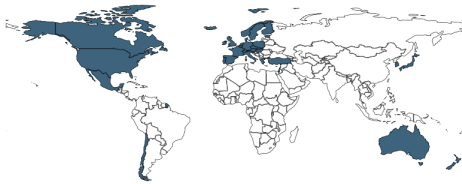
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



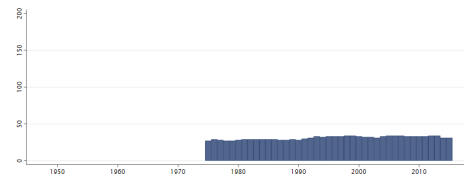
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1309 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 39

4.18.39 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.



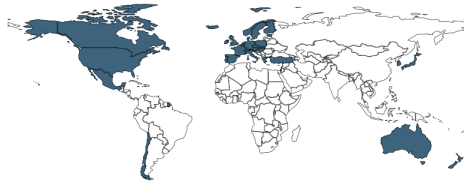
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



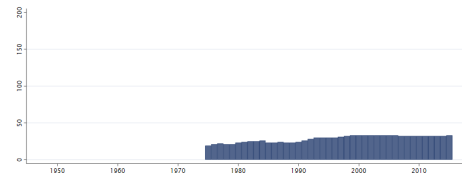
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1271 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.40 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



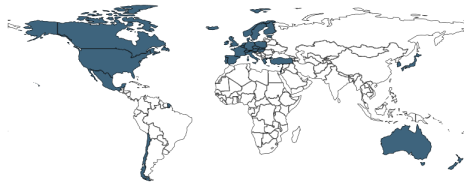
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



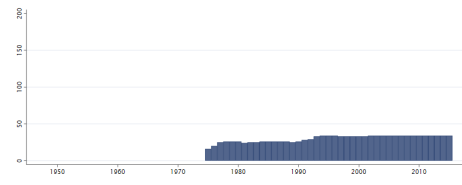
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1157 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 34

4.18.41 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.



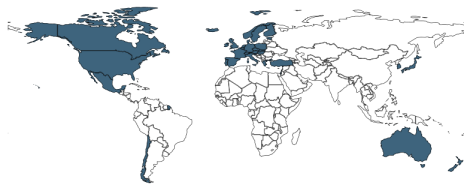
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



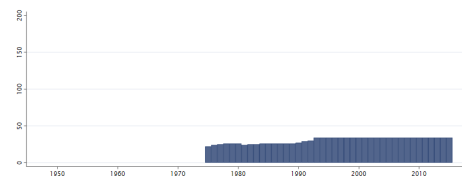
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1227 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.42 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.



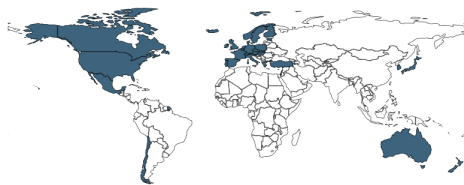
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



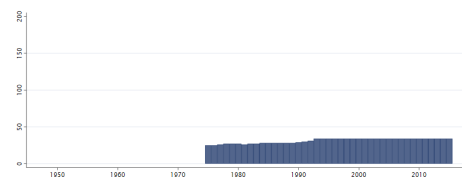
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1247 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.43 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.



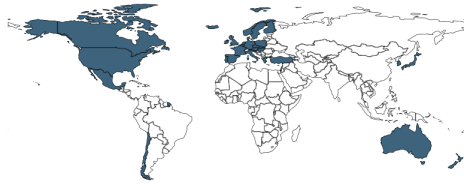
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



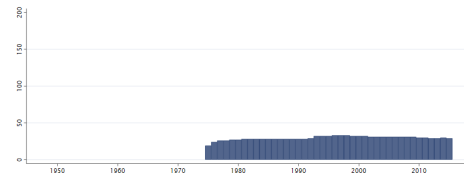
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1277 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.44 dpi_polariz Polarization

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



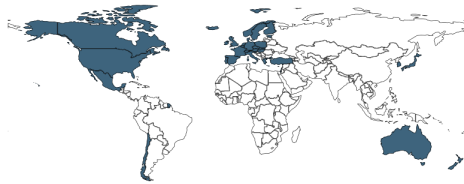
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



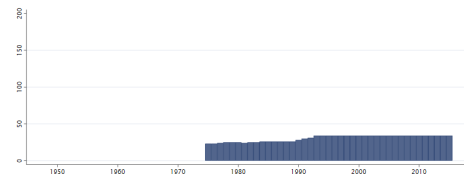
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1202 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.45 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.



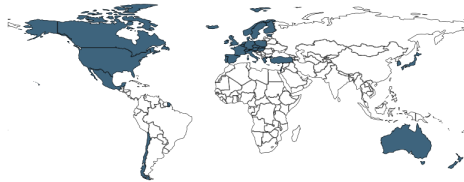
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



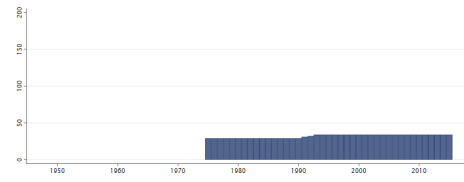
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1246 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 37

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



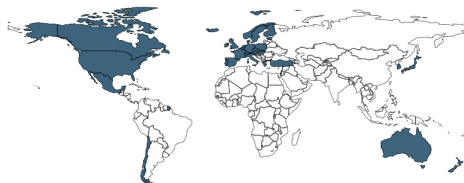
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



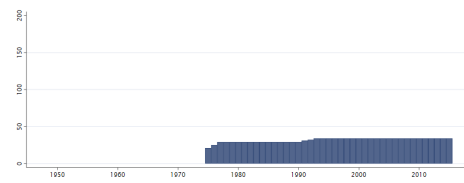
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1309 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 39

4.18.47 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.



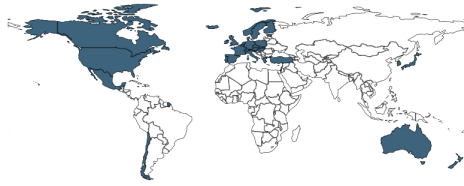
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



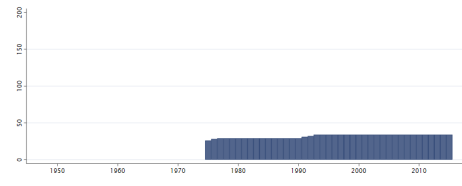
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1297 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.48 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



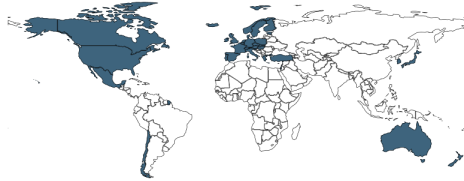
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



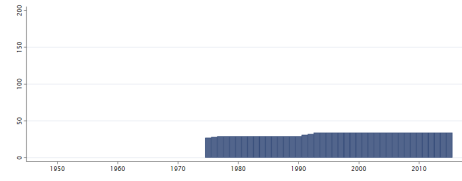
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1305 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.49 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



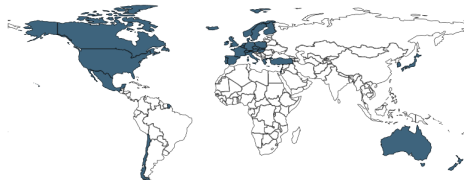
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



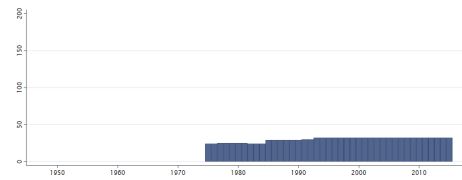
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1306 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.50 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



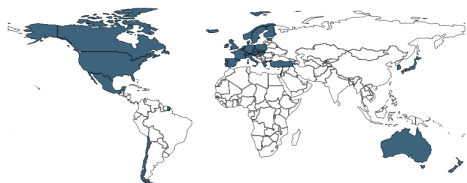
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1215 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.51 dpi_system Political System

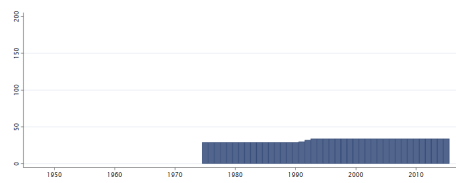
- 0. Presidential
- 1. Assembly-elected President
- 2. Parliamentary

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.



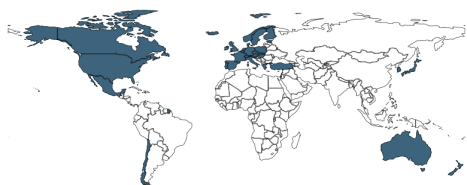
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



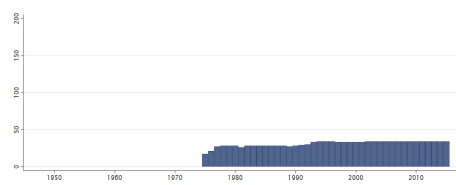
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.52 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

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



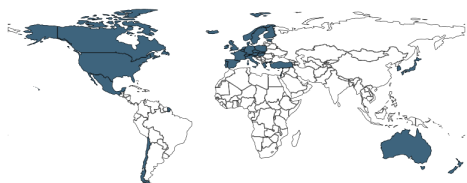
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



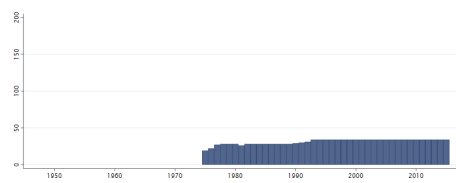
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1261 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.53 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



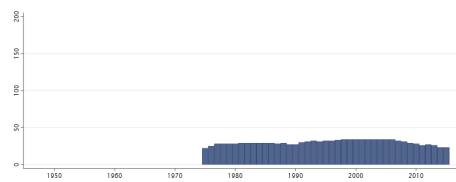
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1274 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.54 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



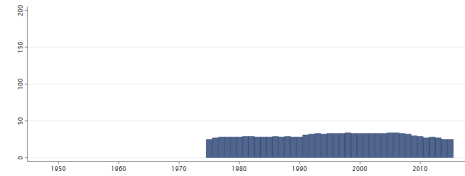
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1216 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.55 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

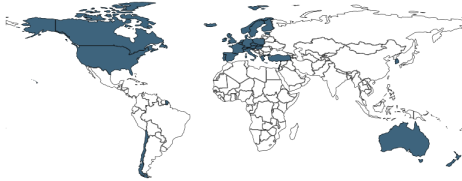
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



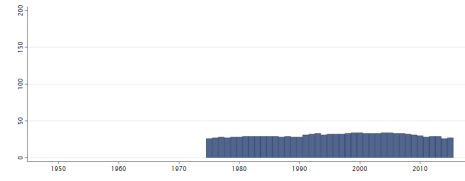
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1231 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.56 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



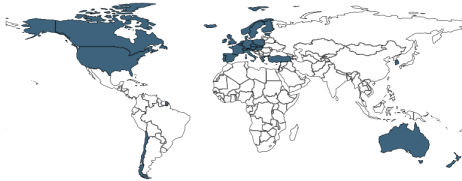
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



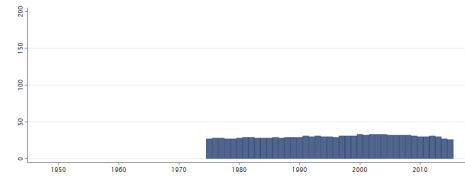
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1240 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.57 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.



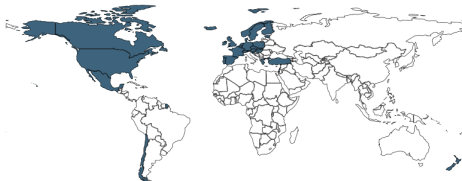
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



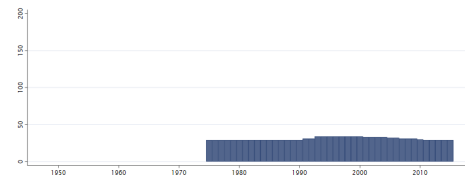
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1222 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 36

4.18.58 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.



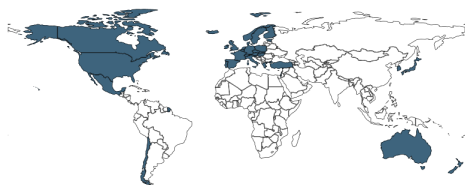
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30



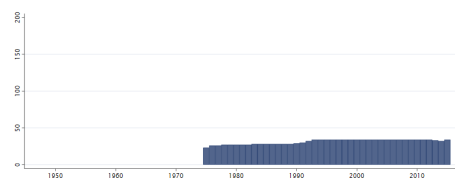
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1262 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.18.59 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.



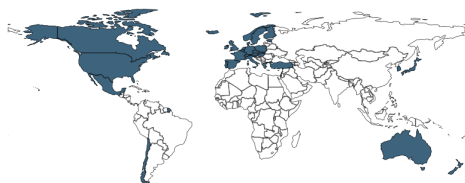
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



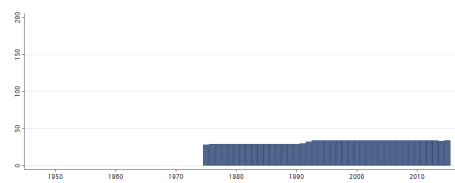
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1276 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.18.60 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:2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1306 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 38

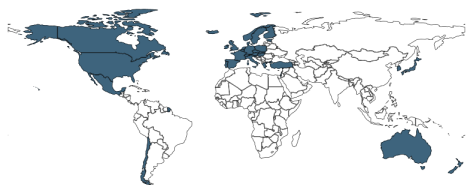
4.19 Axel Dreher

<http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/>
(Dreher, 2006)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-30)

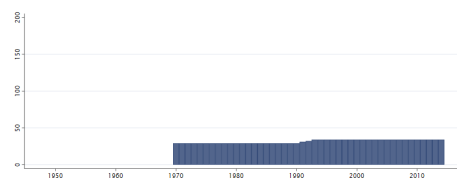
KOF Index of Globalization KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

4.19.1 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.



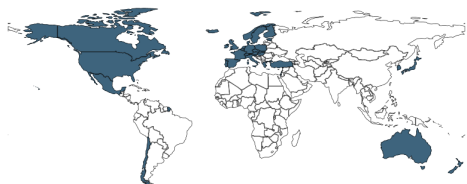
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



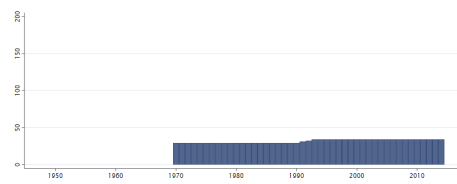
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1420 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 42

4.19.2 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.



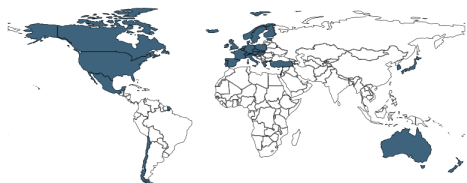
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



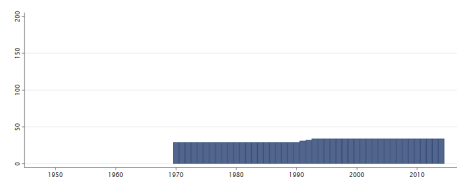
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1420 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 42

4.19.3 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.



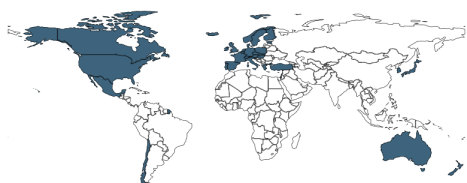
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



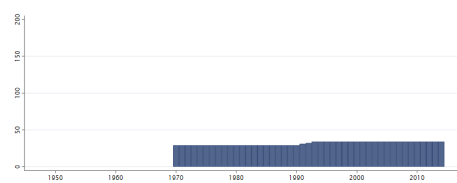
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1420 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 42

4.19.4 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1420 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 42

4.20 Global Footprint Network

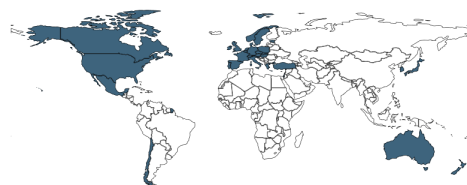
http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/
(Global Footprint Network, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-21)

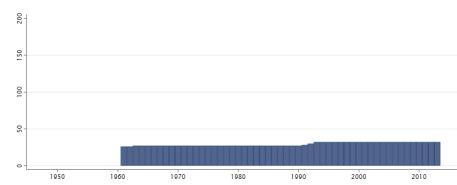
Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the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

4.20.1 ef_bul Built-up Land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.



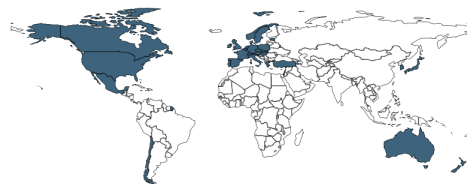
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



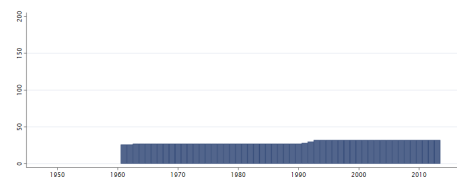
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.2 ef_carb Carbon

Ecofootprint, Carbon. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.



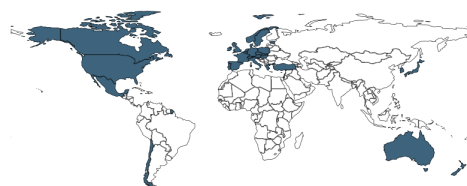
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



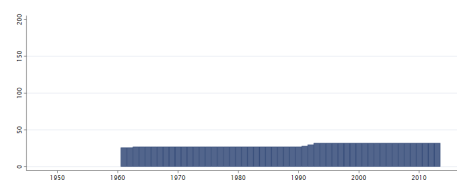
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.3 ef_crop Cropland

Ecofootprint, Cropland. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.



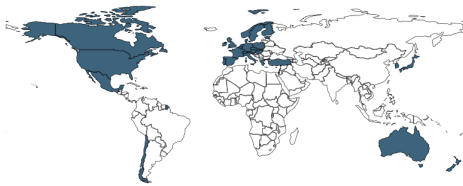
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



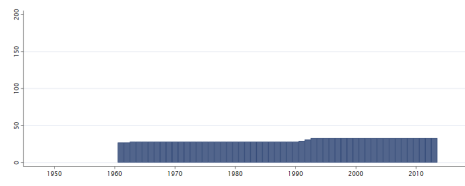
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.4 ef_ef Total

Ecofootprint, Total. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.



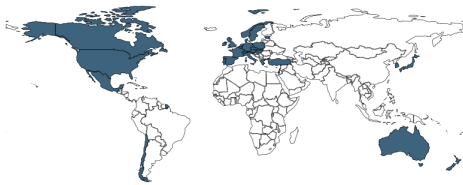
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33



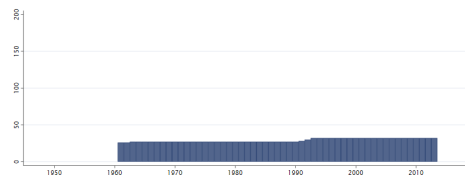
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1591 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.5 ef_fg Fishing Grounds

Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.



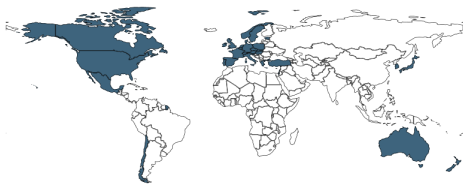
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



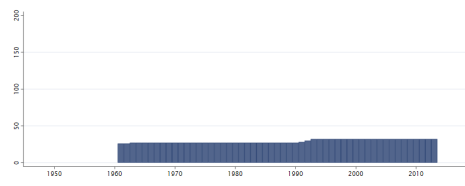
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.6 ef_for Forests

Ecofootprint, Forest Production. The forest product Footprint, which is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.



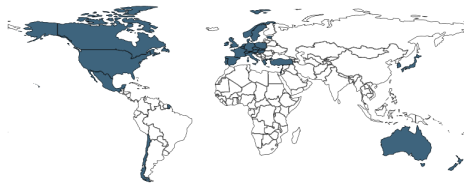
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



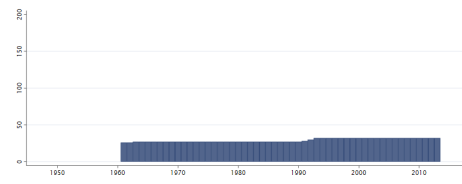
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.20.7 ef_gl Grazing Land

Ecofootprint, Grazing. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1538 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

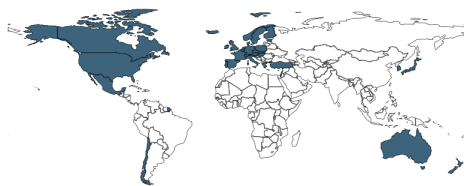
4.21 Encyclopaedia Metallum

<https://www.metal-archives.com/>
(Encyclopaedia Metallum, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-13)

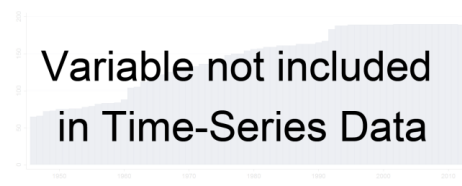
The Metal Archives This dataset was extracted from the website Encyclopedia Metallum (The Metal Archives), which compiles information on the world's active metal bands per country. By January 2018, they listed information about more than 120,000 bands in 129 countries.

4.21.1 em_active Number of Active Metal Bands

Number of active bands (2017-12-13). Three bands from Åland has been recoded to Finland, four bands from Greenland has been recoded to Denmark and three bands from Svalbard has been recoded to Norway. The source only offers information on the bands that have been registered to the site, all missing values have been recoded to zero.



Min. Year:2017 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

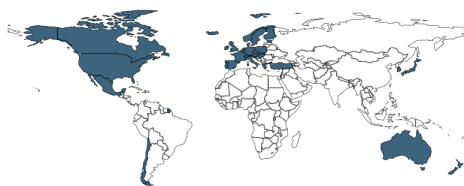
4.22 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/>
(International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-25)

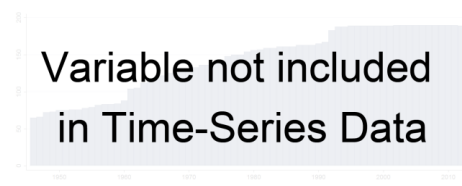
Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators contains data for more than 200 countries regarding which treaties a country have signed or which treaties a country have ratified.

4.22.1 env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified

Number of environmental agreements ratified.



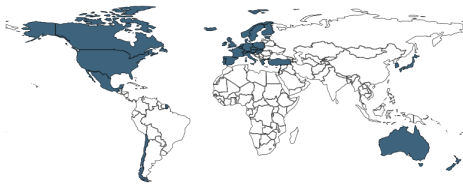
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



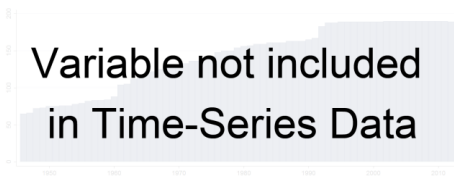
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.2 env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed

Number of environmental agreements signed.



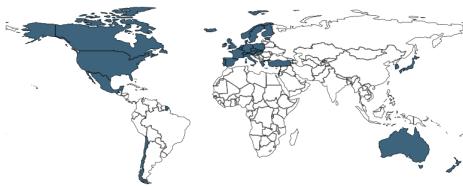
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



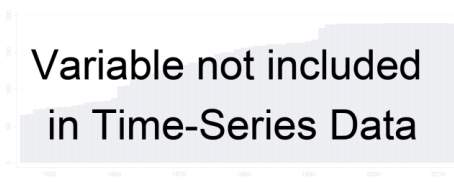
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.22.3 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total.



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

4.23 Environmental Performance Index

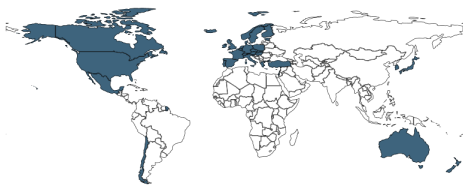
<http://epi.yale.edu/downloads>
(Hsu et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-13)

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 areas: 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.

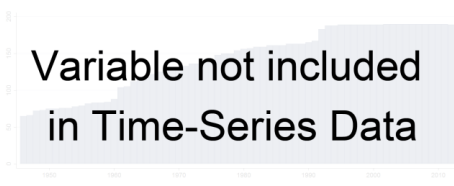
Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

4.23.1 epi_access Access to Electricity

Percent of population with access to electricity.



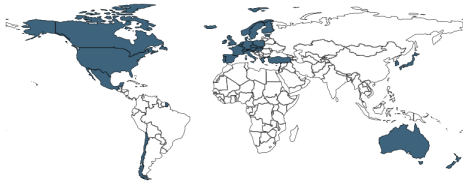
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



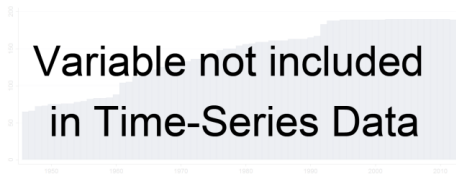
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.23.2 epi_acsat Unsafe Sanitation

Exposure to unsafe sanitation and population lacking access to sanitation.



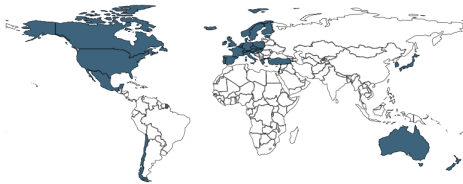
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



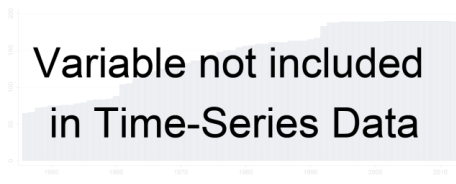
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.23.3 epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH: Change in CO2 emissions from electricity and heat production.



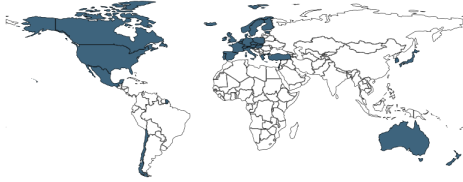
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



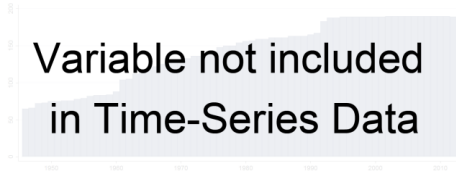
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.23.4 epi_eh Environmental Health

Environmental Health: Index calculated from three indices : Health Impacts, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation.



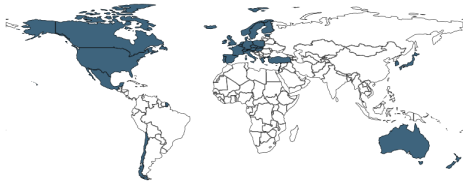
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



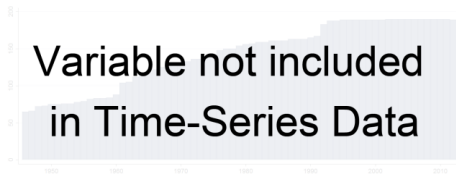
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.23.5 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.



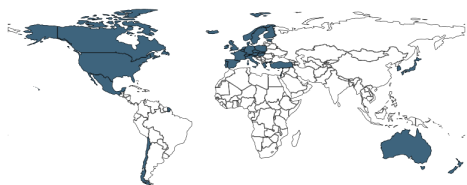
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



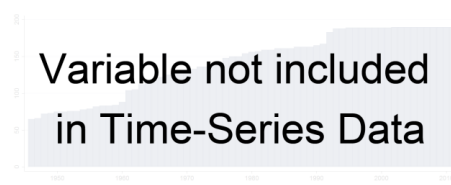
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.23.6 epi_eheh Health Impacts

Health Impacts: Risk of water and air pollution to human health



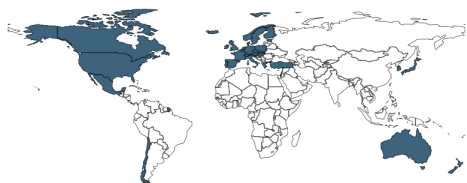
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



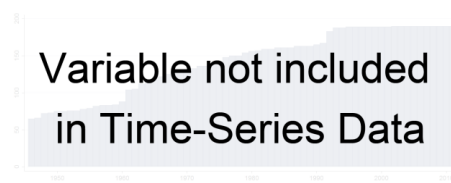
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.7 epi_ewater Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation: Index calculated from two variables: Unsafe Sanitation and Drinking Water Quality.



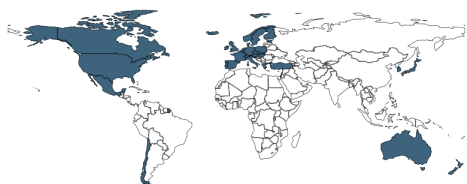
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



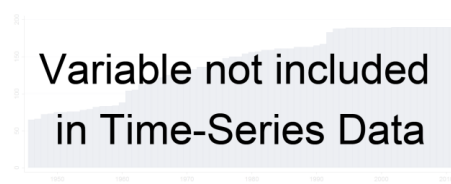
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.8 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

Environmental Performance Index: Index calculated from two indices: Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality.



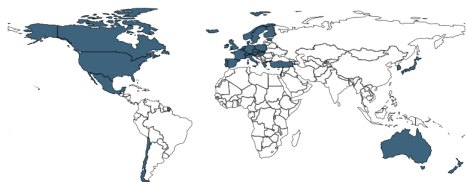
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



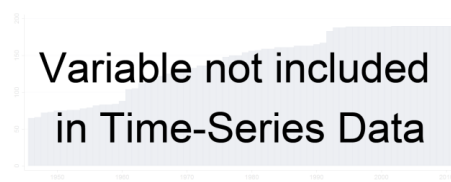
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.9 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

Ecosystem Vitality: Index calculated from six indices: Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Climate and Energy.



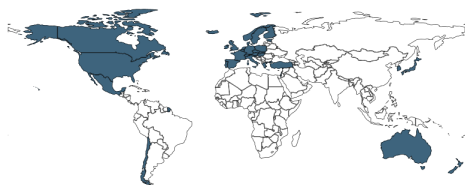
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



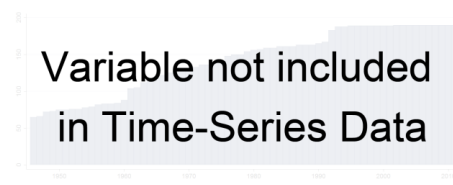
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.10 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture: Index calculated from two variables: Nitrogen Use Efficiency and Nitrogen Balance



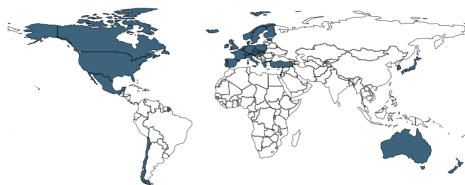
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



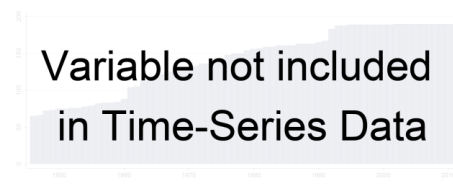
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.11 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

Biodiversity and Habitat: Index calculated from five variables: Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weights), Marine Protected Areas, Species Protection (National), and Species Protection (Global).



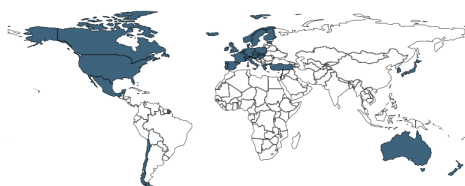
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



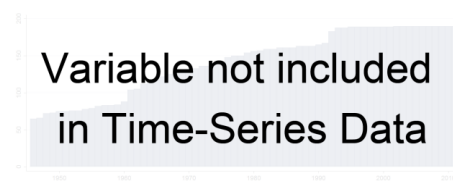
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.12 epi_evclimate Climate and Energy

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three different variables.



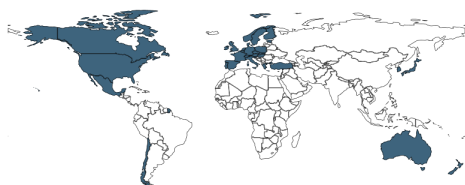
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



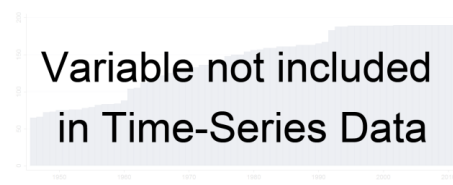
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.13 epi_evforest Tree Cover Loss

Forests: Tree cover loss from 2001-2014 in > 50% tree cover, divided by 2000 levels.



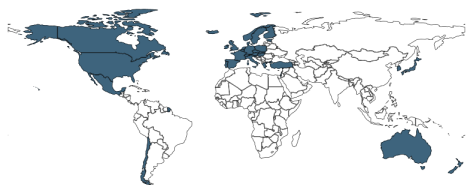
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



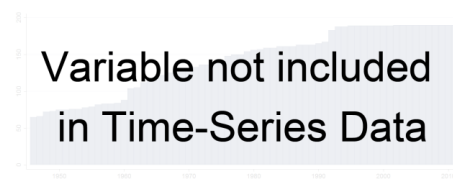
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.14 epi_evwater Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.



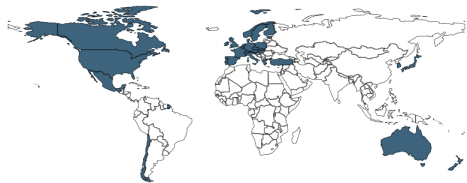
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



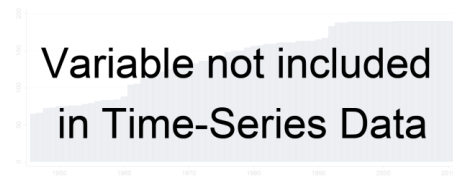
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.15 epi_forch Tree Cover Loss

Tree Cover Loss: from 2001-2014 in > 50% tree cover, divided by 2000 levels.



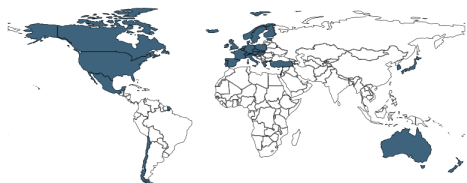
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



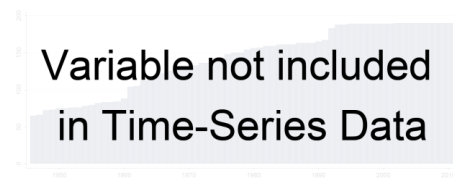
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.16 epi_nbalance Nitrogen Balance

Nitrogen Balance: Measure of a cropland's excess nitrogen



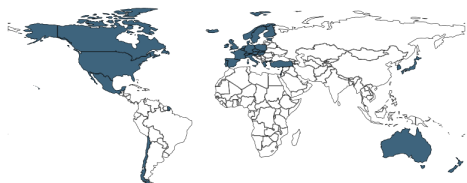
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



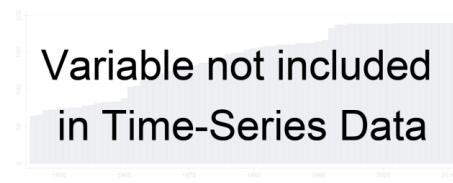
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.17 epi_pacovd Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights)

Percentage of terrestrial biome area that is protected, weighted by domestic biome area



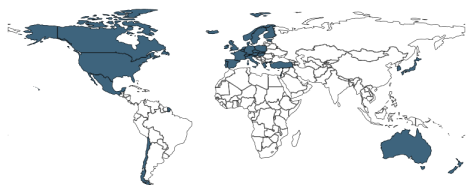
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



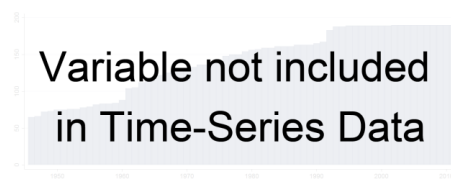
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.18 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).



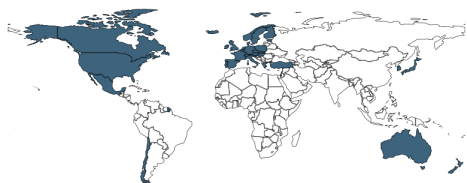
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



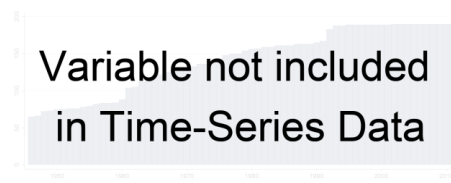
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.19 epi_pspu Species Protection (National)

The average area of species - bird, mammals, and amphibians - distributions in a country under protection.



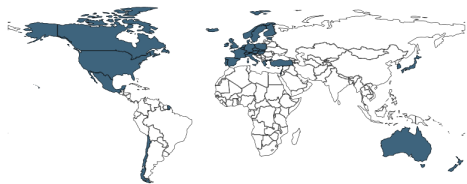
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



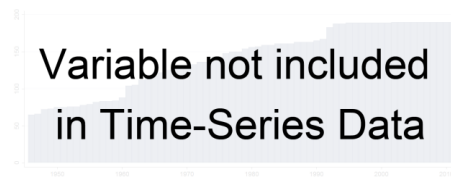
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.20 epi_wastecxn Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.



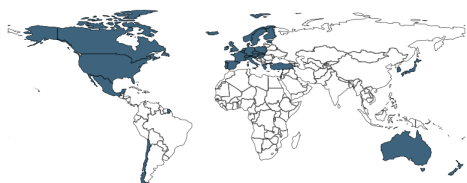
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



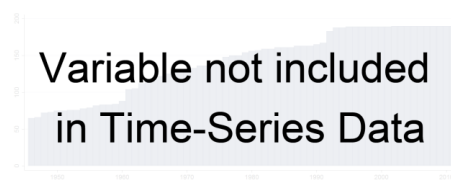
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.23.21 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Population lacking access to drinking water



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

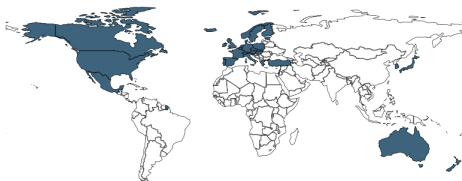
4.24 Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>
(European Commission, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-19)

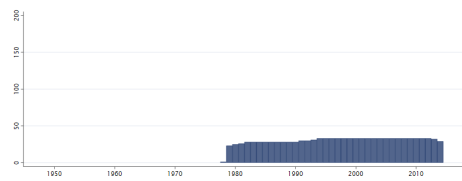
Eurostat Datasets

4.24.1 eu_sctrtotpmin Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants



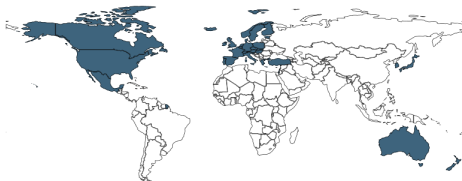
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
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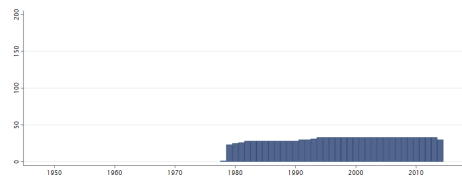
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 1106 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.24.2 eu_scttotn Patent applications to the EPO, number

Patent applications to the EPO, number



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 1108 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

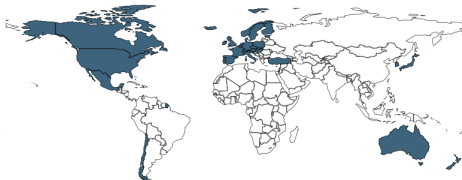
4.25 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/>
(Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2015) (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-26)

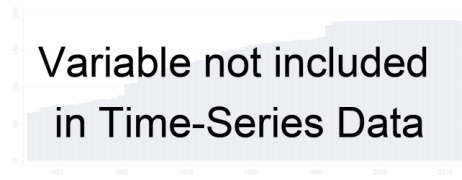
Global Forest Resources Assessments The Forest Land Use Data Explorer (FLUDE) is an online platform intended to make it easy to access and analyze forest land use and forest resource data. Most of the forest land use and resource data come from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

4.25.1 fao_forchange Change in total forest area (1000 ha)

Change in total forest area (1000 ha)



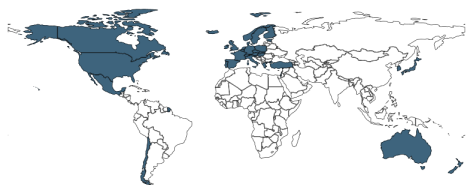
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



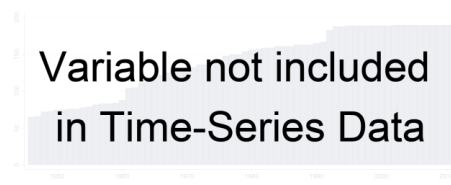
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.2 fao_forest Forest area (1000 ha)

Forest area (1000 ha)



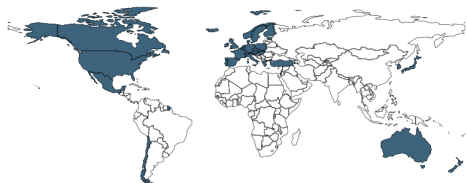
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



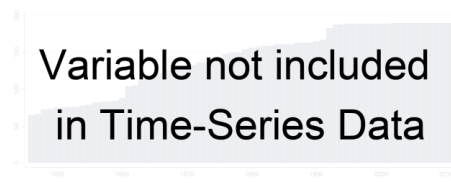
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.3 fao_forperc Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%)



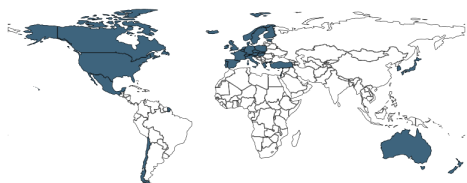
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



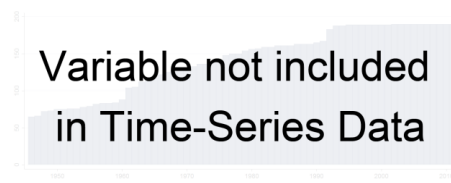
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.4 fao_inwater Inland water bodies (1000 ha)

Inland water bodies (1000 ha)



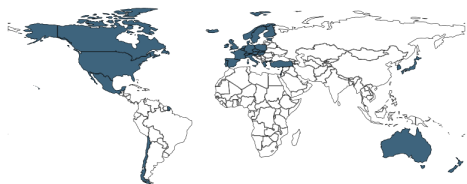
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



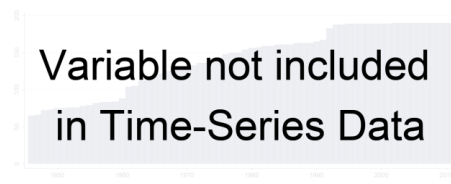
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.5 fao_landarea Land area (without inland water) (1000 ha)

Land area (without inland water) (1000 ha)



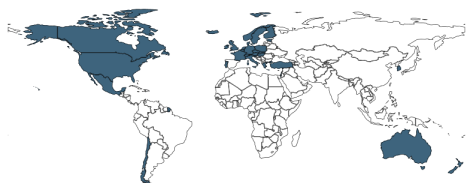
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



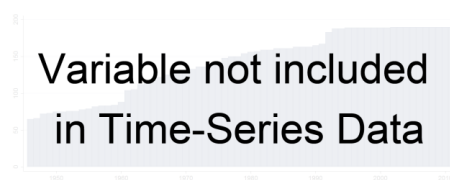
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.6 fao_mangrove Area of mangrove forest (1000 ha)

Area of mangrove forest (1 000 ha)



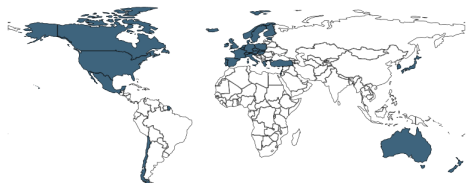
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



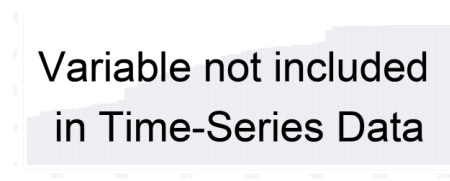
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.7 fao_natfor Natural forest area (1000 ha)

Natural forest area (1000 ha)



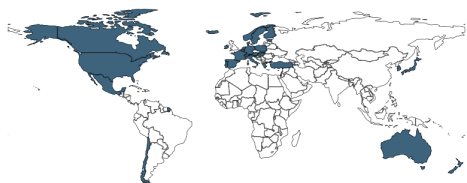
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



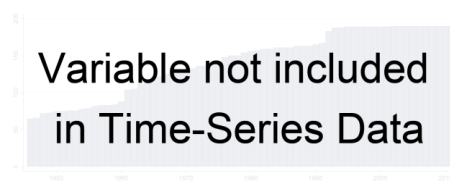
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.8 fao_natregfor Other naturally regenerated forest (1000 ha)

Other naturally regenerated forest (1000 ha)



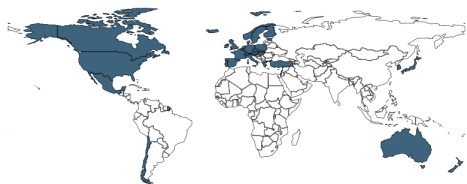
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



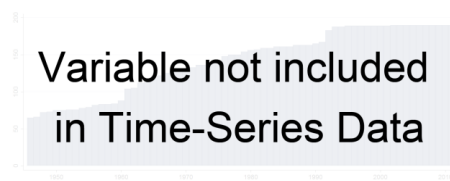
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.9 fao_nfchange Natural forest area change (1000 ha)

Natural forest area change (1000 ha)



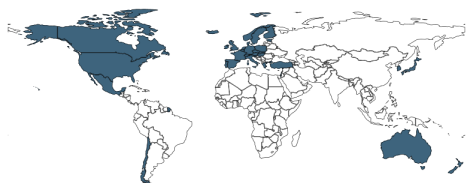
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



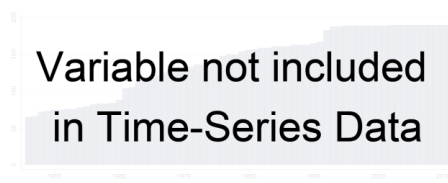
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.10 fao_othlan Area of other land (1000 ha)

Area of other land (1000 ha)



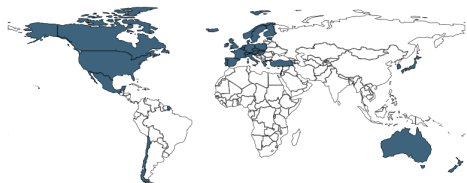
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



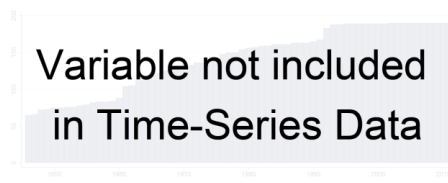
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.11 fao_othwoolan Area of other wooded land (1000 ha)

Area of other wooded land (1000 ha)



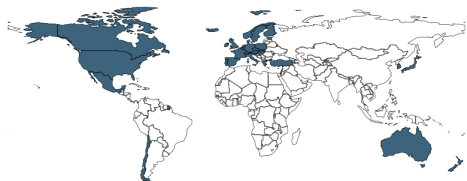
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



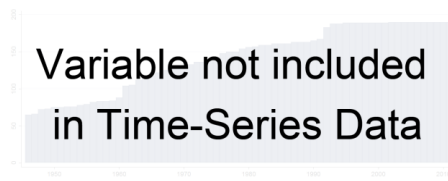
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.12 fao_percapfor Forest area per capita (ha per person)

Forest area per capita (ha per person)



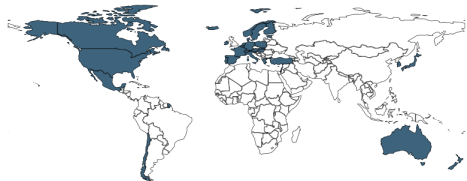
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



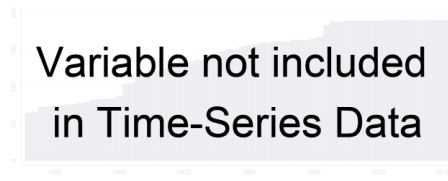
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.13 fao_pfchange Planted forest area change (1000 ha)

Planted forest area change (1 000 ha)



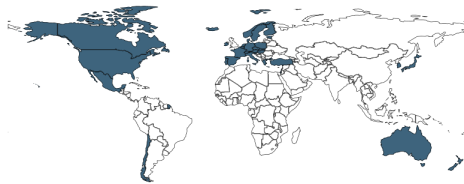
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



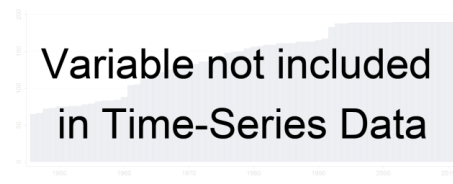
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.14 fao_plantfor Planted forest (1000 ha)

Planted forest (1000 ha)



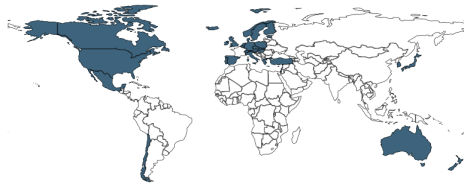
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



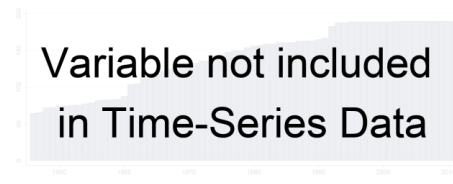
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.15 fao_primfor Primary forest (1000 ha)

Primary forest (1000 ha)



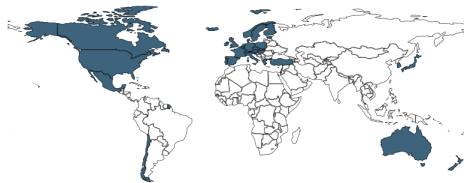
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



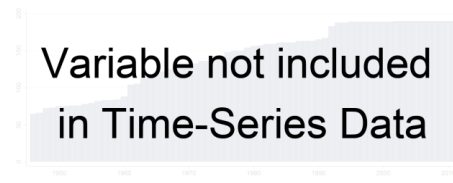
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25.16 fao_totarea Total Area

Total Area



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



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.26 Fearon

<https://web.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.html>

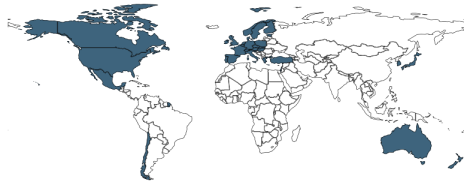
(Fearon, 2003)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-14)

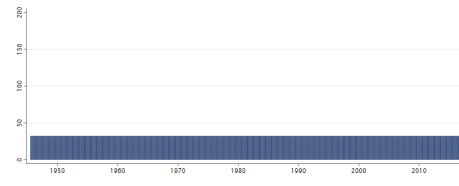
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.26.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etrfa) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etrfa). 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.



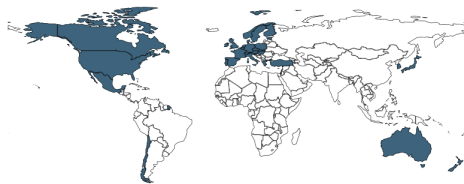
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



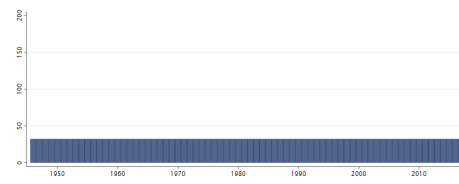
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 32 n: 2304 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 72

4.26.2 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.



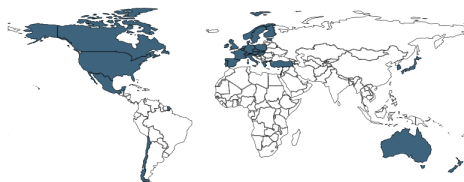
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



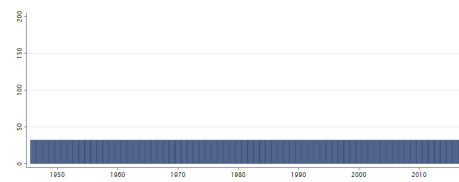
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 32 n: 2304 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 72

4.26.3 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 32 n: 2304 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 72

4.27 Fund for Peace

<http://ffp.statesindex.org/>
(Haken et al., n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-09)

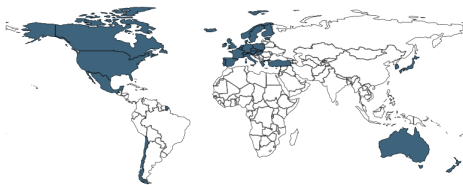
Fragile States Index The Fragile States Index (Failed States Index), produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting 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.

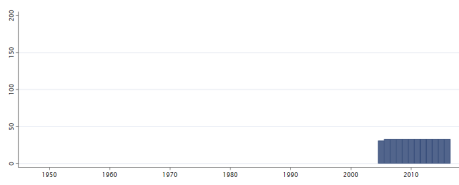
Note: the principal of data timing was changed. Data from reports correspond to the situation from the previous year. The 2016 Fragile States Index, comprises data collected between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Therefore data from Report 2016 is recorded for 2015 and the same logic works for all other years. data for 2004 is from Report 2005.

4.27.1 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.



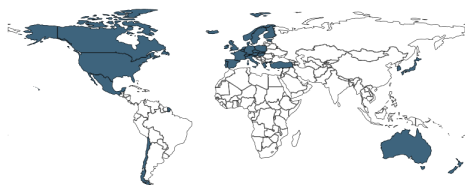
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.2 ffp_eco Economic Decline

Economic Decline Indicator - It considers factors related to economic decline within a country. For example, the Indicator looks at patterns of progressive economic decline of the society as a whole as measured by per capita income, Gross National Product, unemployment rates, inflation, productivity, debt, poverty levels, or business failures. It also takes into account sudden drops in commodity prices, trade revenue, or foreign investment, and any collapse or devaluation of the national currency. The Economic Decline Indicator further considers the responses to economic conditions and their consequences, such as extreme social hardship imposed by economic austerity programs, or perceived increasing group inequalities. The Economic Decline Indicator is focused on the formal economy - as well as illicit trade, including the drug and human trafficking, and capital flight, or levels of corruption and illicit transactions such as money laundering or embezzlement.



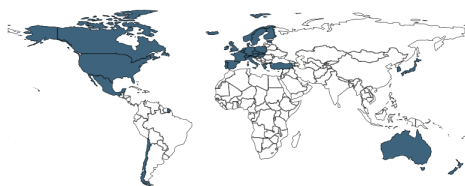
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.3 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.



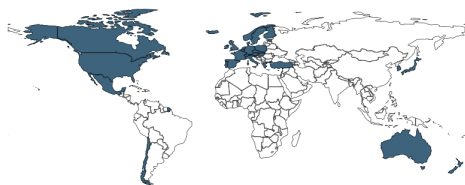
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.4 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.5 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

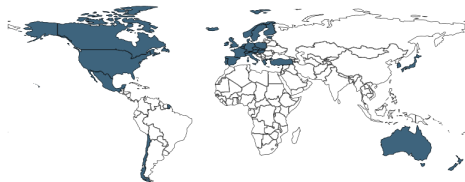
5. Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines
6. Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline

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 Political Actors.

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



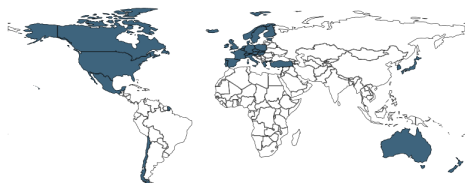
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.6 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, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, religious violence.



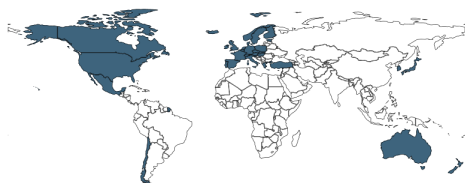
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.7 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 erupt. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.



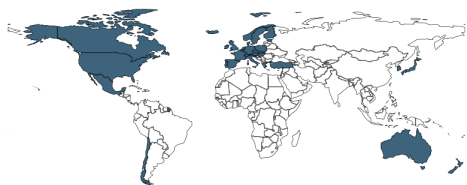
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.8 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.



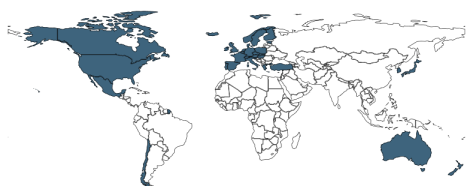
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.9 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.



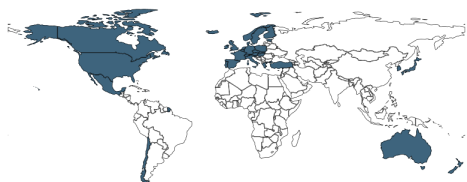
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.10 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.



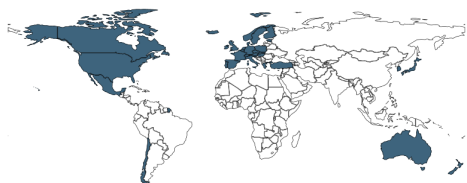
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.11 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.



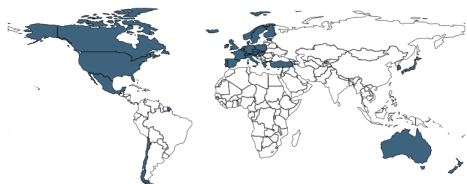
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.12 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.



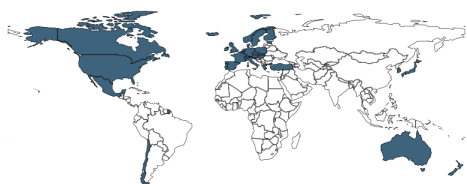
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.27.13 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 measures 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 394 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.28 Freedom House

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

(Freedom House, 2018)

(Data downloaded: 2018-01-17)

Freedom in the World Freedom in the World is an annual comparative assessment of political rights and civil liberties that this year covers 195 countries and 14 related and disputed territories.

For the edition years 2006-2017, Freedom House released aggregate scores for political rights and civil liberties for each country in order to provide more nuanced information about country trends beyond the 7-point rating scales used previously. Starting with the 2018, Freedom House releases scores for all indicators.

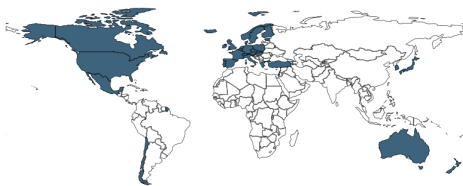
In addition, in order to generate debate and discussions within countries as to areas that are most in need of reform, Freedom House releases the scores for the seven subcategories that fall under political rights and civil liberties. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:

- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

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

4.28.1 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).



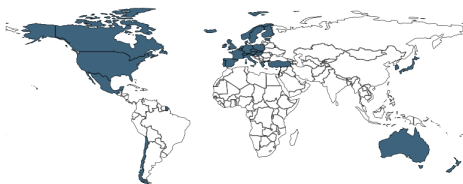
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



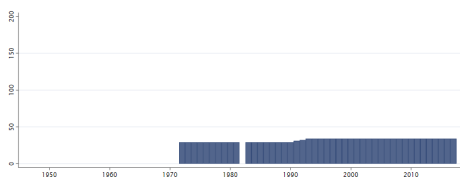
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.2 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).



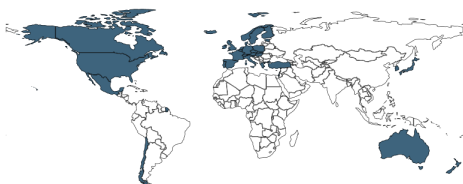
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1435 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 42

4.28.3 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).



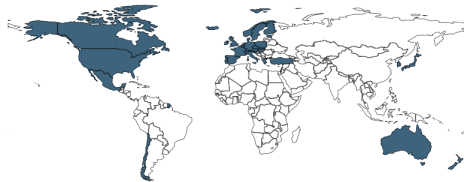
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.4 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).



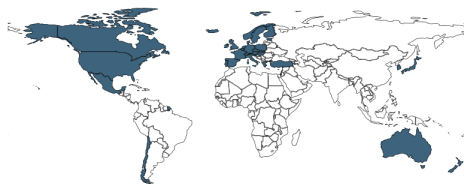
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.5 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).



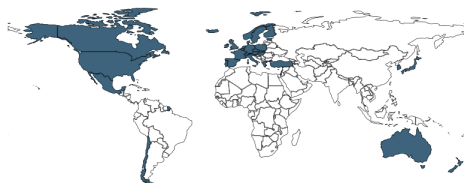
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



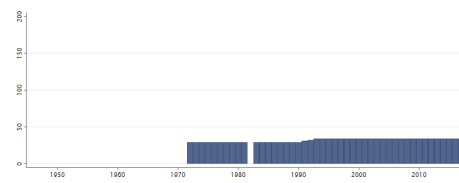
Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.6 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_ipolity2. 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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

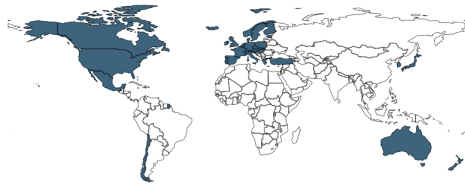


Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1435 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 42

4.28.7 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).



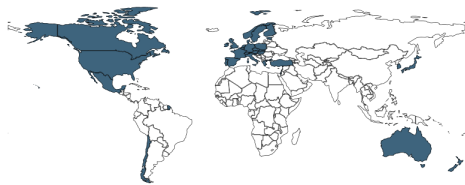
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



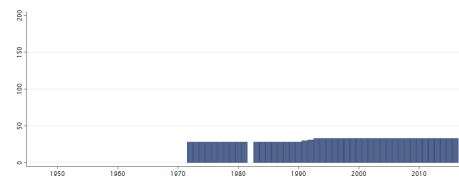
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.8 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.



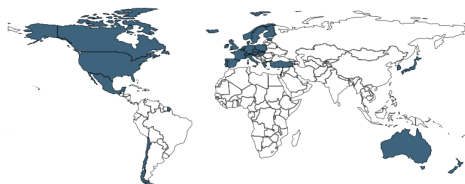
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 1357 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 41

4.28.9 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).



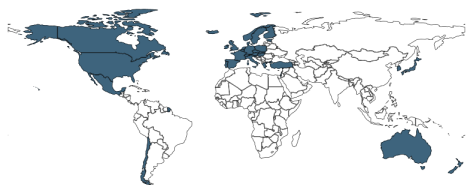
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



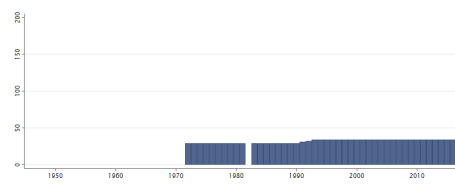
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.28.10 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).



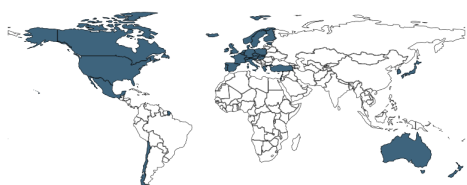
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1435 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 42

4.28.11 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

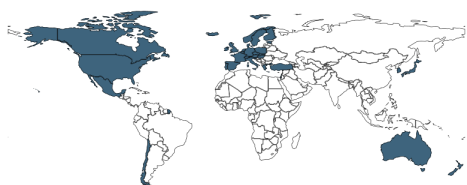


Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

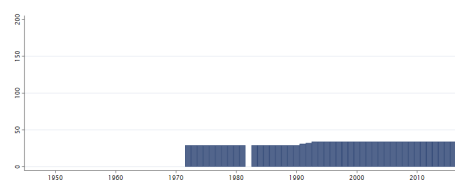
4.28.12 fh_status Freedom Status

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1435 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 42

4.29 Freedom House

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press>
(Freedom House, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-06-21)

Freedom of the Press Freedom of the Press assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information. Freedom of the Press is the most comprehensive data set available on global media freedom and serves as a key resource for

policymakers, international institutions, journalists, activists, and scholars worldwide.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.

1: 1979-1987

2: 1988-1992

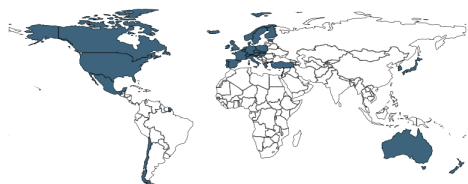
3: 1993-1995

4: 1996-2000

5: 2001-2016

4.29.1 fhp_mcei5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2016)

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016).



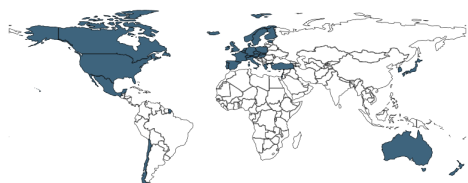
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

4.29.2 fhp_mclr5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2016)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



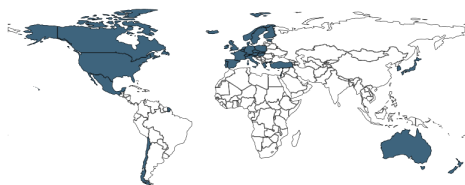
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

4.29.3 fhp_mcpc5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.



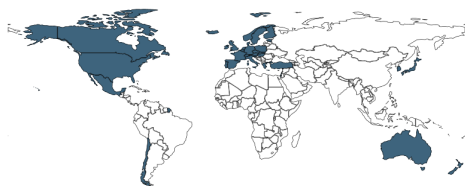
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

4.29.4 fhp_score5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

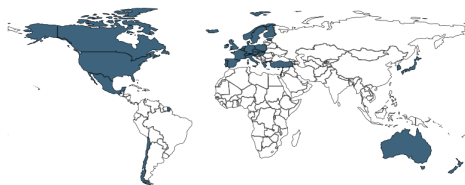


Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

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

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

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

4.30 Fraser Institute

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset>
(Gwartney et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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

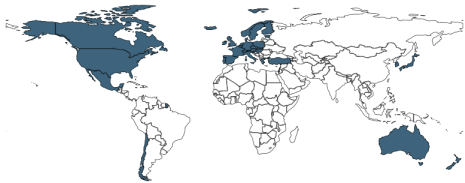
For a consistent time-series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries,

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

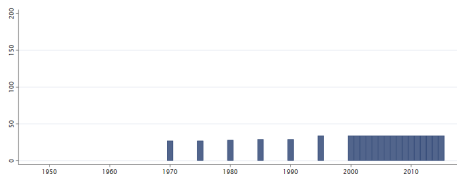
The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively "backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier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

4.30.1 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.



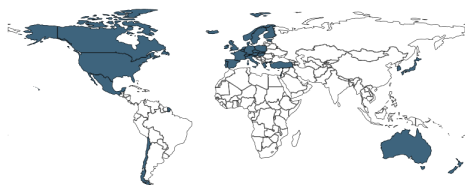
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



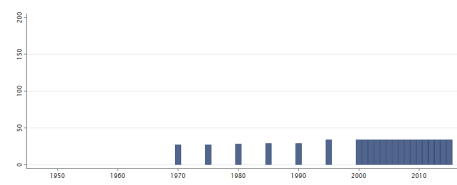
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 718 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.2 fi_ftradeint_pd Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data)

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. Panel-data adjusted.



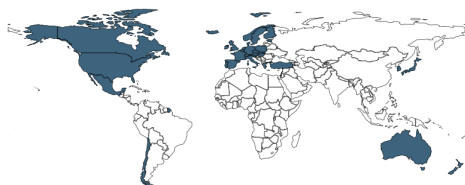
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



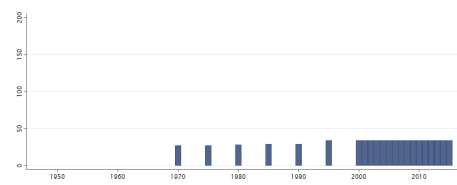
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 718 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.3 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.



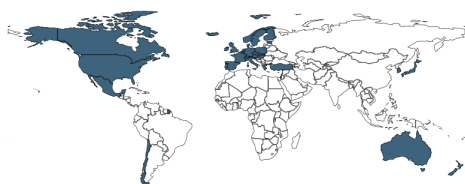
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



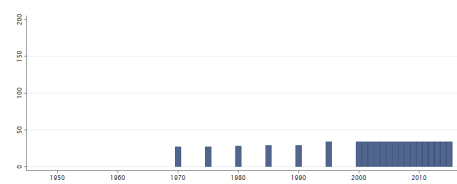
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 718 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.4 fi_index_pd Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data)

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



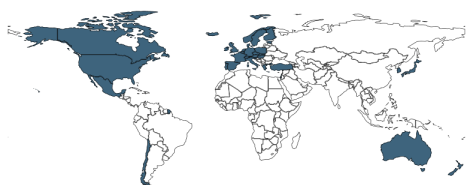
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



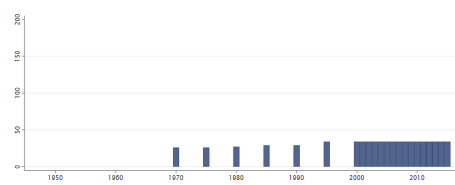
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 718 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.5 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.



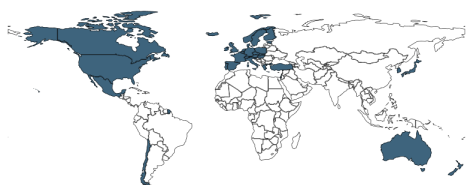
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



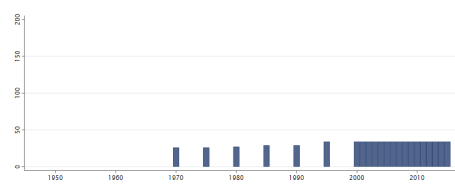
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 715 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.6 fi_legprop_pd Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data)

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



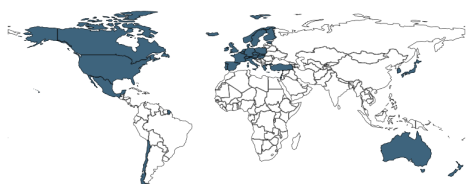
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



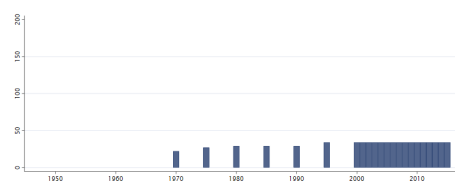
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 715 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.7 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

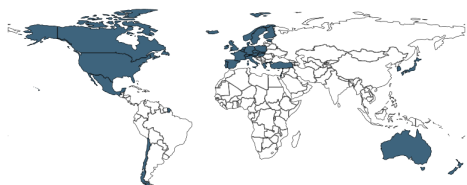


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 714 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

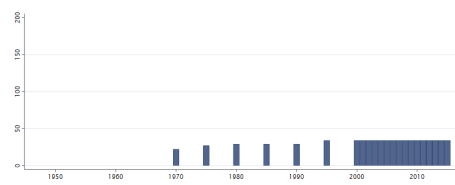
4.30.8 fi_reg_pd Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds

to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.



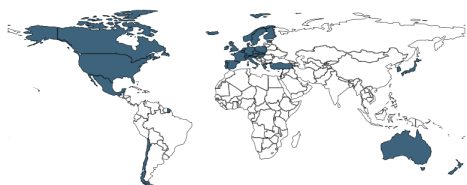
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



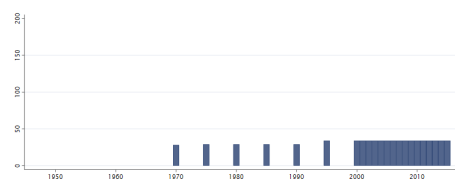
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 714 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.9 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.



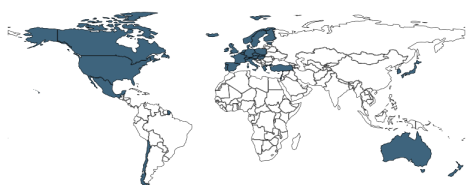
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



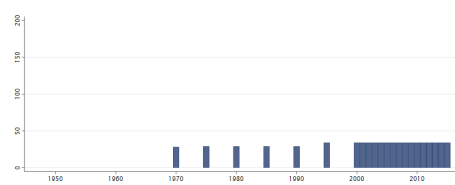
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 722 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.10 fi_sm_pd 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. Panel-data adjusted.



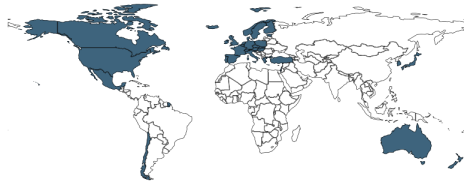
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



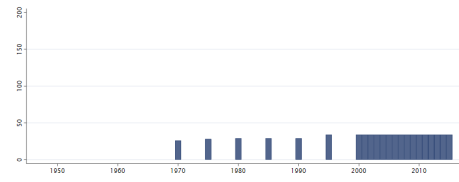
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 722 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.30.11 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).



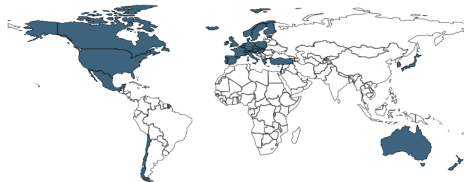
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



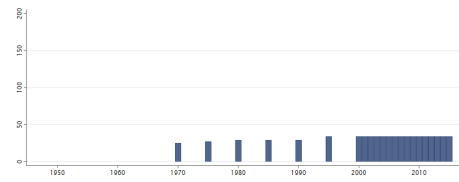
Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 719 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

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

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



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.31 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

<http://www.politicalterroryscale.org/Data/Download.html>

(Mark Gibney & Arnon, 2016)

(Data downloaded: 2017-10-18)

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).

4.31.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

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

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is

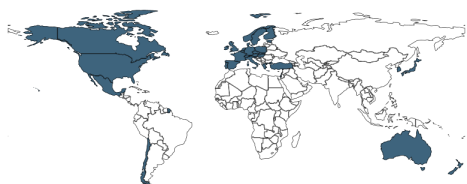
rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

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

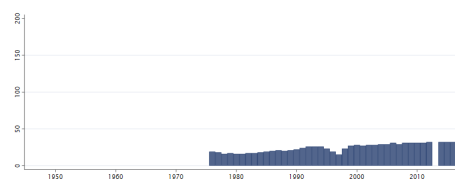
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 967 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 29

4.31.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

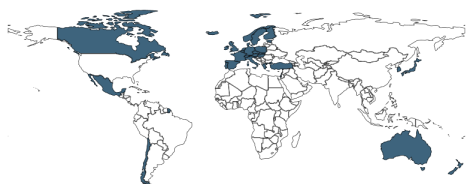
1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

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

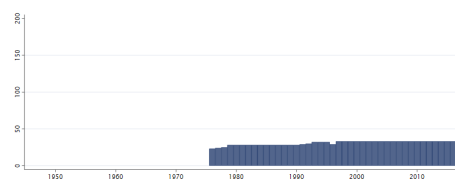
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1252 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.32 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: 2017-08-14)

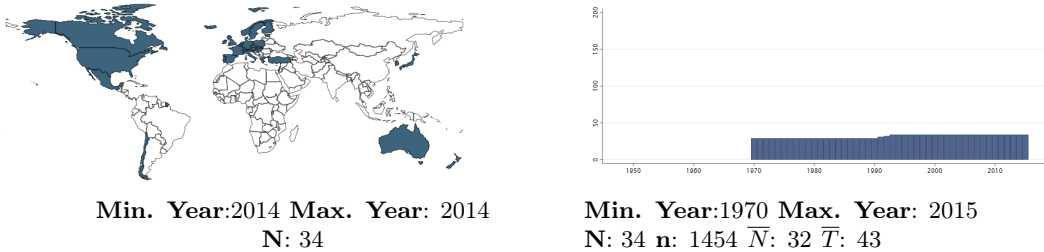
Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015 These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME

policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education," as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+

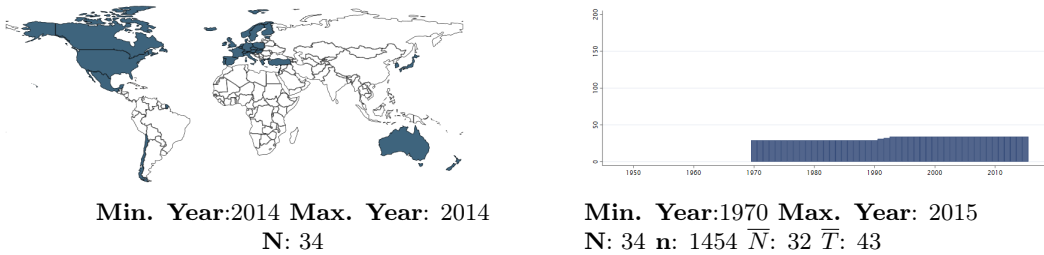
4.32.1 gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).Average years of education.



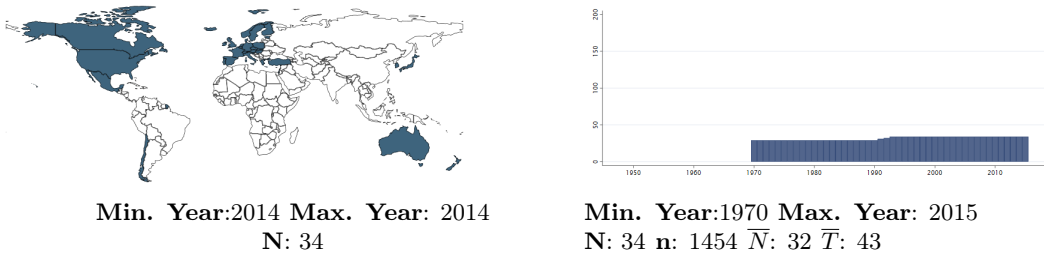
4.32.2 gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.



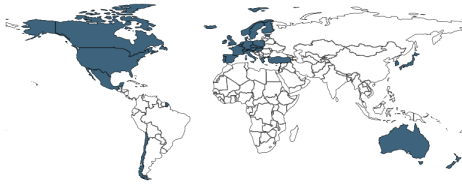
4.32.3 gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

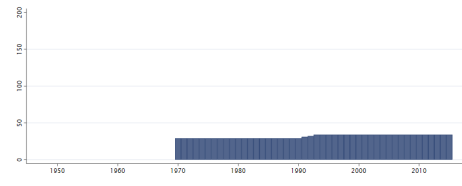


4.32.4 gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.



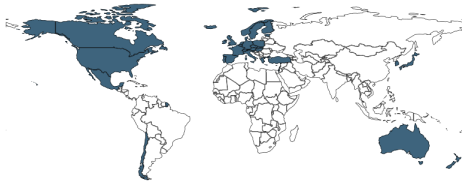
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



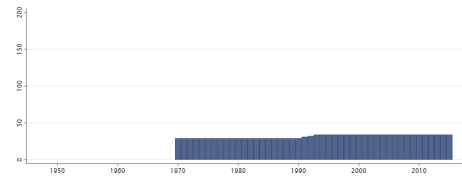
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.5 gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.



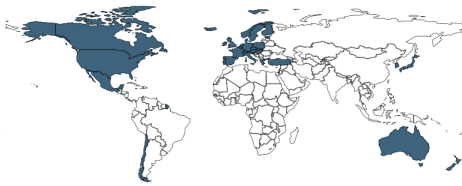
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



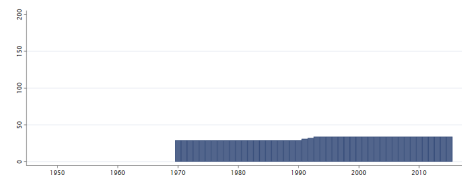
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.6 gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.



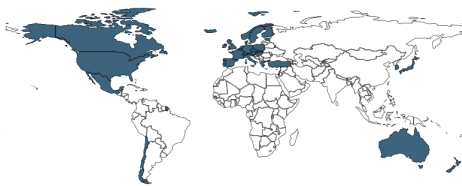
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



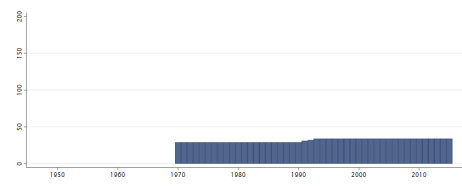
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.



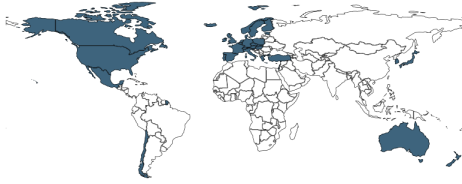
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



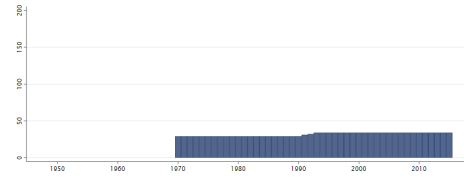
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.



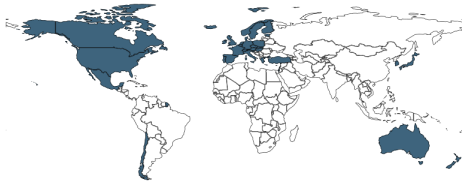
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



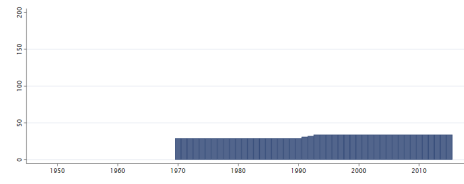
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.9 gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.



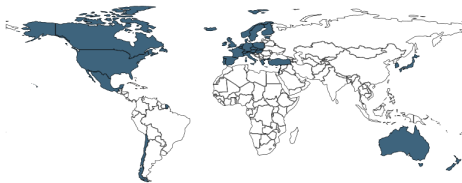
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



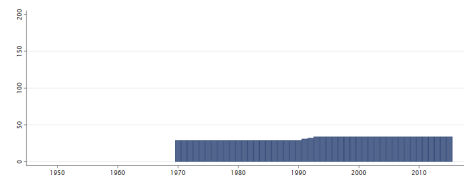
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.10 gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.



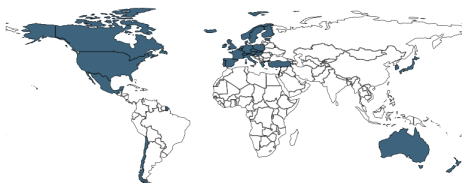
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



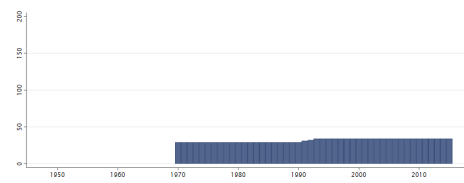
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.11 gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.



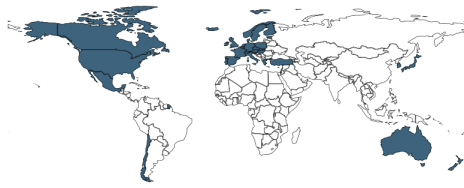
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



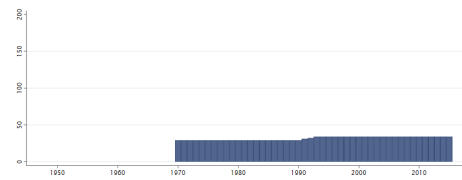
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.32.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

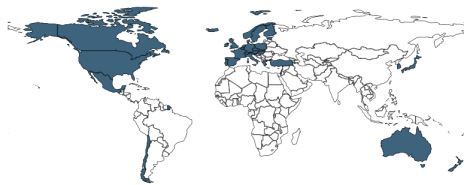
4.33 Gleditsch

<http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html>
(Gleditsch, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-15)

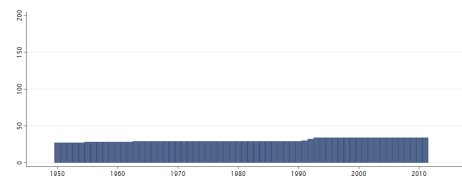
Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.33.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



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



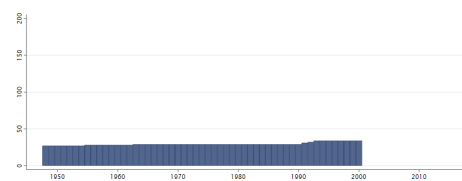
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1879 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.33.2 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

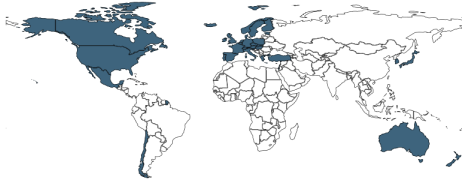
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



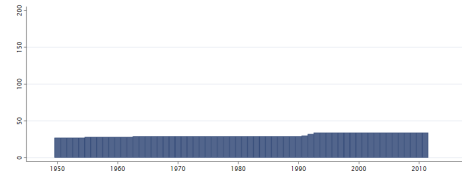
Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1560 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.33.3 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



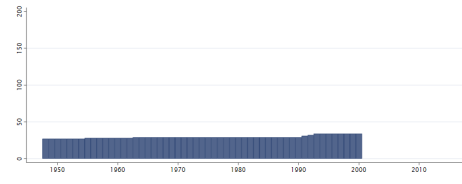
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1879 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.33.4 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

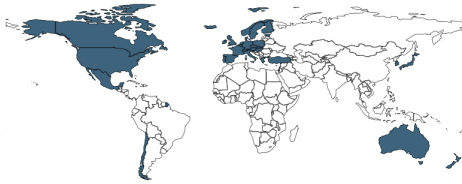
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



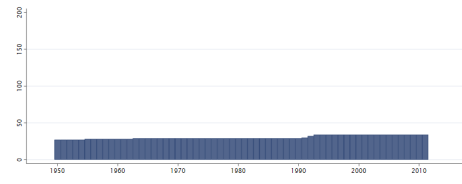
Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1560 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.33.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.



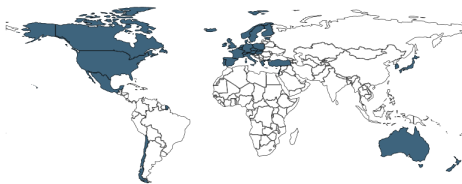
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



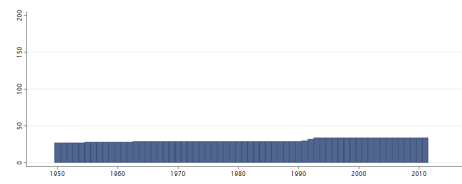
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1879 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.33.6 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



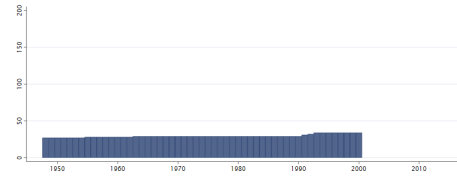
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1879 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.33.7 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1560 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.34 Bormann & Golder

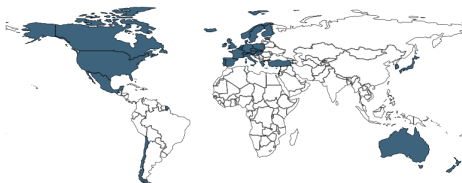
<http://mattgolder.com/elections>
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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).

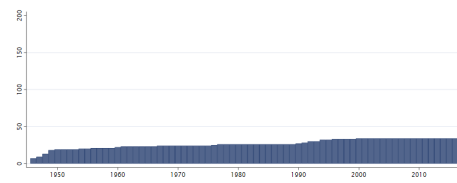
Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to . (missing).

4.34.1 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.



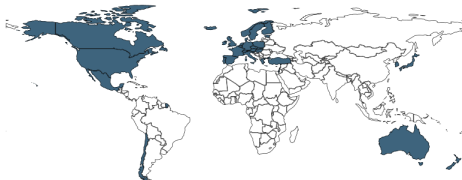
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



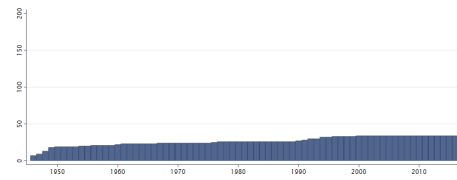
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.2 gol_dist Districts

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



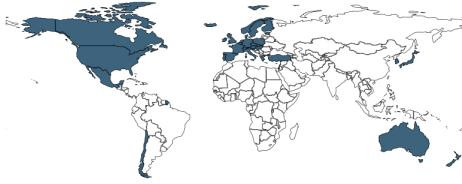
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



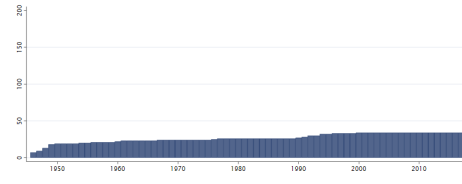
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



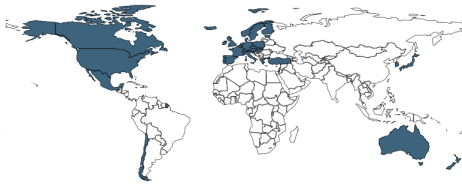
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



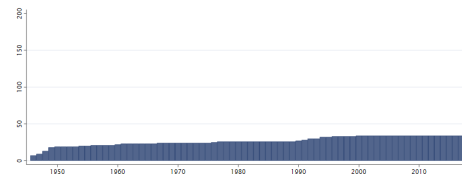
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.4 gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1

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



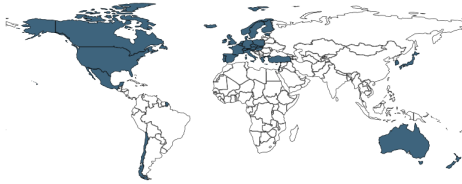
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



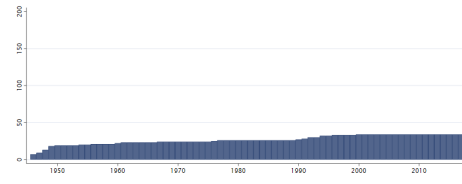
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.5 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.



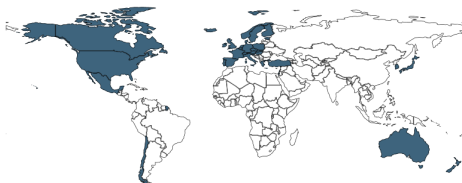
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



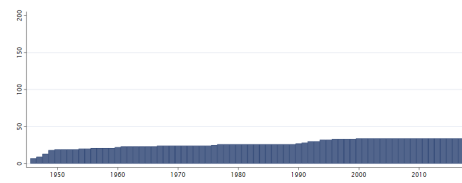
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



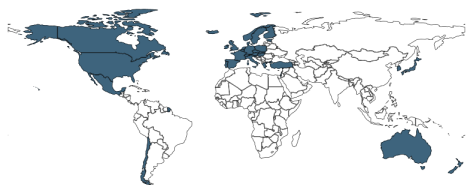
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



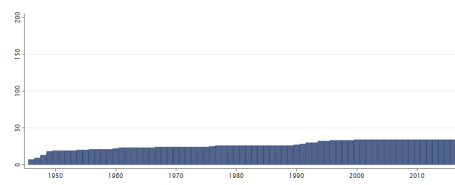
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.7 gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1

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



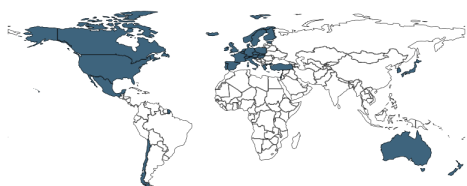
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



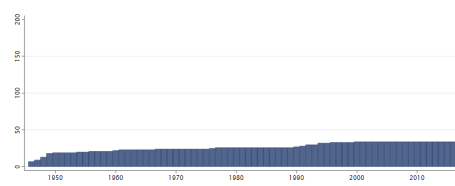
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.8 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:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

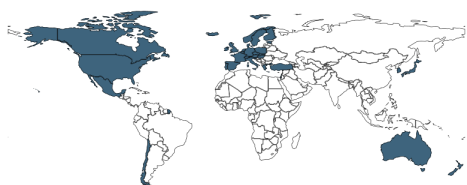


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

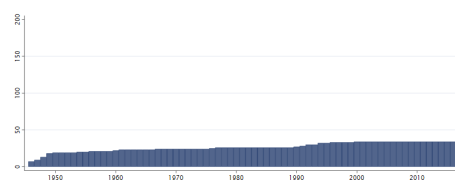
4.34.9 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

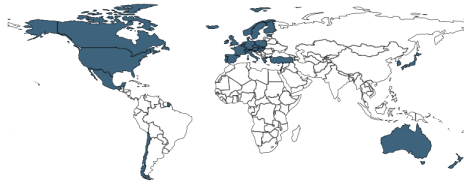


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

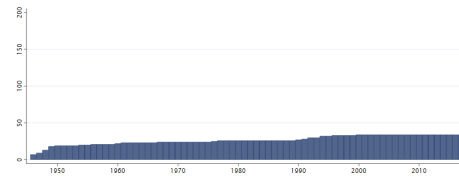
4.34.10 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



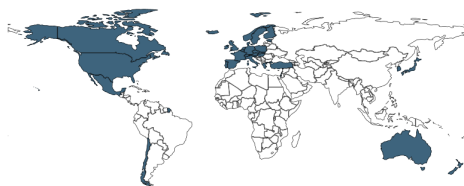
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.11 gol_inst Institution

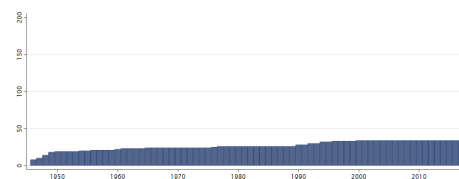
This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

- 0. Parliamentary democracy
- 1. Semi-presidential democracy
- 2. Presidential democracy
- 3. Civilian dictatorship
- 4. Military dictatorship
- 5. Royal dictatorship

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



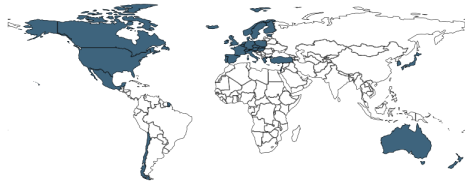
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



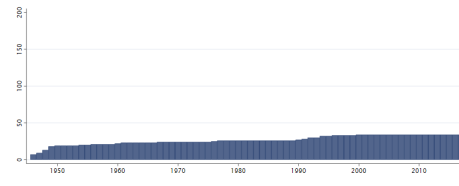
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1915 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.12 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.



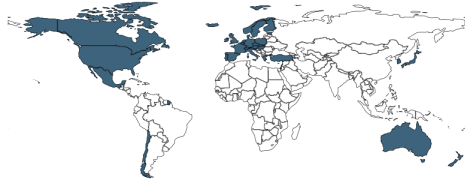
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



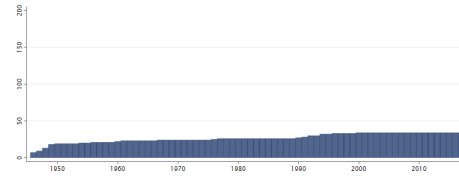
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year:** 2017
N: 34 **n:** 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.13 gol_nos Number of Seats

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



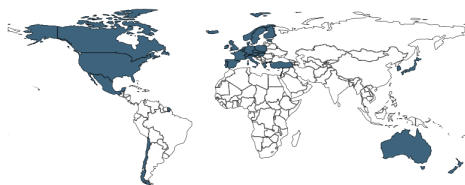
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year:** 2017
N: 34 **n:** 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.14 gol_pr PR Type

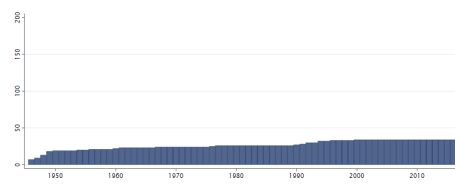
This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

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



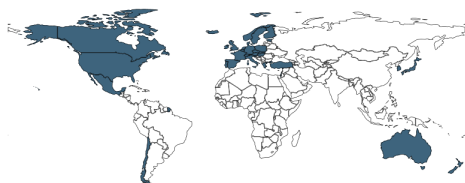
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



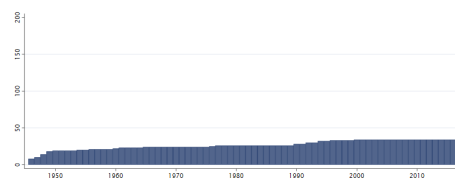
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.15 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.



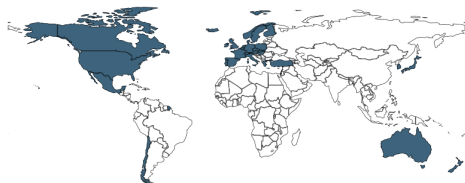
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



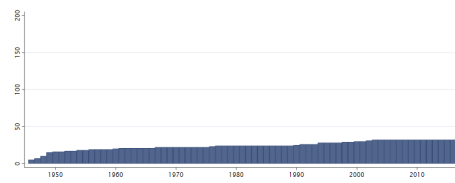
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1915 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.34.16 gol_upseat Upper Seats

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



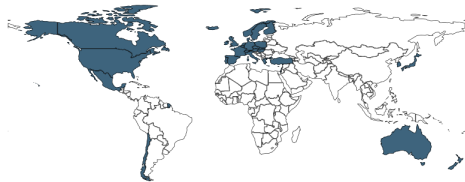
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



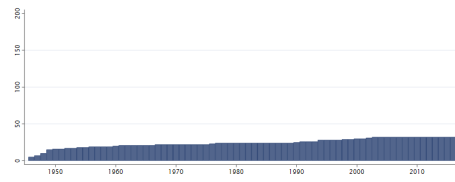
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 32 n: 1738 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 54

4.34.17 gol_uptier Upper Tier

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



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 32 n: 1738 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 54

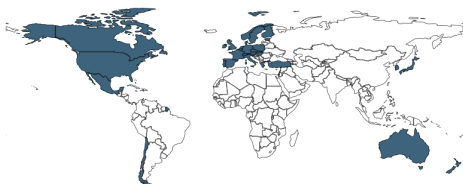
4.35 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices>
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017b)
(Data downloaded: 2018-01-09)

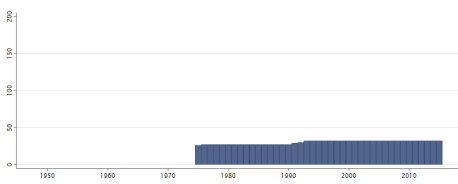
Global State of Democracy The indices present data for 155 countries around the world and consist of 5 main democracy attributes and 16 subattribute scores per country per year.

4.35.1 gsd_cg Checks on Government

Besides regular elections, the exercise of political power needs to be continuously subjected to scrutiny. If the other branches of government (the legislature and the judiciary) or a critical and pluralistic press do not check executive power, they are more prone to be abused for private gain and to biased political decision-making and implementation. Vertical accountability through elections should be supplemented by horizontal accountability between elections. The three subattributes were aggregated into the checks on government index using BFA.



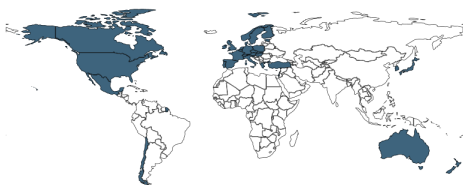
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



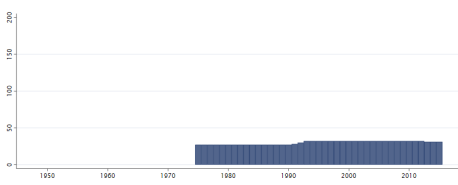
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1226 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.35.2 gsd_fr Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights in the form of liberal and social rights support both fair representation and the vertical mechanism of accountability that the first attribute seeks to achieve. This attribute is composed of three subattributes: access to justice, civil liberties, and social rights and equality. The three subattributes were aggregated into the fundamental rights index using BFA.



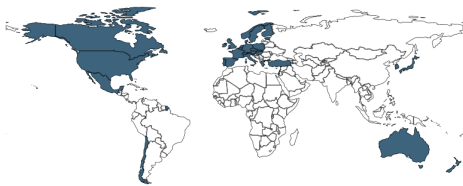
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



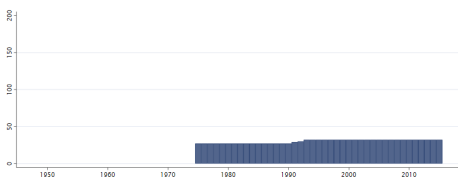
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1223 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.35.3 gsd_ia Impartial Administration

The government and the public administration more generally should implement official public policies in an impartial manner. If implementation is unfair and unpredictable, large discrepancies between official laws and policies, on the one hand, and practices, on the other, undermine democratic principles. Thus, democracy is a matter not only of access to power and control of power, but also of the exercise of power. Since impartial administration to a large extent overlaps with the concept of the rule of law, this attribute is also rooted in the tradition that emphasizes the liberal aspects of democracy. The two subattributes were aggregated into the impartial administration index using BFA.



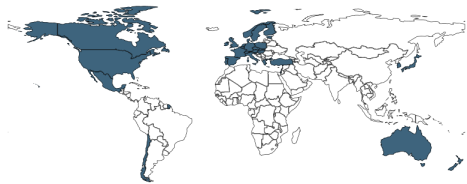
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



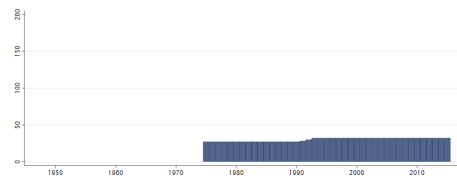
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1227 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.35.4 gsd_rg Representative Government

The representative government attribute emphasizes contested and inclusive popular elections for legislative and executive offices. This attribute distinguishes among four subattributes. Three of them (clean elections, free political parties and elected government) have been aggregated into a contestation index using Bayesian factor analysis (BFA). The representative government index is obtained by multiplying the contestation index by the fourth subattribute, inclusive suffrage.



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



Min. Year: 1975 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1226 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.36 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

<http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/>

(Gerring et al., 2005)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-15)

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

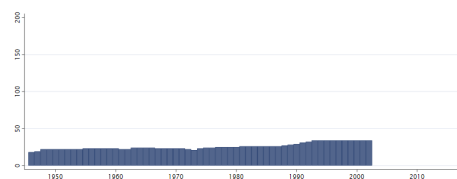
4.36.1 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

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

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2002
N: 34 n: 1467 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 43

4.36.2 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

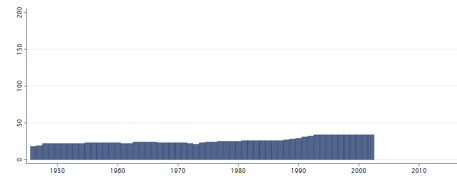
The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by $M > 1$, proportional seat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

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote

1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



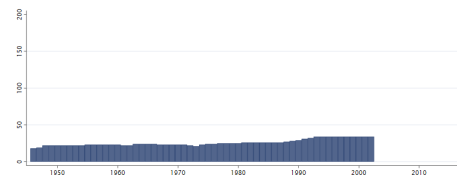
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2002
N: 34 n: 1467 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 43

4.36.3 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2002
N: 34 n: 1467 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 43

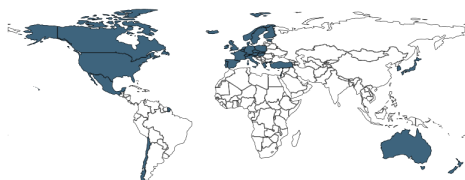
4.37 Henisz

<https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>
(Henisz, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-25)

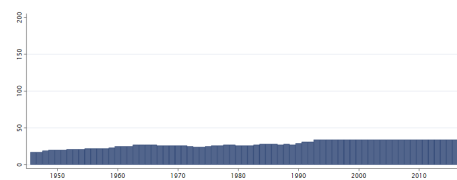
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.37.1 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.



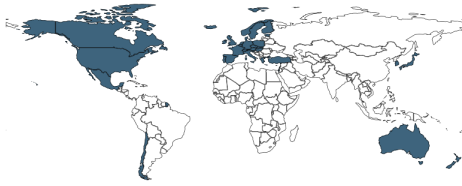
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



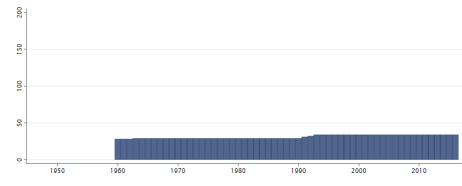
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1982 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 58

4.37.2 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.



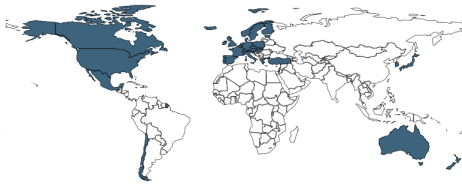
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



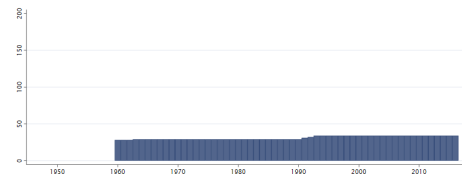
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.37.3 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.



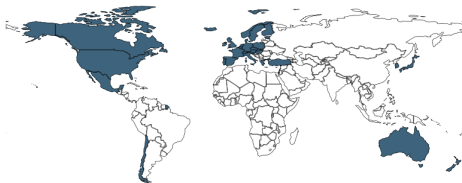
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



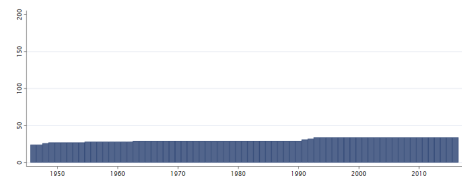
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.37.4 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).



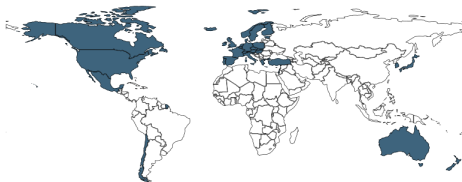
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



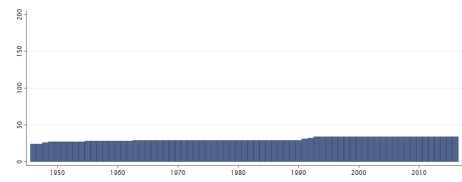
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2151 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 63

4.37.5 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.



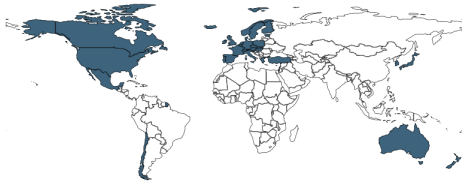
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



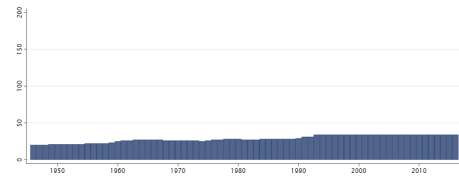
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2151 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 63

4.37.6 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.



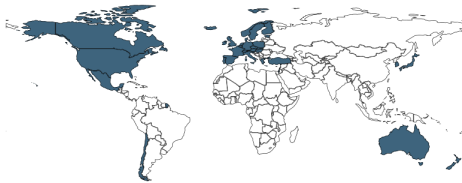
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



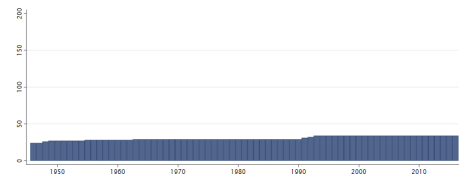
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2010 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 59

4.37.7 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.



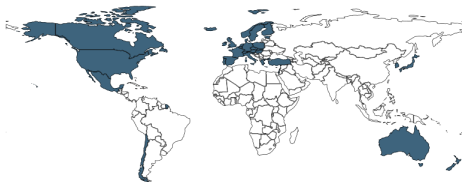
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



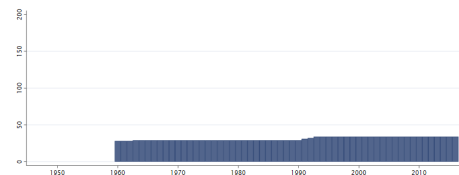
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 2151 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 63

4.37.8 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: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.38 Heritage Foundation

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>
(The Heritage Foundation, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-17)

Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

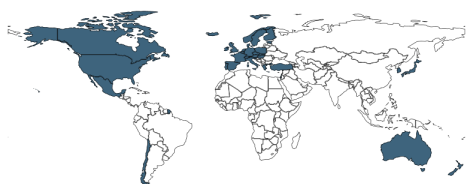
Note: For the 2015, most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014. It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

4.38.1 hf_business Business Freedom

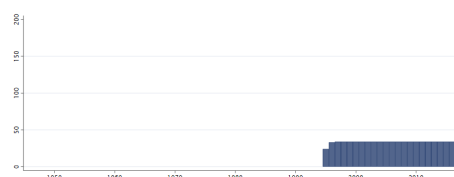
The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):

- 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



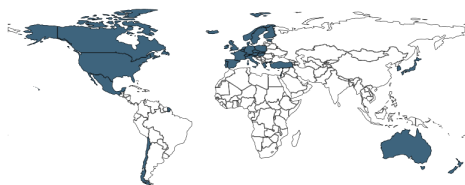
Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.2 hf_efscore 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.



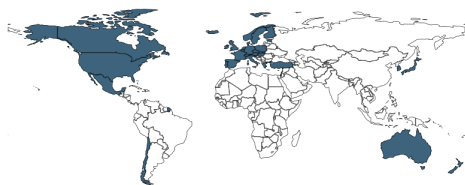
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.3 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:2014 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34

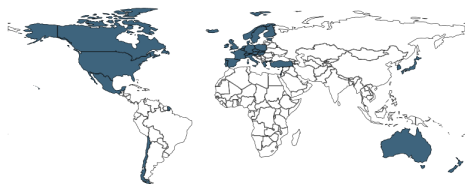


Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.4 hf_govint Government Integrity

Scale from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates very little corruption.

Corruption erodes economic freedom by introducing insecurity and uncertainty into economic relationships. The score for this component is derived primarily from Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2011, which measures the level of corruption in 183 countries.



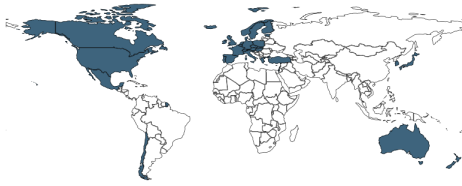
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.5 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.



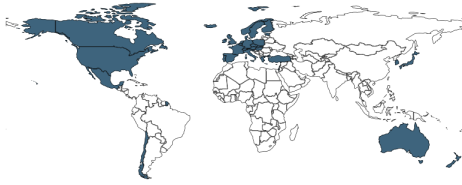
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.6 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.



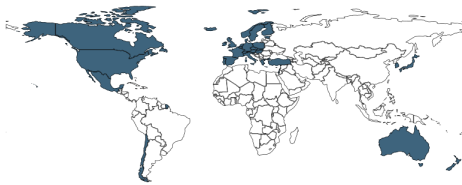
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



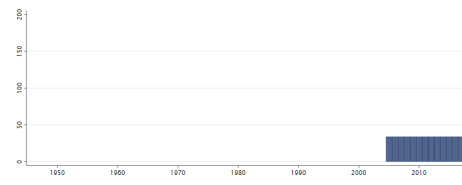
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.7 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.



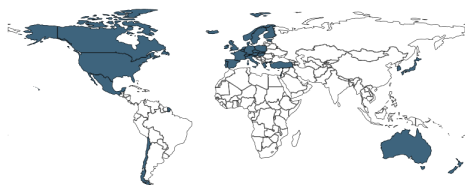
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.38.8 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.



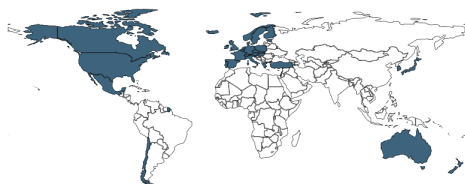
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.9 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:2014 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34

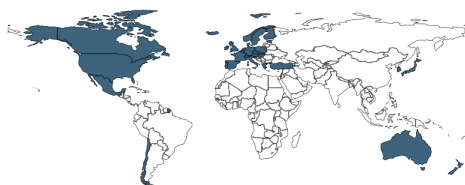


Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.10 hf_taxbur Tax Burden

Tax burden is a composite measure that reflects marginal tax rates on both personal and corporate income and the overall level of taxation (including direct and indirect taxes imposed by all levels of government) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

With an equal weighting system, it 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.



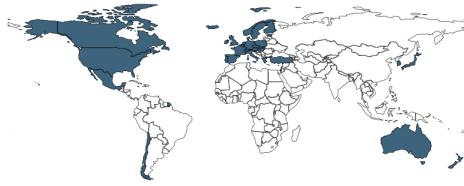
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.38.11 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:2013 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.39 Hadenius & Teorell

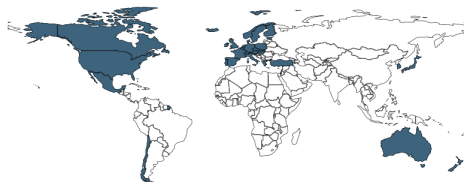
<https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedata/data>
(Wahman et al., 2013) (Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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.

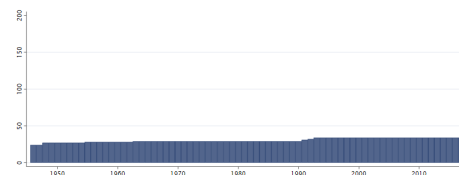
4.39.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

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 Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

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



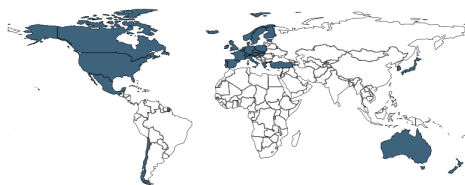
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



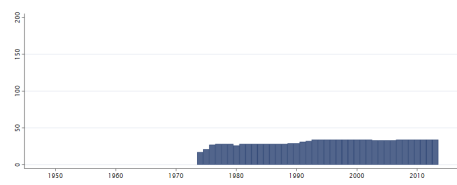
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 2186 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 64

4.39.2 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: 2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

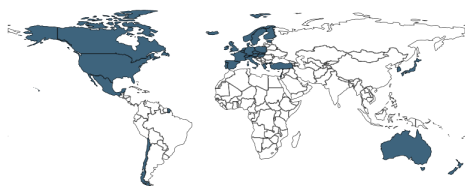


Min. Year: 1974 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1230 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 36

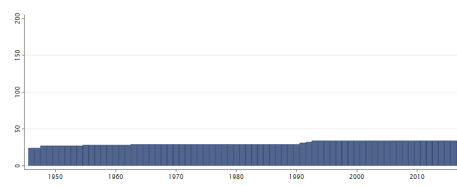
4.39.3 ht_region The Region of the Country

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 Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



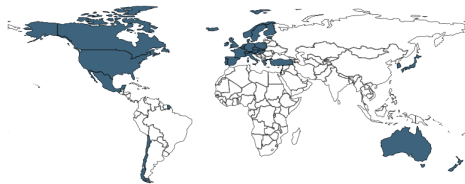
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 2186 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 64

4.39.4 ht_regtype Regime Type

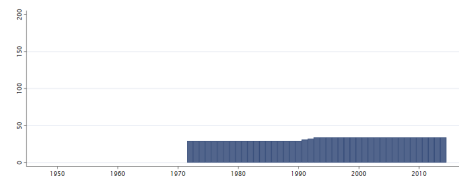
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

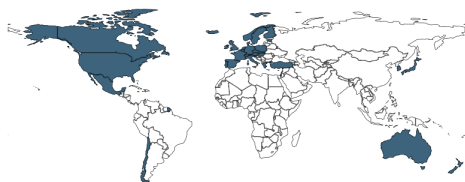


Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1362 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 40

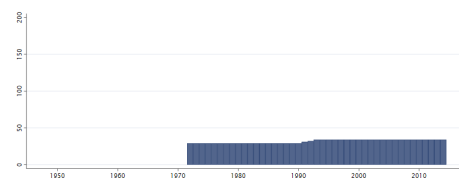
4.39.5 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simplified)

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: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1362 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 40

4.40 Institutions and Elections Project

<https://hvardhegre.net/iaep/>
(Wig et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In QoG data logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

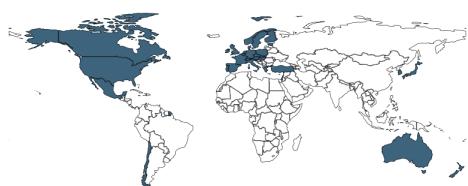
Find the article at <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120>

4.40.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

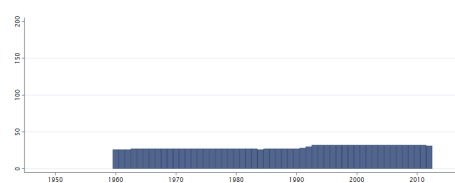
Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



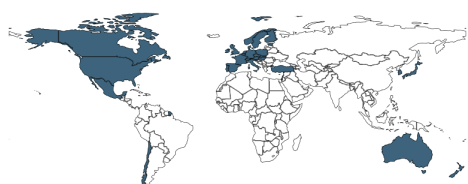
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1530 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.40.2 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

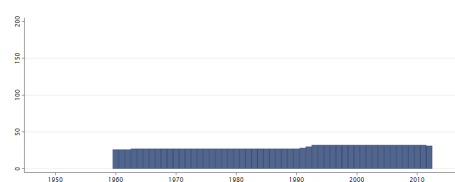
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

- 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

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



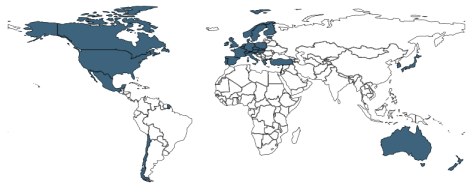
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1456 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 46

4.40.3 iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties

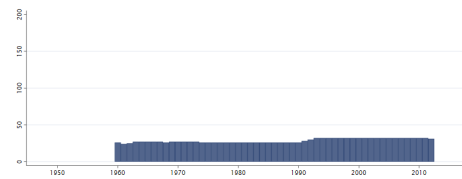
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



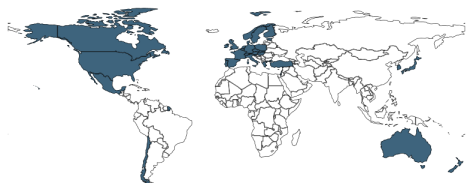
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.4 iaep_bp Banned Parties

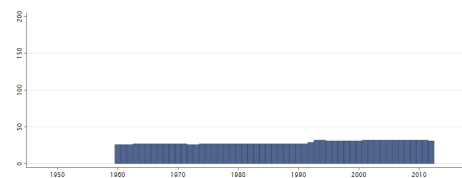
Are there banned parties?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



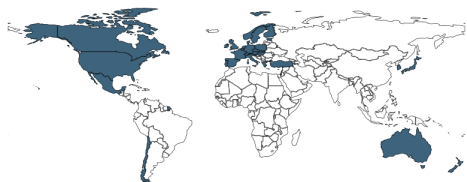
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1521 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.40.5 iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections

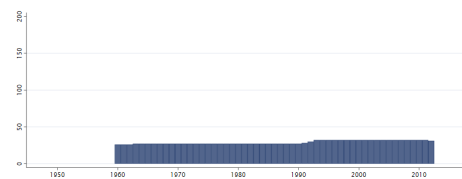
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1531 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

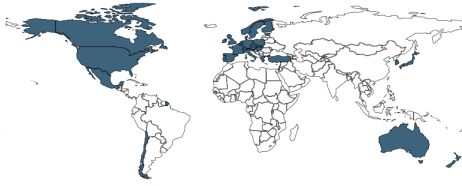
4.40.6 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

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.

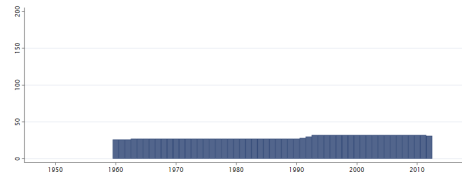
- 0. No

1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32

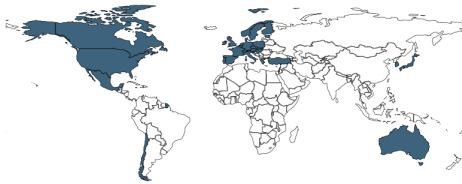


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1518 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 47

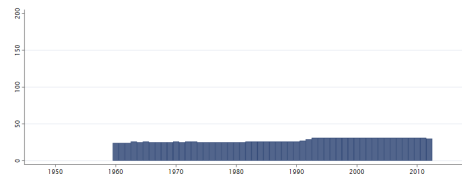
4.40.7 iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31

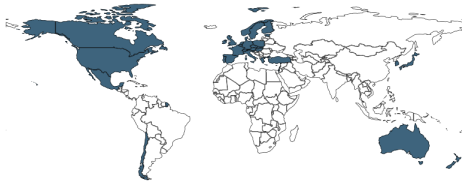


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 1459 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

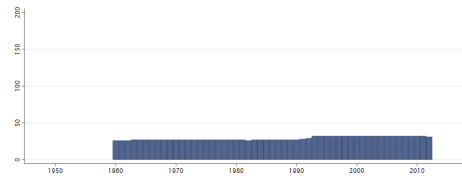
4.40.8 iaep_constin The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (years counting ineffect== 1)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32

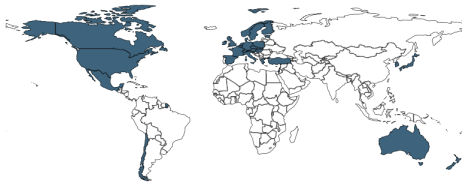


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1529 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

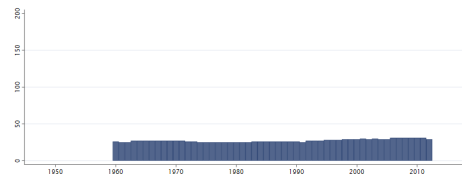
4.40.9 iaep_constlam The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

How many years since the last amendment (years since amyear== 1)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



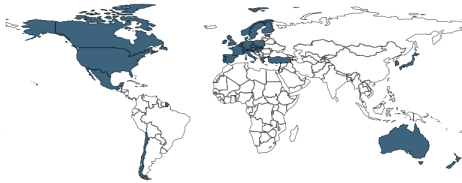
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1443 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 45

4.40.10 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

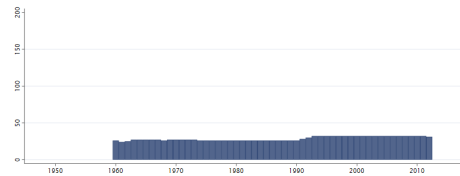
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



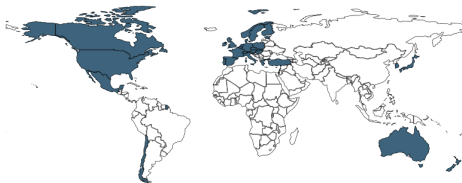
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.11 iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

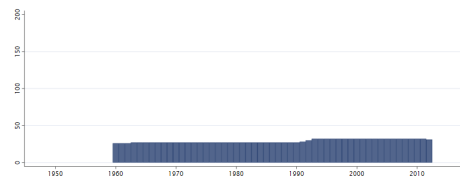
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



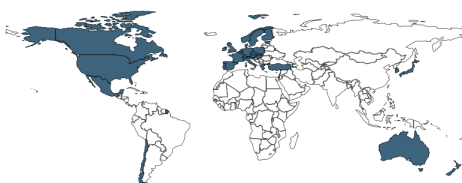
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1459 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

4.40.12 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

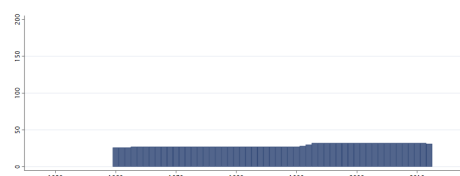
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1477 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

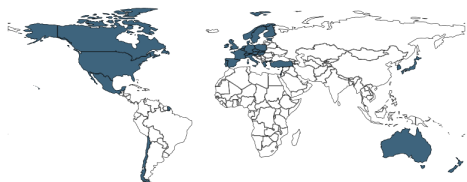
4.40.13 iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature

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

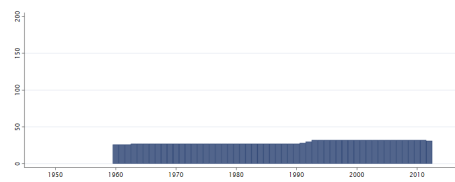
to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



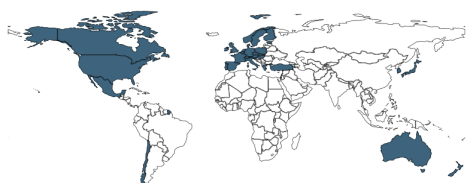
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1399 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 44

4.40.14 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

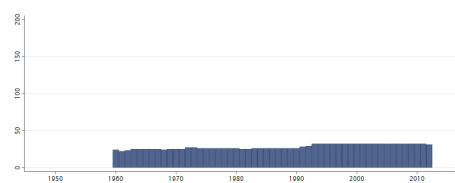
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



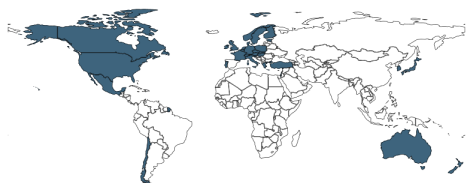
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1483 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

4.40.15 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

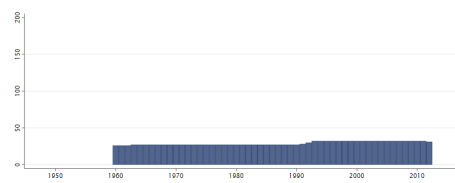
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1477 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

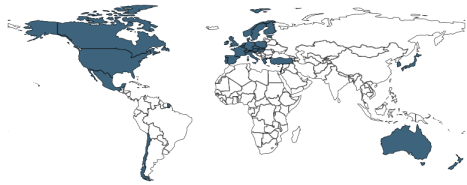
4.40.16 iaep_es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

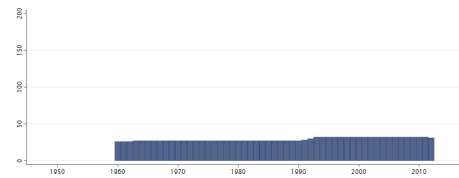
- 1. Plurality (First past the post)

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.

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32



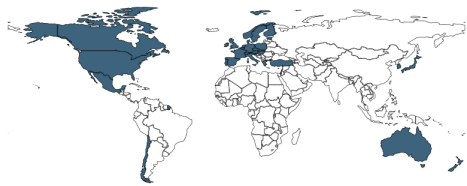
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32 **n:** 1476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

4.40.17 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

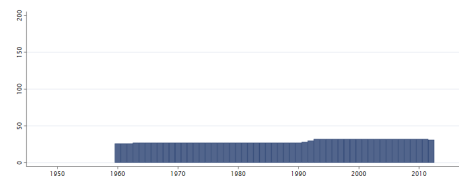
Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32



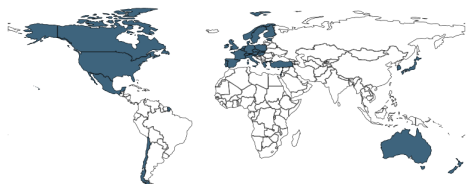
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32 **n:** 1493 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.18 iaep_isie Independence of Selection of Executive

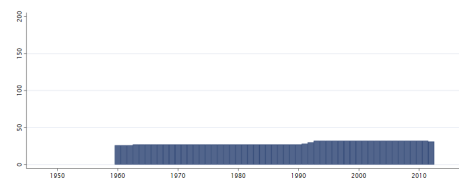
Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32



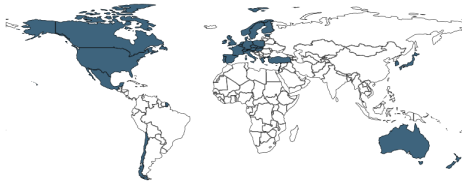
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2012
N: 32 **n:** 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.19 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

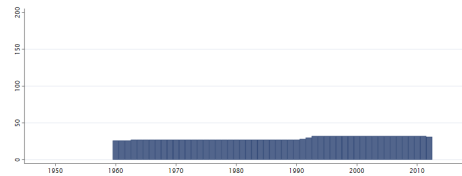
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



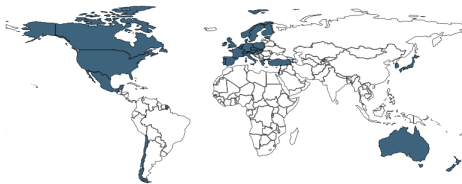
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1453 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 45

4.40.20 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

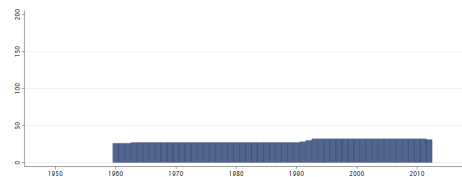
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



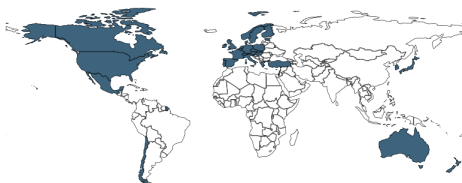
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1508 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.21 iaep_lego Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

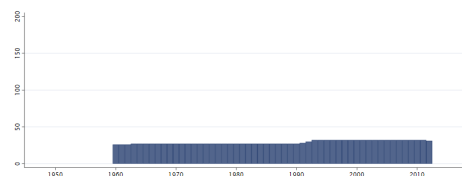
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



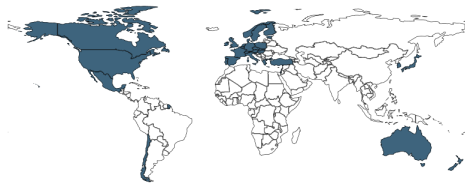
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1531 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.40.22 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

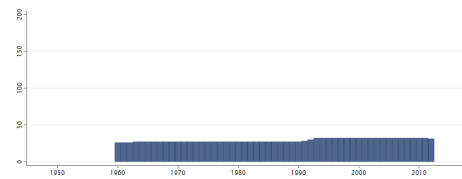
Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



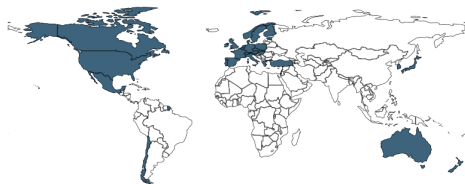
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1531 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.40.26 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

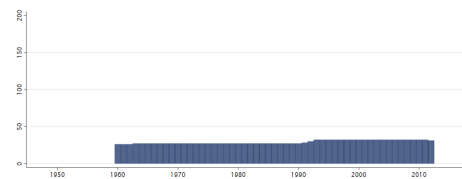
Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



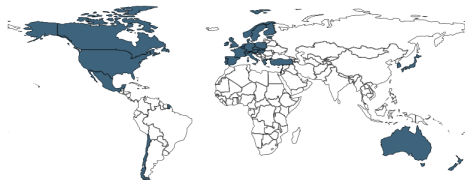
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.27 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

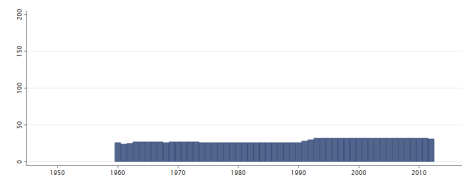
Are no parties allowed?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

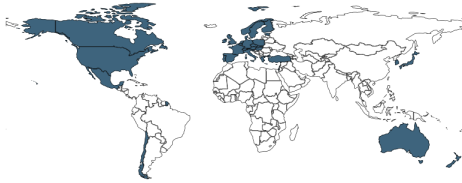
4.40.28 iaep_nr National Referendums

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

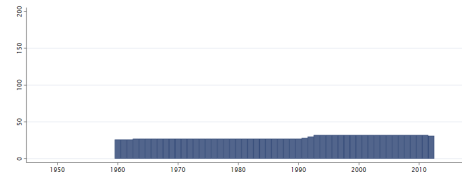
- 0. No

1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1453 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 45

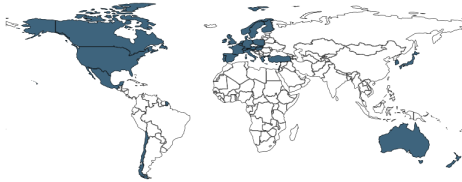
4.40.29 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party?

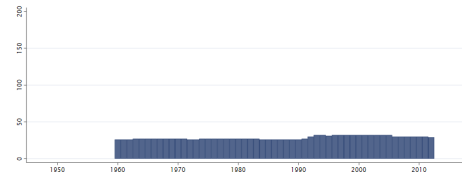
0. No

1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.30 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

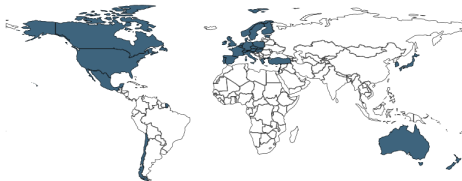
How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One

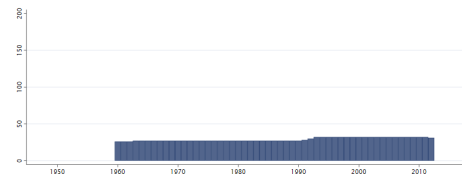
2. Two

3. More than two

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1479 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

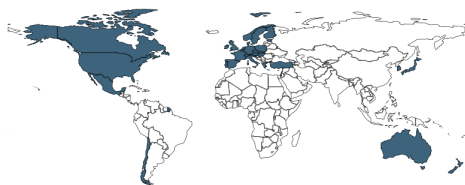
4.40.31 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

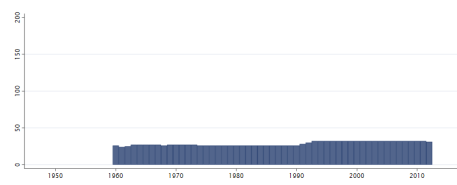
0. No

1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



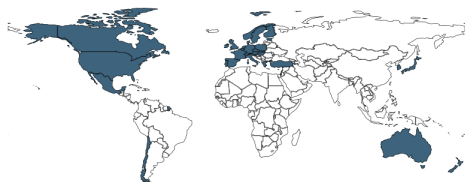
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1510 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.35 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

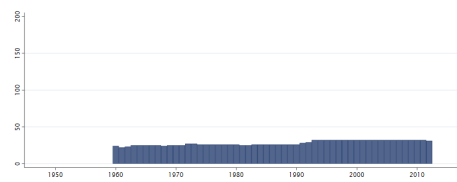
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



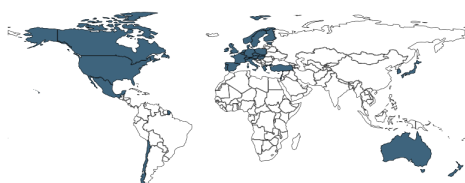
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1483 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 46

4.40.36 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

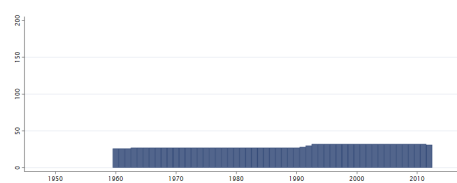
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

- 1. Unitary system
- 2. Confederation
- 3. Federal system

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1514 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 47

4.41 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

<https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg>

(PRS Group and others, 2018)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-03)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.41.1 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 may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

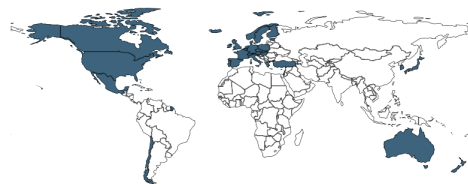
Law and order (originally 6 points)

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

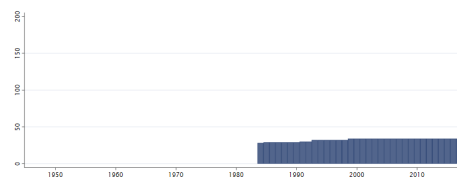
Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

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

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



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1984 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 1100 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 32

4.42 International Centre for Tax and Development

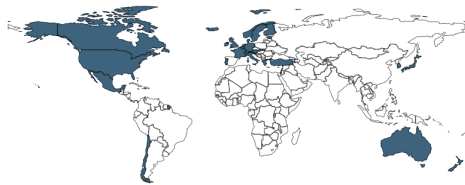
<https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset>
(ICTD/UNU-WIDER, 2016)

(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

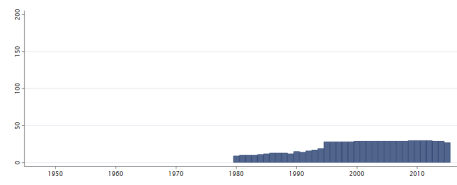
ICTD UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a new Government Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (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.

4.42.1 `ictd_nontax` Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.



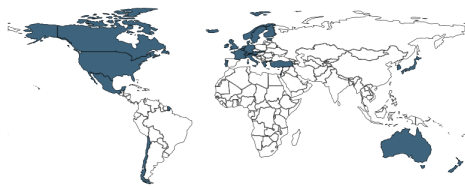
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



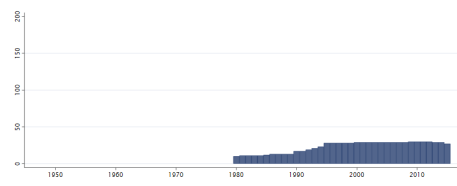
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 800 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 25

4.42.2 `ictd_rev` Total Revenue

Total Revenue excluding social contributions and grants



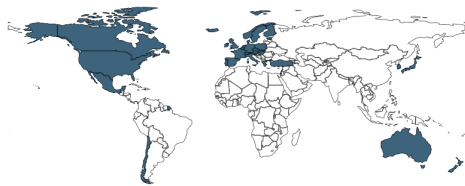
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



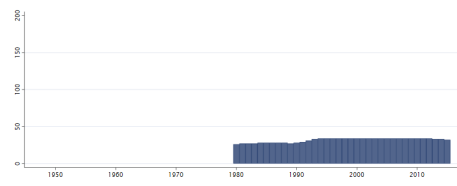
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 821 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 26

4.42.3 `ictd_soccon` Social Contributions

Total social contributions.



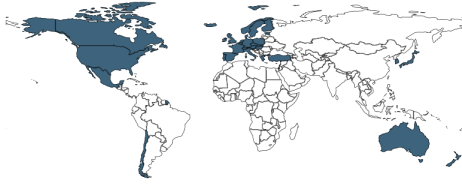
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



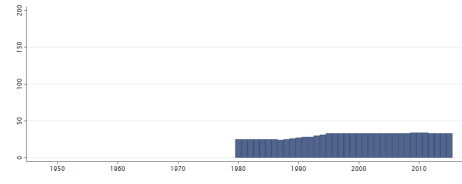
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1139 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.4 `ictd_taxcorp` Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.



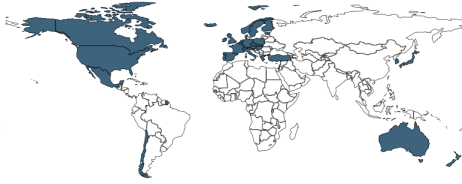
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



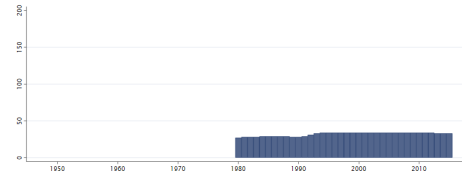
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1090 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 32

4.42.5 ictd_taxesc Taxes (excluding social contributions)

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions



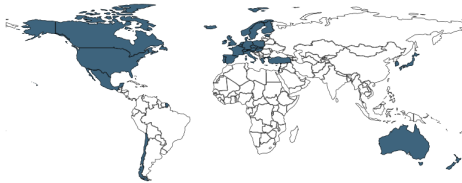
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



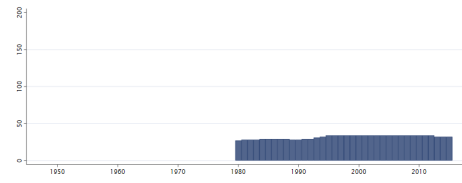
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1150 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.6 ictd_taxgs Taxes on Goods and Services

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.



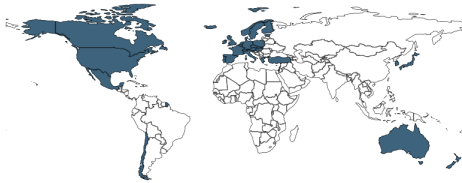
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



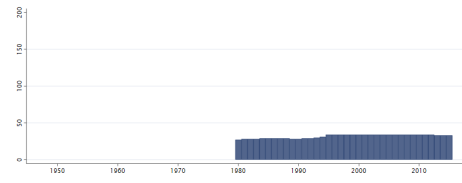
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1141 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.7 ictd_taxinc Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.



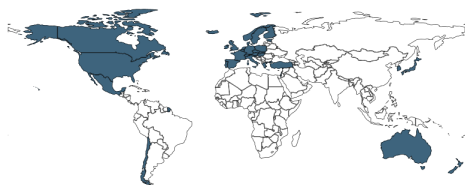
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



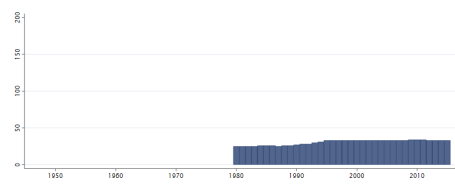
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1142 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.8 ictd_taxind Taxes on Individuals

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.



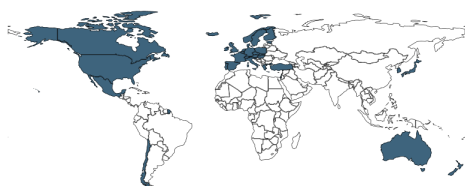
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



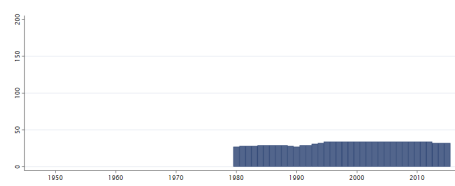
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1095 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 32

4.42.9 ictd_taxindirect Indirect Taxes

Total Indirect Taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories



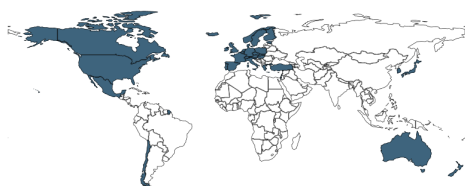
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



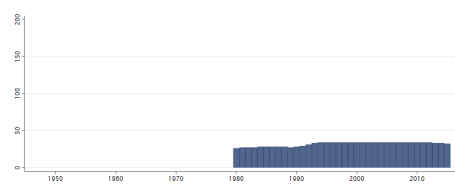
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1140 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.10 ictd_taxinsc Taxes (including social contributions)

Total tax revenue, including social contributions



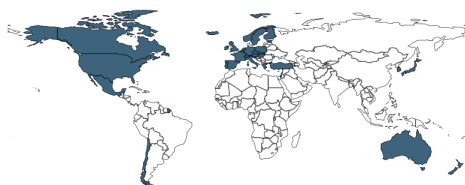
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



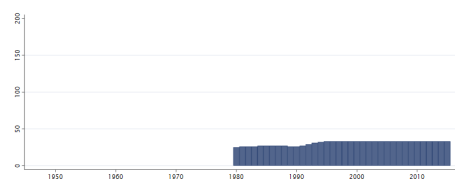
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1139 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.11 ictd_taxnresexsc Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions)

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.



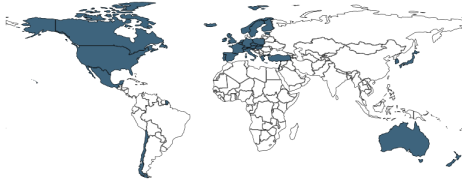
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



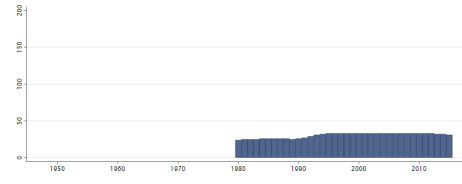
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1102 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.42.12 ictd_taxnresinsc Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions)

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".



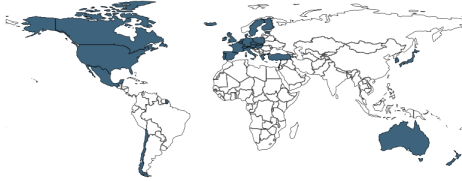
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



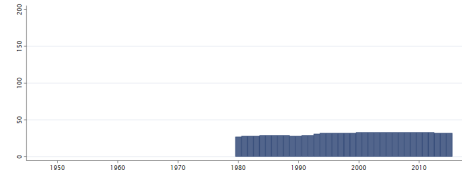
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1088 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 33

4.42.13 ictd_taxother Other Taxes

Total other taxes



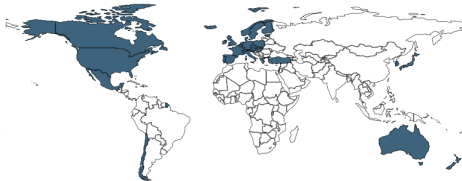
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



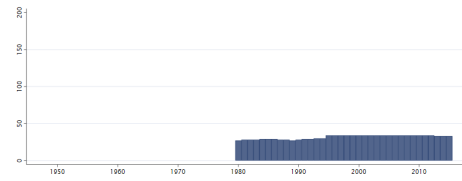
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1118 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.42.14 ictd_taxpaywf Taxes on Payroll and Workforce

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.



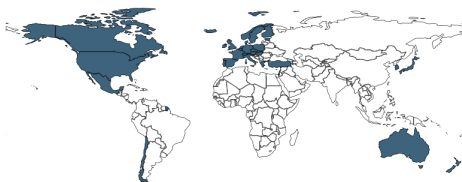
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



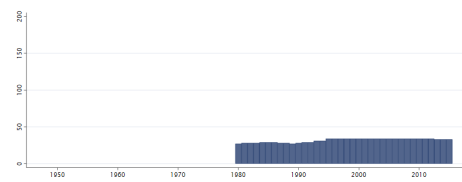
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1138 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 33

4.42.15 ictd_taxprop Taxes on Property

Total taxes on property.



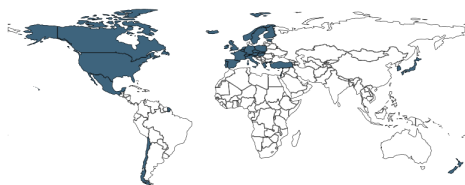
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



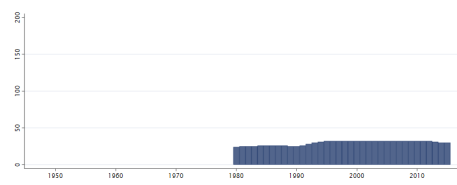
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1140 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.42.16 ictd_taxres Resource Taxes

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms



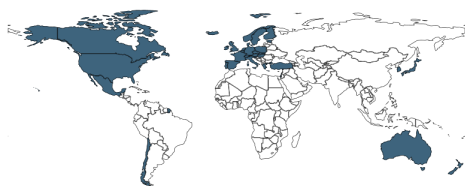
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



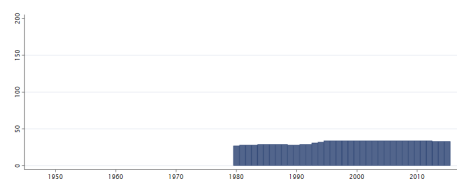
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 1061 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 33

4.42.17 ictd_taxtrade Taxes on International Trade and Transactions

Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1144 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.43 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

<https://www.idea.int/data-tools>

(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017a) (The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017c)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-01)

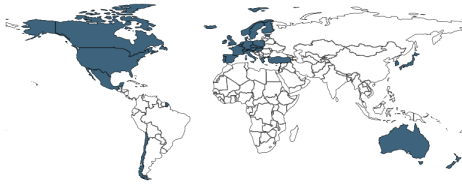
International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Global Database on Elections and Democracy. The database provides both quantitative and qualitative data for the latest election 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.

4.43.1 idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

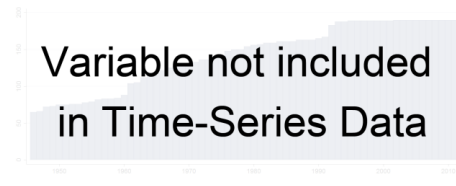
Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. No, but specific limit



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



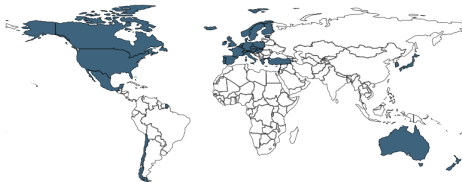
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.2 idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

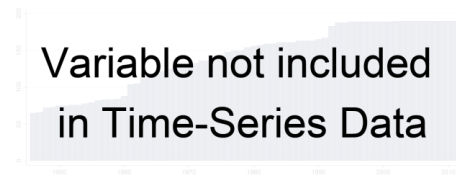
Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. No, but specific limit



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



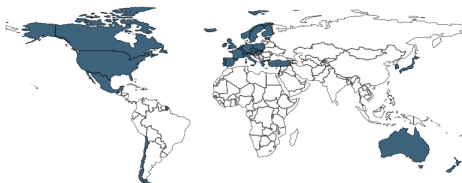
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.3 idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

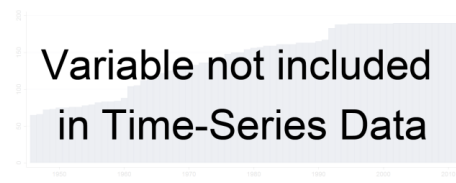
Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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



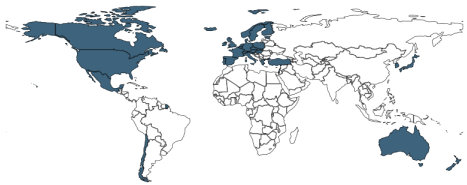
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.4 idea_bdcg Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

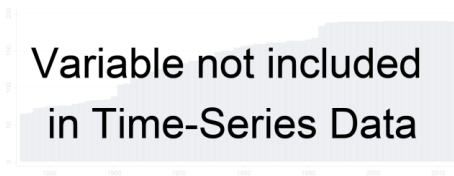
Is there a ban on corporate donations to political parties? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to political parties, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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



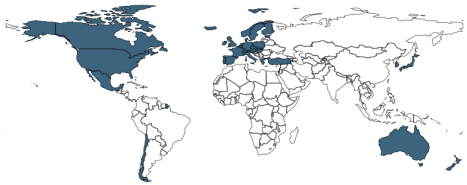
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.5 idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

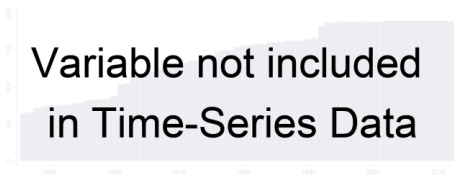
Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

In order to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country, it is quite common to ban foreign interests from making donations to political parties. Among the entities prohibited to contribute directly or indirectly are governments, corporations, organizations or individuals who are not citizens; that do not reside in the country or have a large share of foreign ownership.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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



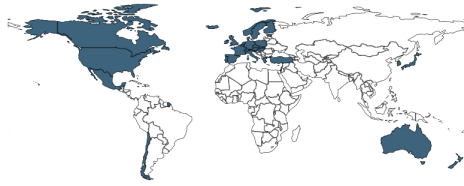
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.6 idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

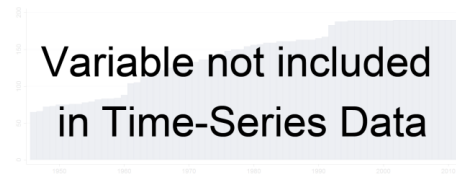
Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to political parties? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

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- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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

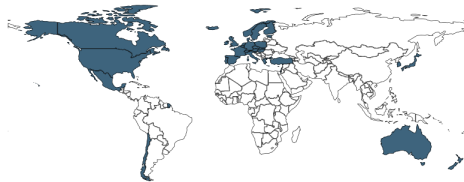


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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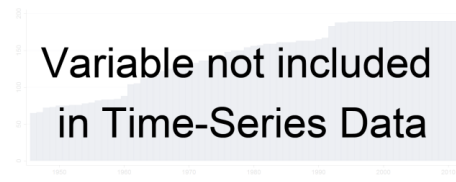
4.43.7 idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

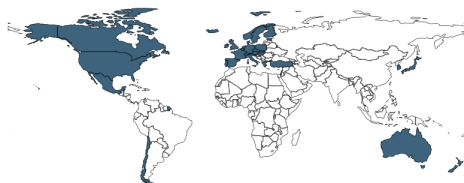


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

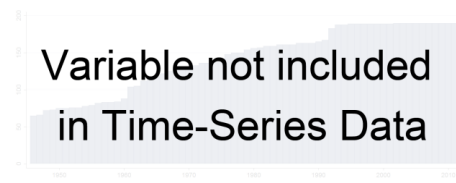
4.43.8 idea_bdgcpc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties

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- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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

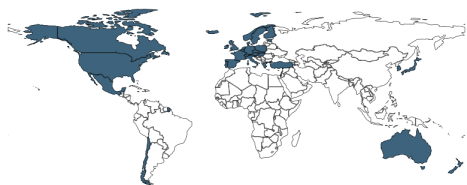


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

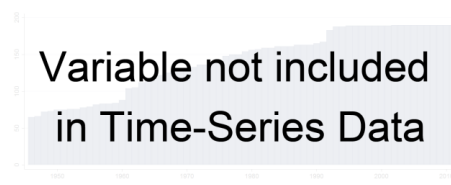
4.43.9 idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

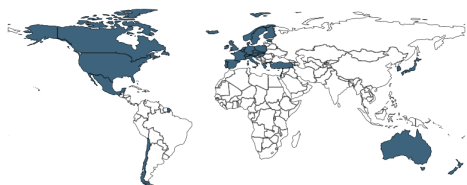


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

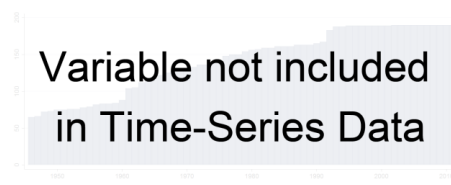
4.43.10 idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

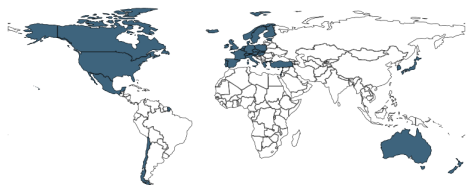


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

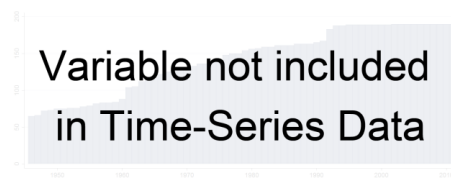
4.43.11 idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

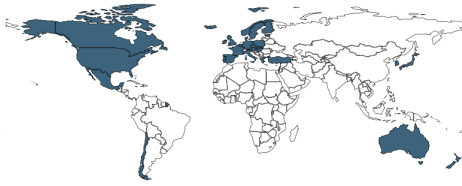


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 \bar{T} : N/A

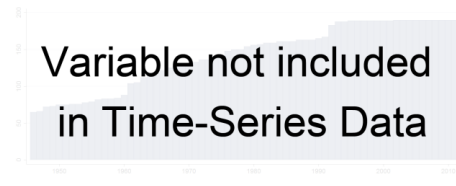
4.43.12 idea_bsrpc Ban on State Resources given to/recieved by Political Parties or Candidates

Is there a ban on state resources being given to or received by political parties or candidates (excluding regulated public funding)? To stop abuse of state (administrative) resources, some countries ban the giving of state resources to political parties or candidates, or banning political parties/candidates from receiving such funds.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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



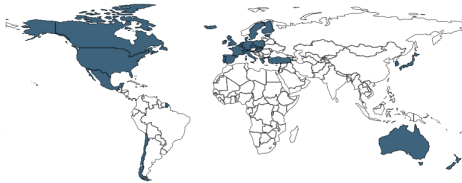
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.13 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

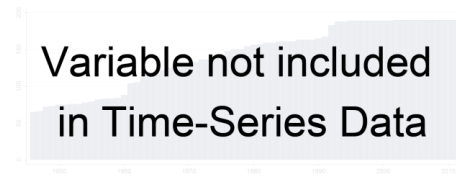
Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.

Vote buying is a form of political swindling that is intended to increase the number of votes a particular candidate or political party receives in an election by providing money or other benefits to constituents in exchange for their vote.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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

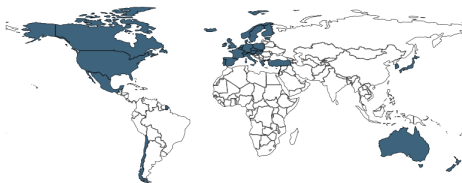


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

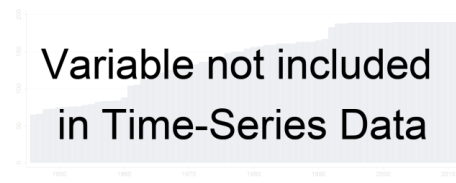
4.43.14 idea_esf Electoral System Family

Electoral System Family

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



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.15 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

Electoral System for National Legislature:

- 1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)

Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats

in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)

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

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)

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

4. Two-Round System (TRS)

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

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)

Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

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

7. Alternative Vote (AV)

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

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)

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

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

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

10. Limited Vote (LV)

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

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

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

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

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

15. Parallel

A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect rep-

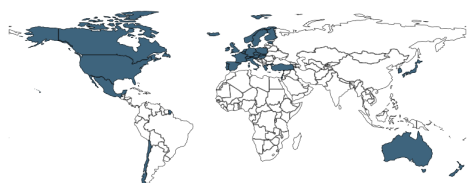
representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

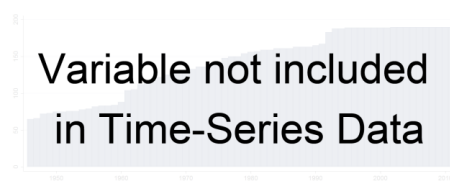
17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)

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

18. No direct elections.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.16 idea_esp Electoral System for the President

Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)

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

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)

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

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)

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

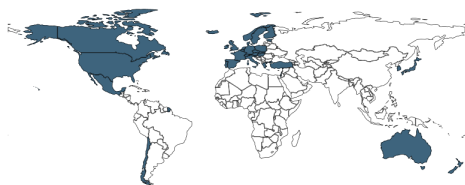
4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

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

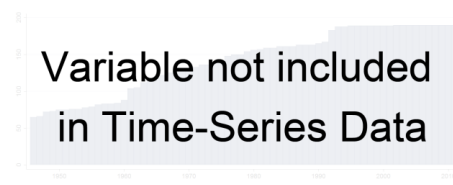
5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



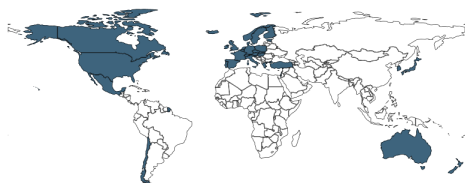
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.17 idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

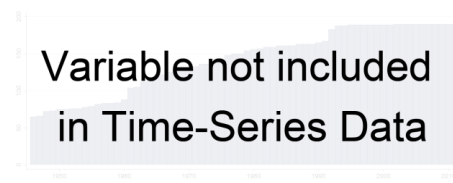
Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

Campaign finance is financial transactions, to political parties or candidates, related to an electoral campaign which could include formal, financial, or in-kind donations or expenditures.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



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

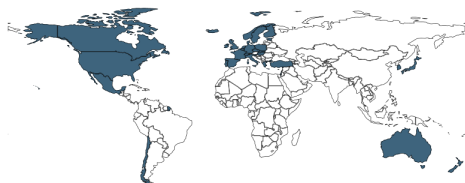


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

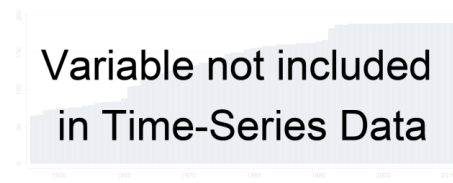
4.43.18 idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33

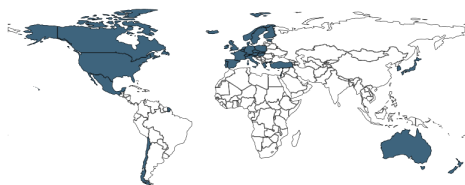


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

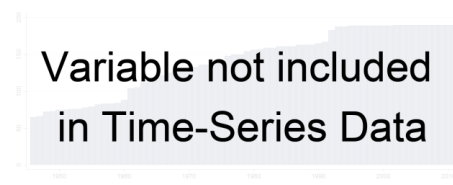
4.43.19 idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

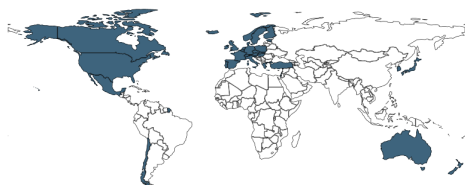


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

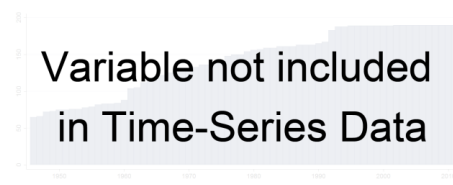
4.43.20 idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

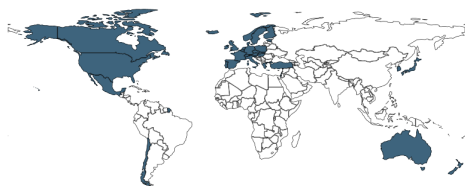


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

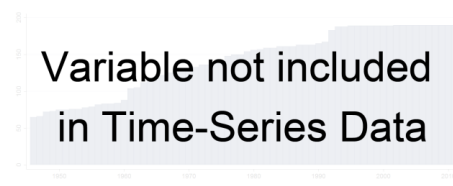
4.43.21 idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

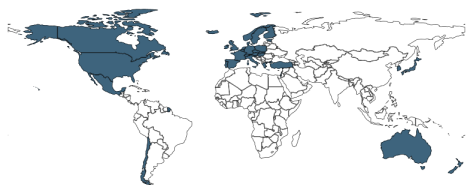


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

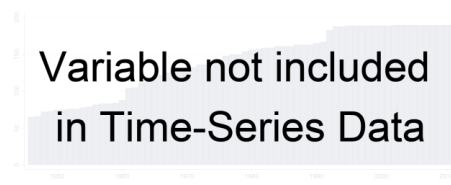
4.43.22 idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

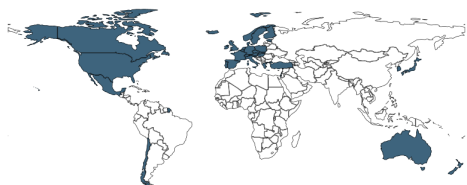


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

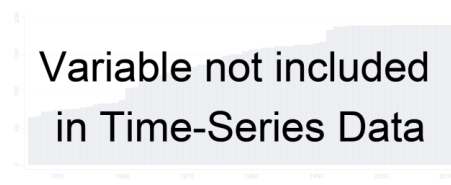
4.43.23 idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

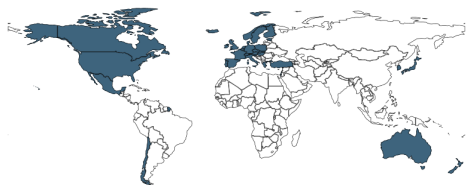


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

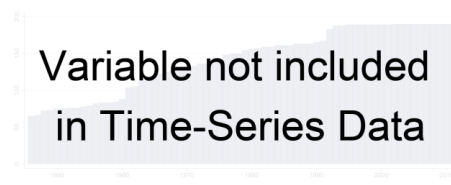
4.43.24 idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

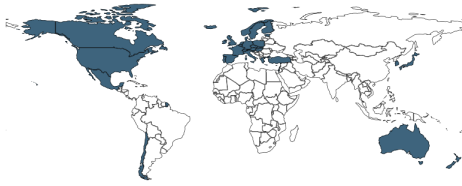


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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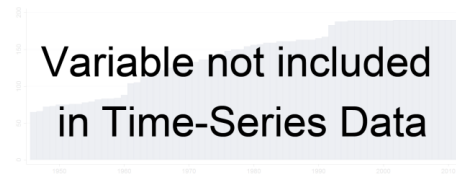
4.43.25 idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

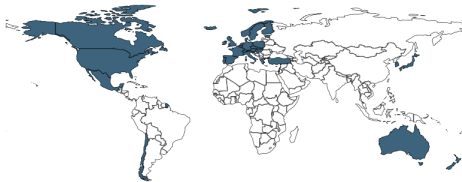


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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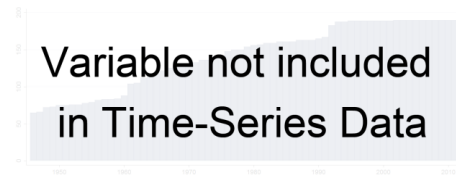
4.43.26 idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



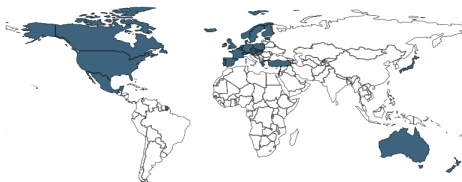
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.27 idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties

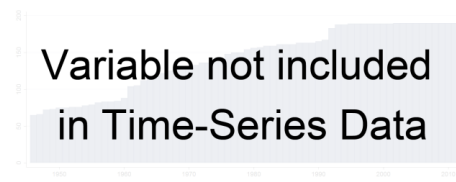
Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, funding to women's wings; Yes, reduced nomination fee; Yes, other; Yes, reduced nomination fee No; Yes, funding to women's wings Yes, increased media access Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities Yes, other; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities. Original datasource provides codes for all types.



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



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.28 idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties

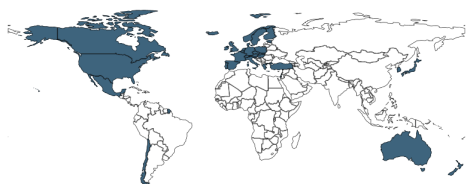
Are there provisions for direct public funding to political parties? A key question in many countries is whether monetary assistance is provided from the State to political parties (public funding). It is argued that such support can help smaller parties make their voice heard, strengthen the capacity of

political parties and to level the electoral playing field.

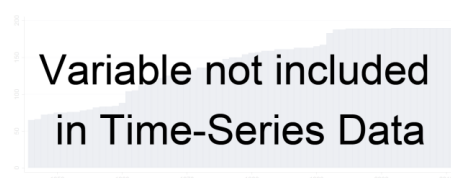
Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, in relation to campaigns; Yes, regularly provided funding; Yes, both regularly provided funding and in relation to campaigns. Original datasource provides codes for all types.



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



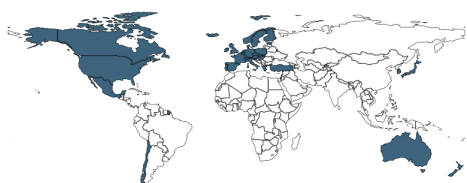
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43.29 idea_pfp Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality

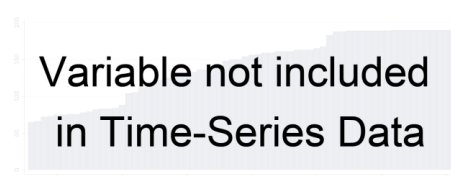
Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.

Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Not Applicable



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

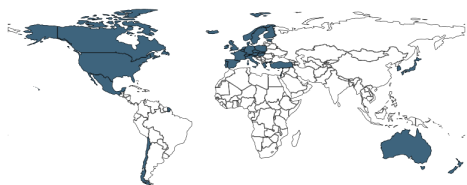


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

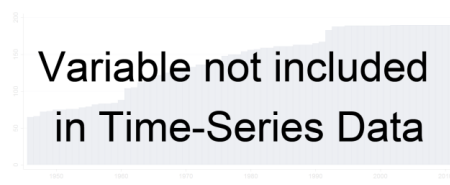
4.43.30 idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors

Must reports from political parties and/or candidates reveal the identity of donors? Some argue that in the interest of transparency the identity of 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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

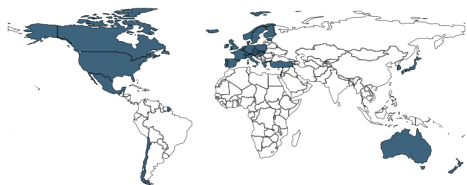


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 \bar{T} : N/A

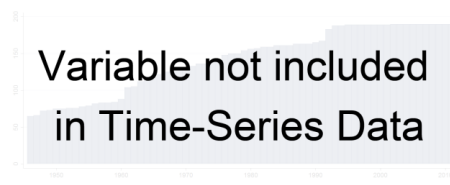
4.43.31 idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

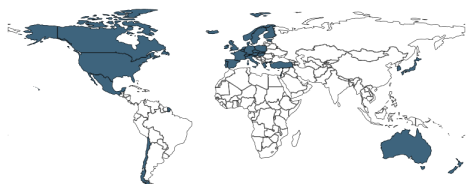
4.44 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

<http://www.healthdata.org/gbd>
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

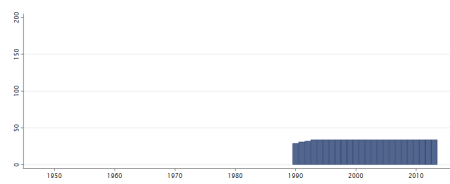
Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.44.1 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.



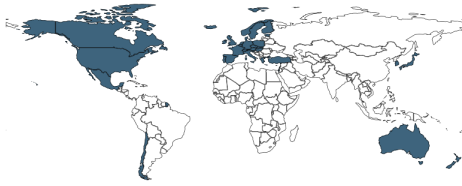
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



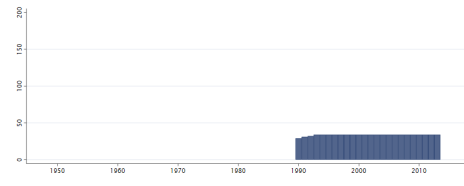
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 806 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.44.2 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.



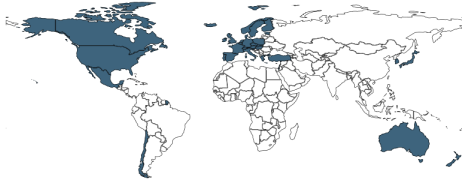
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



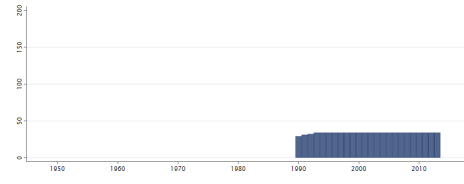
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 806 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.44.3 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.



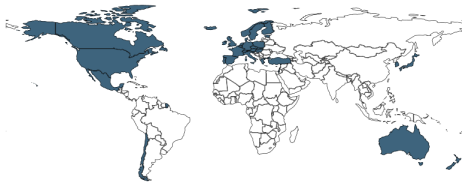
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



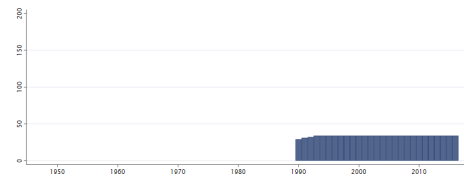
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 806 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.44.4 ihme_lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years.



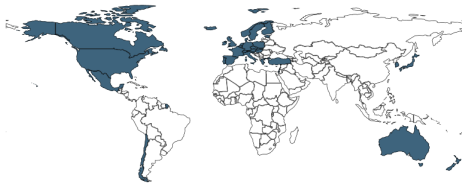
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



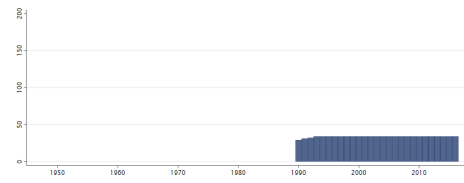
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.5 ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years.



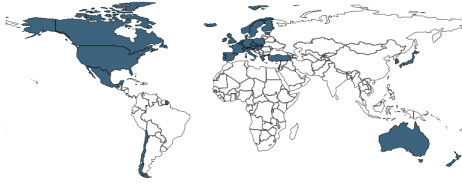
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



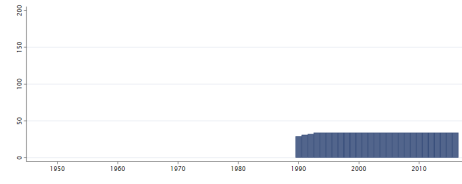
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.6 ihme_lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years.



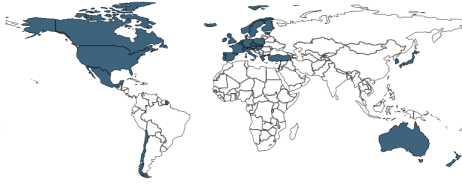
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



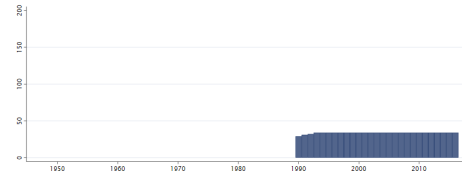
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.7 ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years.



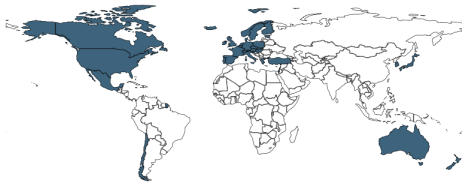
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



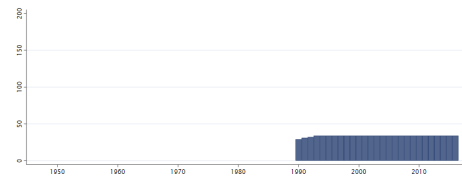
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.8 ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years.



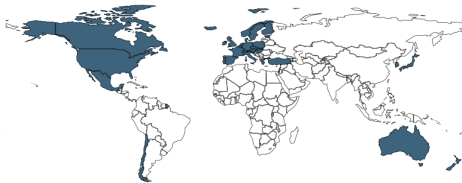
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



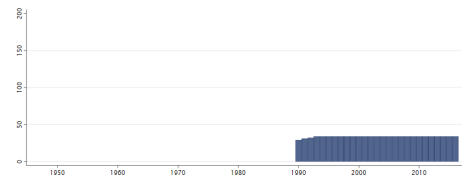
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.9 ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years.



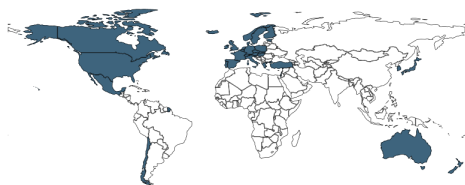
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



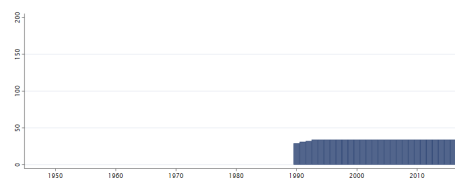
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.10 ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years.



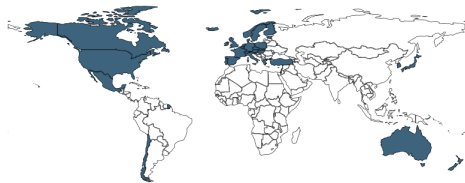
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



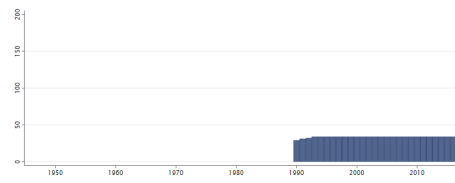
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.11 ihme_lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years.



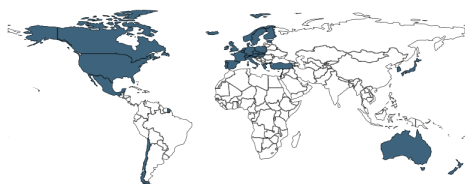
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



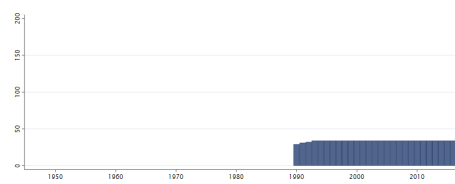
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.12 ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years.



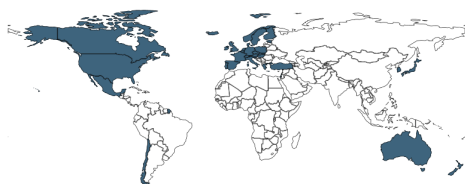
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



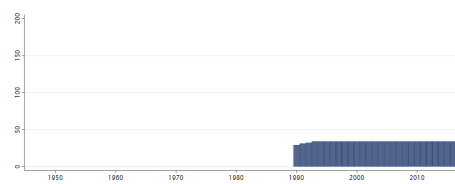
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.13 ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years.



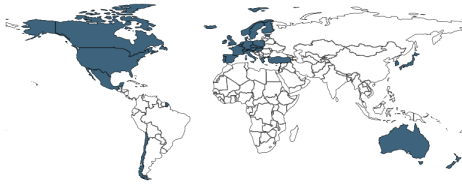
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



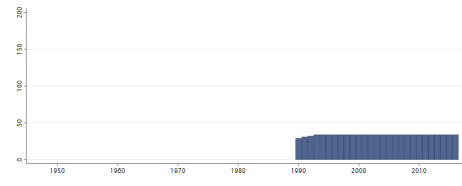
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.14 ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years.



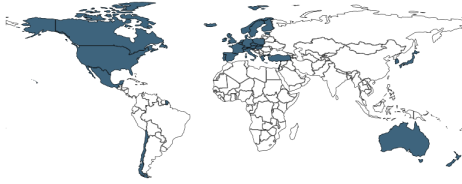
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



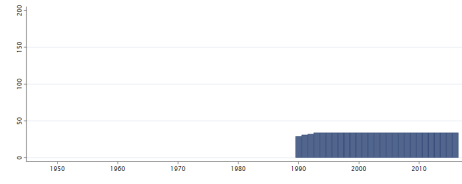
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.15 ihme_lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years.



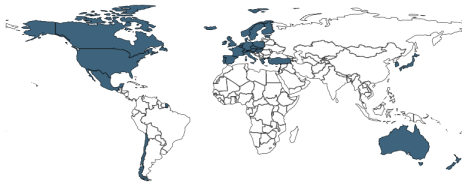
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



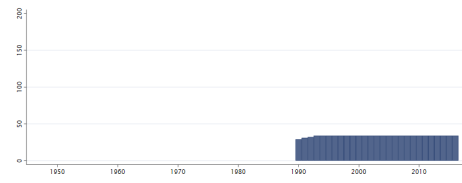
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.16 ihme_lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years.



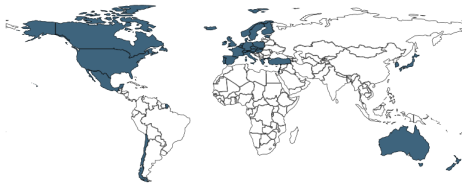
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



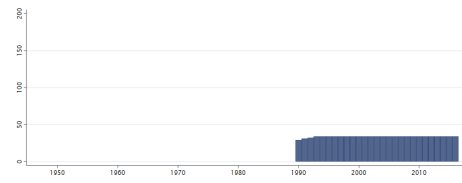
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.17 ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years.



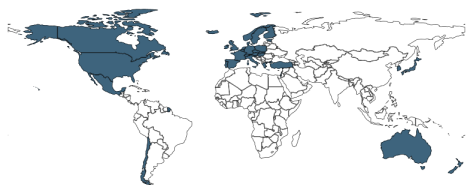
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



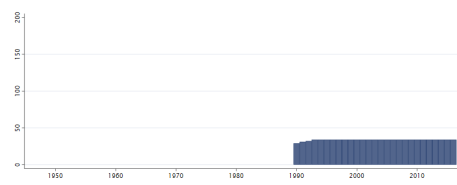
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.18 ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years.



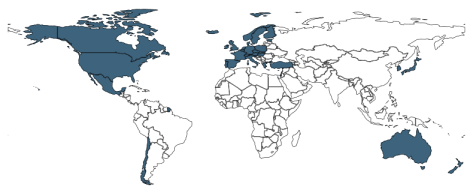
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



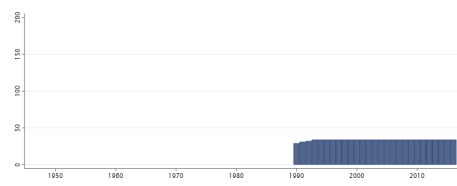
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.19 ihme_lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years.



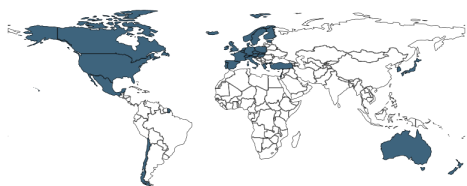
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



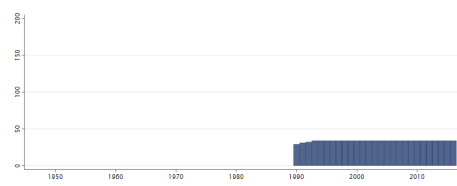
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.20 ihme_lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years.



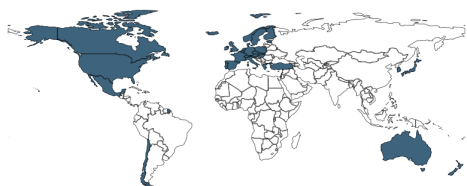
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



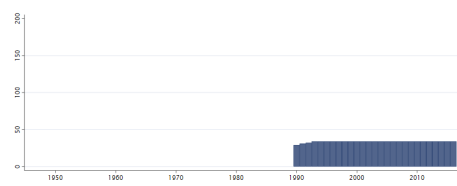
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.21 ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years.



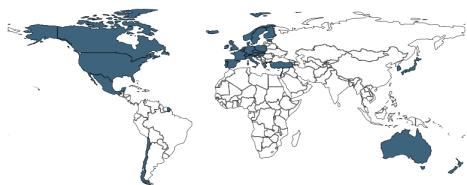
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



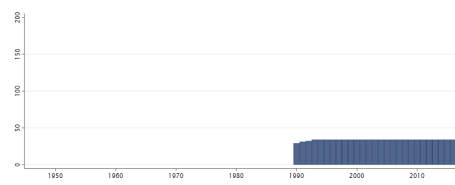
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.22 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years.



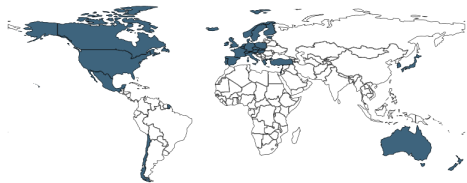
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



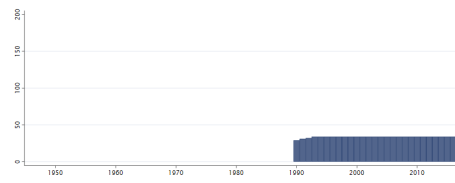
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.23 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years.



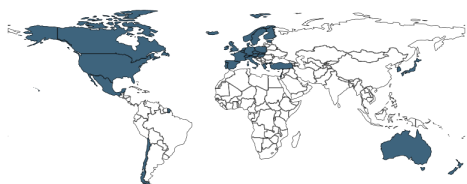
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
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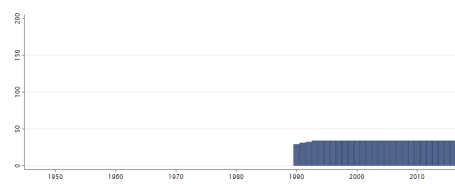
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.24 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years.



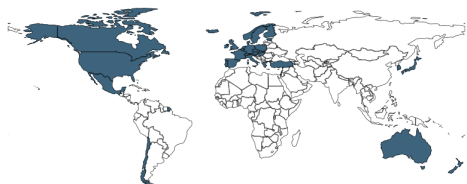
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



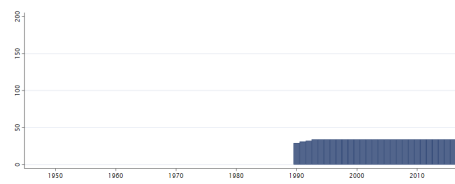
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.25 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years.



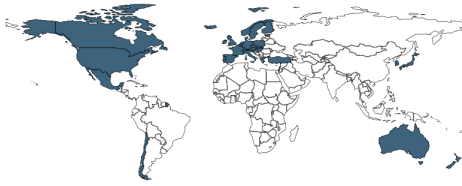
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



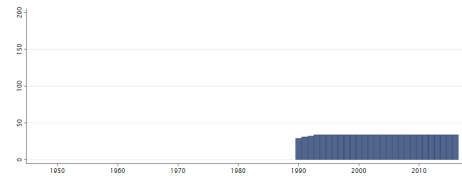
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.26 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years.



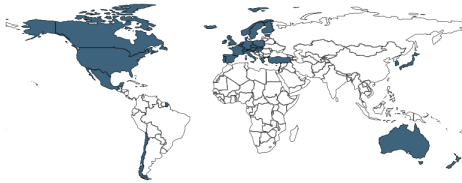
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



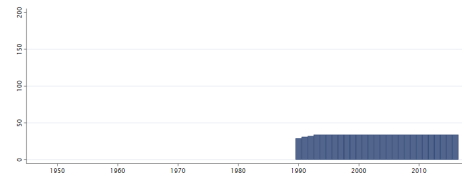
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.27 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years.



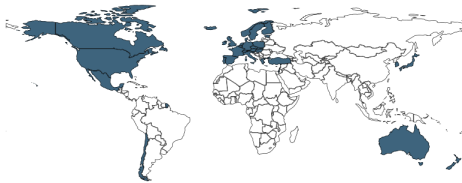
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



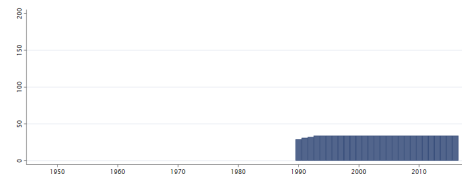
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.28 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years.



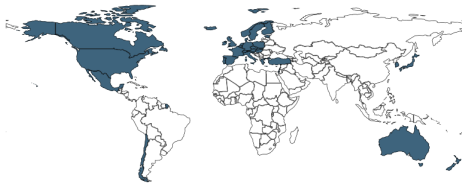
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



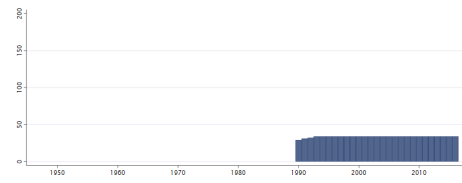
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.29 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years.



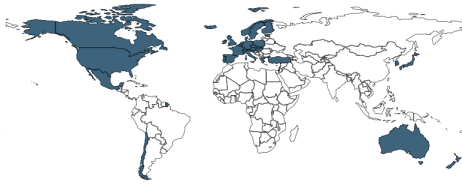
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



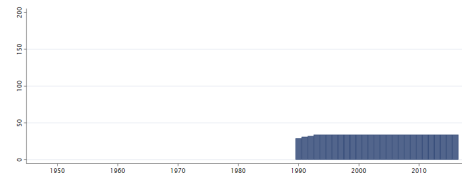
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.30 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years.



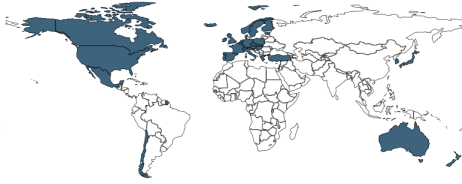
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



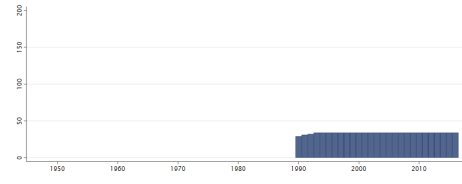
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.31 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years.



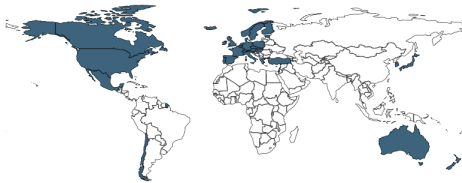
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



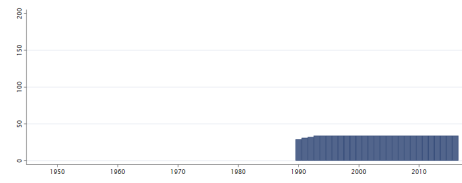
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.32 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years.



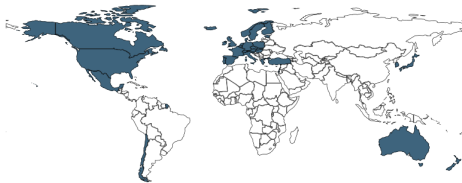
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



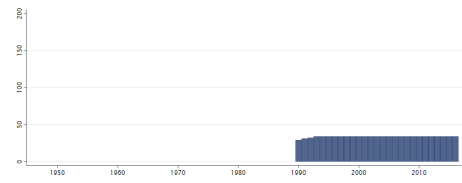
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.33 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years.



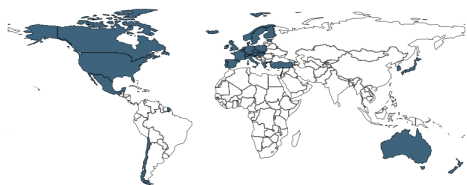
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



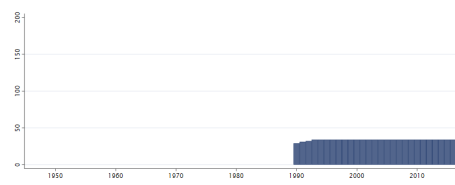
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.34 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years.



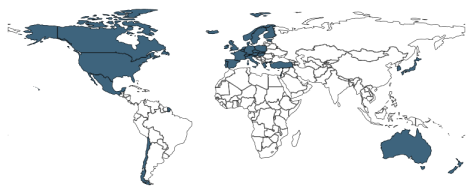
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



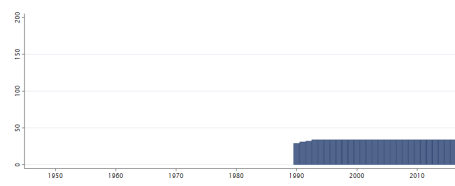
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.35 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years.



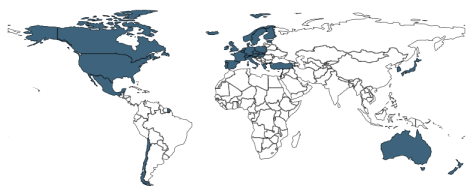
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



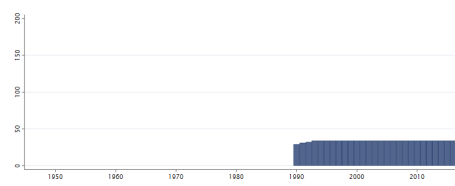
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
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4.44.36 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years.



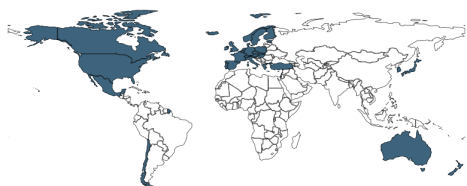
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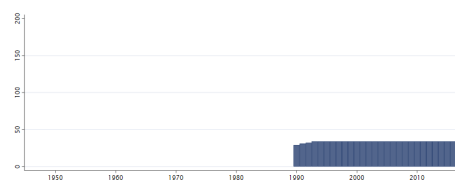
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4.44.37 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years.



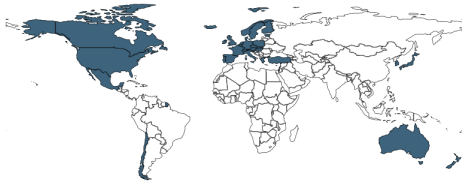
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N: 34



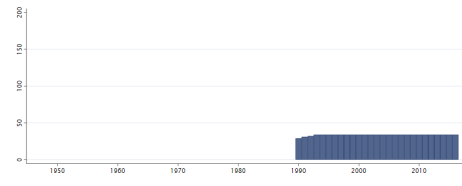
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4.44.38 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years.



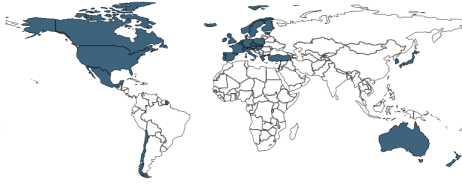
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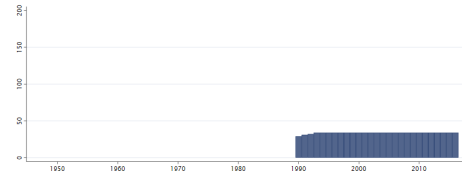
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4.44.39 ihme_lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years.



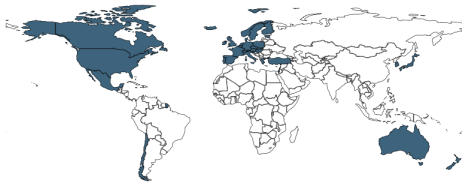
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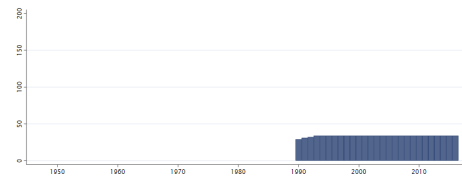
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4.44.40 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years.



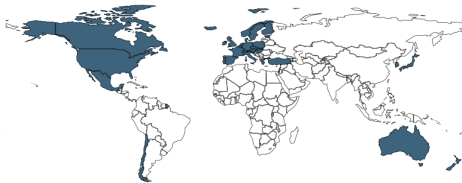
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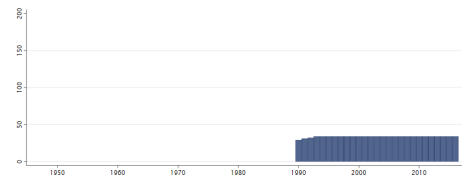
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4.44.41 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years.



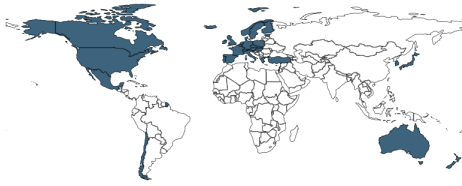
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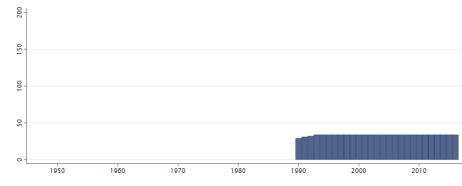
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4.44.42 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years.



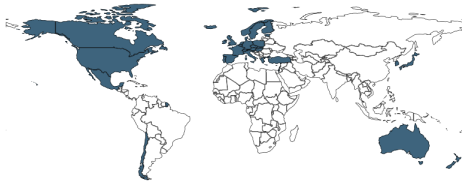
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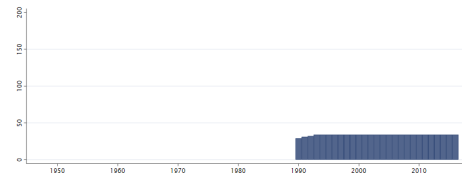
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4.44.43 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years.



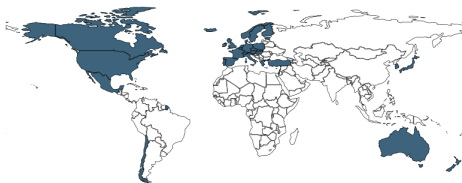
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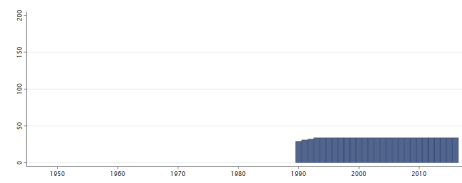
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4.44.44 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years.



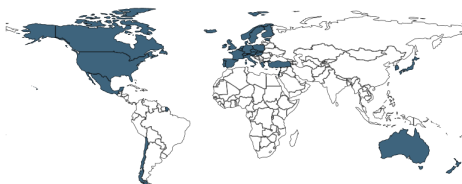
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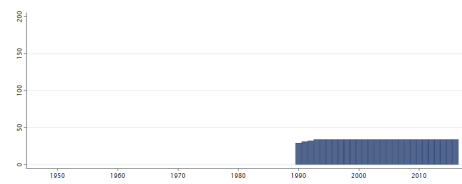
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.45 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years.



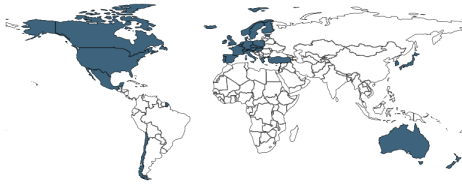
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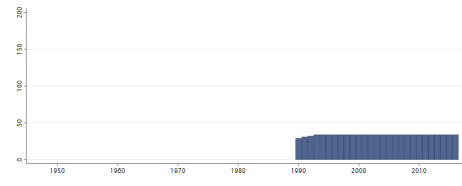
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4.44.46 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years.



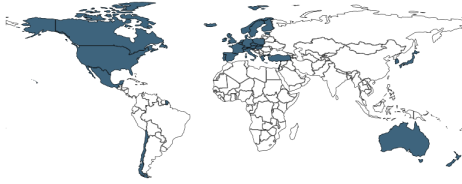
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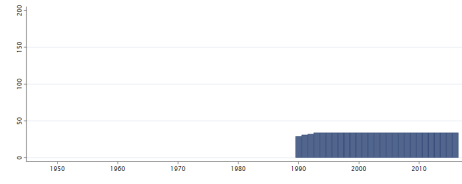
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N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.47 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years.



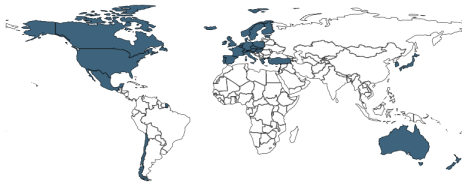
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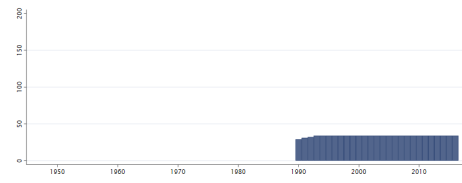
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
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4.44.48 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years.



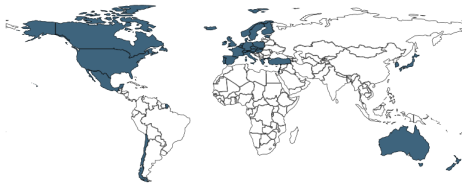
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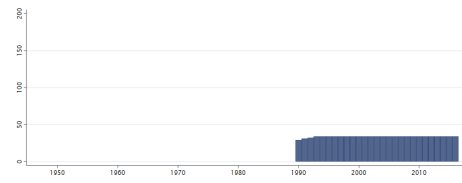
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4.44.49 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years.



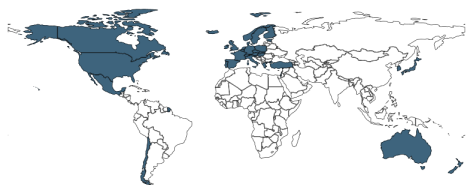
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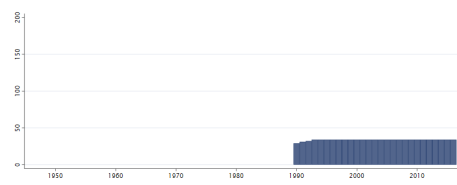
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.50 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years.



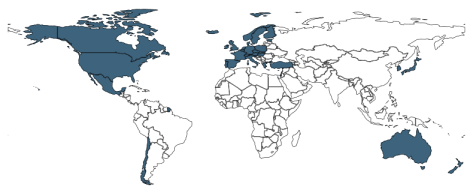
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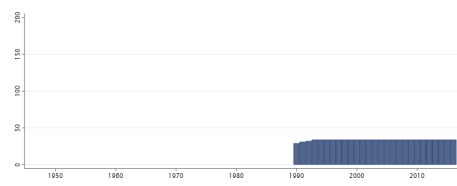
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.51 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years.



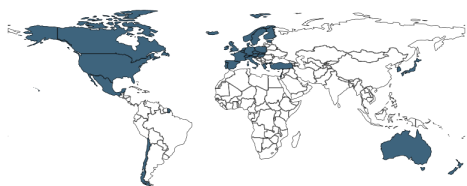
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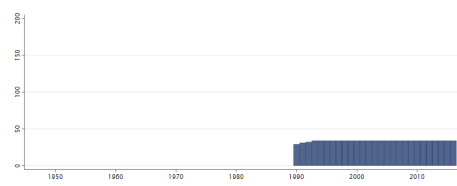
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4.44.52 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years.



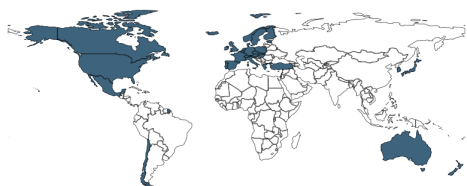
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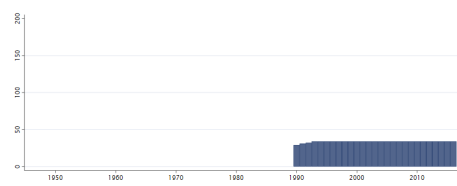
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N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.53 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years.



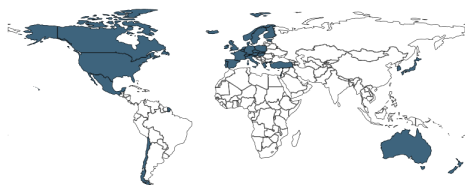
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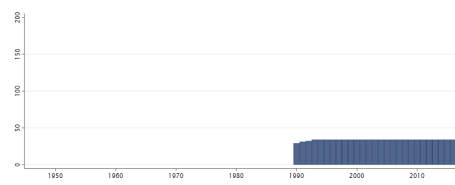
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4.44.54 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years.



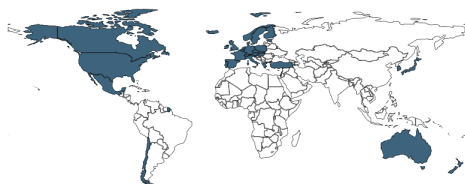
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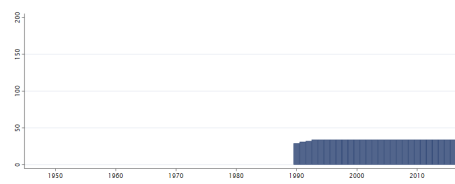
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.55 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years.



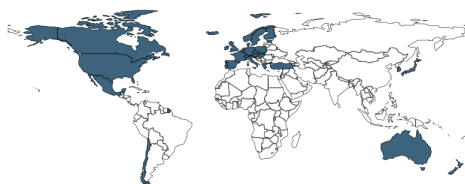
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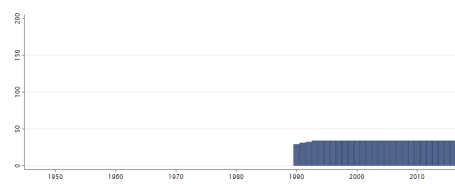
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
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4.44.56 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years.



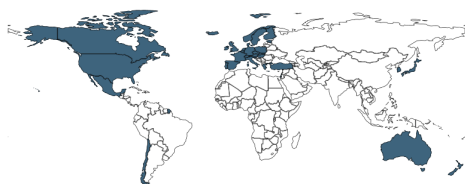
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
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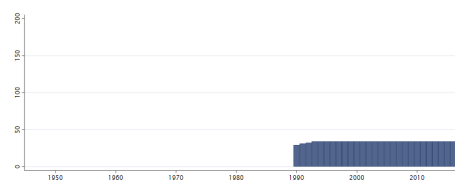
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N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.44.57 ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.45 International Monetary Fund

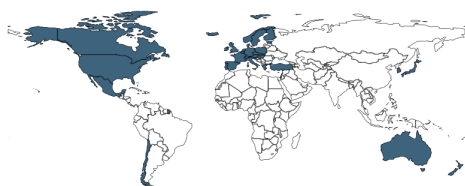
<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/01/weodata/index.aspx>
(International Monetary Fund, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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

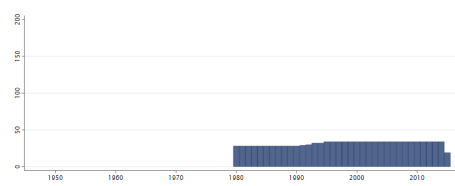
global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), 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.

4.45.1 imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP)

Current account balance (% of GDP). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income. Note: only real data is added to QoG dataset, estimated values coded as missing.



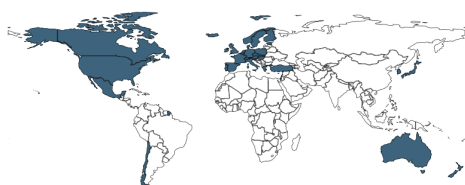
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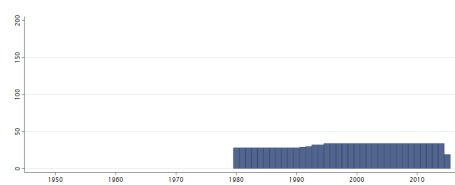
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1130 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.45.2 imf_abd Current account balance (Billions, US dollar)

Current account balance (Billions, US dollar). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

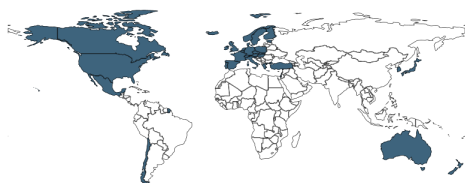


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N: 34 n: 1130 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

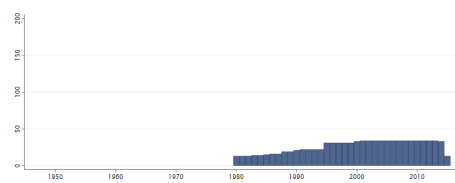
4.45.3 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP). Total expenditure consists of total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Note: Apart from being on an accrual basis, total expenditure differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of total expenditure in the sense that it also takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account.



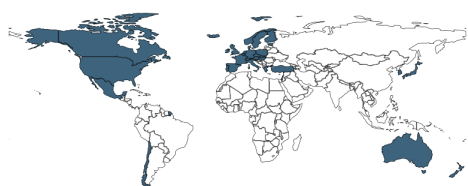
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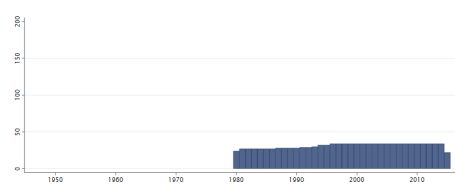
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 937 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 28

4.45.4 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of exports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of exports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of exports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



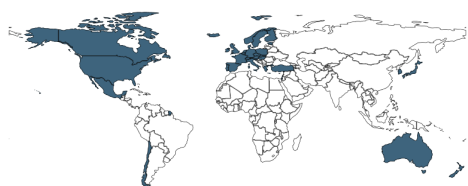
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



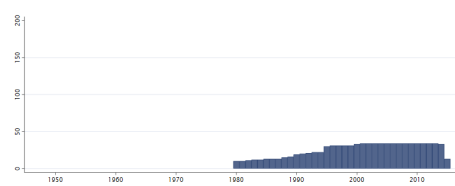
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1118 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.45.5 imf_gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

Government gross debt (% of GDP). Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the GFSM 2001 system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options. Debt can be valued at current market, nominal, or face values.



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



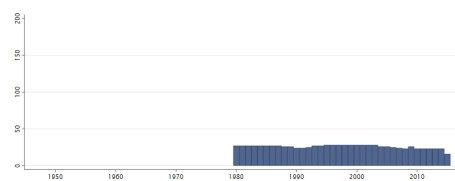
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 904 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 27

4.45.6 imf_gdp GDP (Billions, US dollar)

GDP (Billions, US dollar). Values are based upon GDP in national currency converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates (yearly average). Exchange rate projections are provided by country economists for the group of other emerging market and developing countries. Exchanges rates for advanced economies are established in the WEO assumptions for each WEO exercise. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

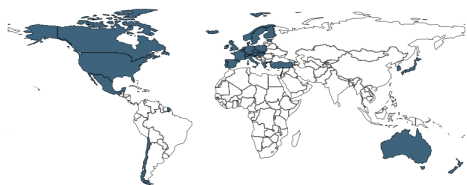
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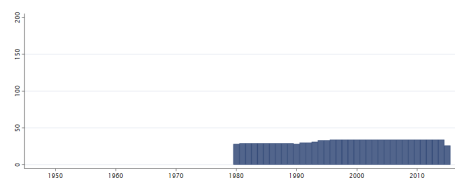
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 928 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 30

4.45.7 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%). Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



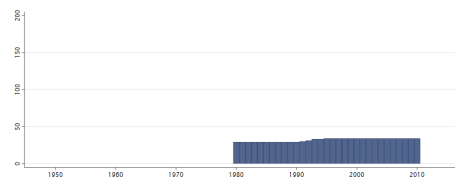
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1146 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.45.8 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%). Expressed in percent of world GDP in PPP dollars.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

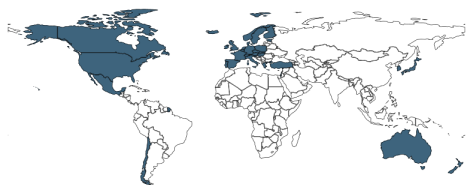
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



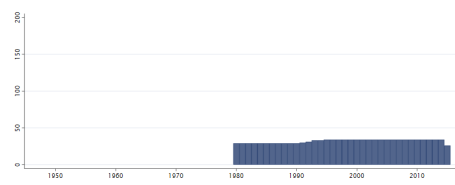
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 990 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.45.9 imf_gns Gross national savings (Percent of GDP)

Gross national savings (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of gross national savings in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Gross national saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds. [SNA 1993] For many countries, the estimates of national saving are built up from national accounts data on gross domestic investment and from balance of payments-based data on net foreign investment.



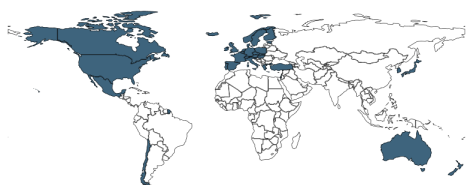
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



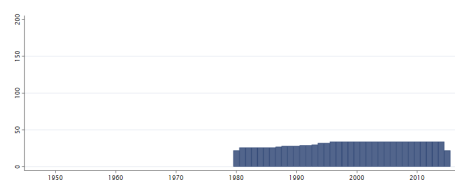
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1152 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.45.10 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (% change). Percent change of volume of imports refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of total imports whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and services and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

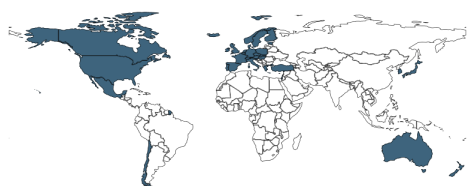


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1109 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

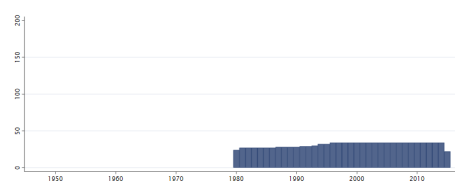
4.45.11 imf_imp Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of Imports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of imports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of imports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The

goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



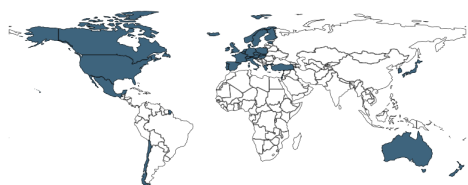
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



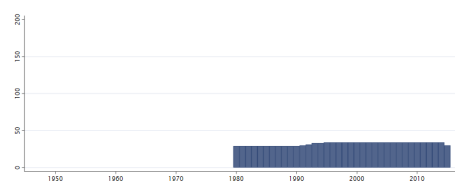
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1118 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.45.12 imf_infl Inflation (Index)

Inflation (Index). Expressed in averages for the year, not end-of-period data. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. A price index is typically assigned a value of unity, or 100, in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. Price indices can also be used to measure differences in price levels between different cities, regions or countries at the same point in time. [CPI Manual 2004, Introduction] For euro countries, consumer prices are calculated based on harmonized prices.



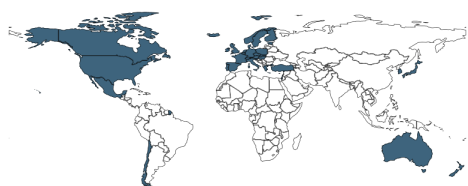
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



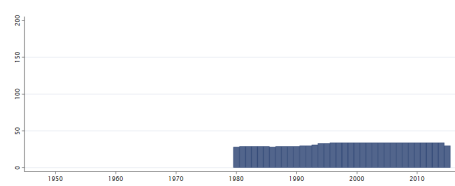
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1156 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.45.13 imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change)

Inflation (% change). Annual percentages of average consumer prices are year-on-year changes.



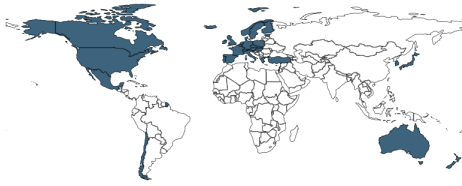
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



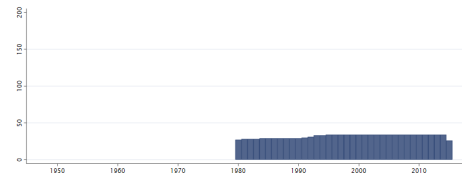
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1150 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

4.45.14 imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP)

Total investment (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of total investment in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Investment or gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

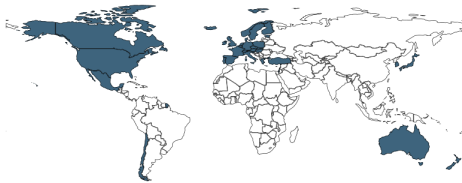


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1147 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

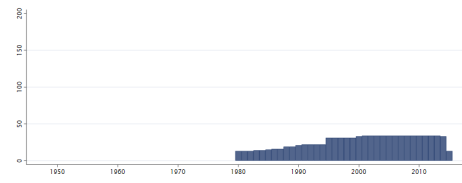
4.45.15 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP)

Government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP). Net lending / borrowing is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core GFS balance that measures the extent to which general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). This balance may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of general government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.17).

Note: Net lending/borrowing is also equal to net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities.



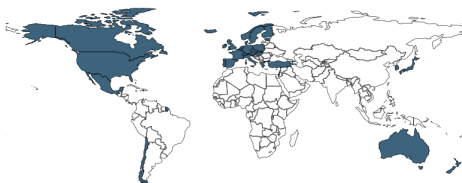
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



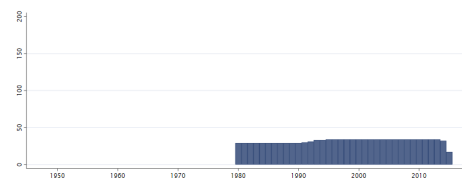
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 937 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 28

4.45.16 imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions)

Population (Persons, Millions). For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

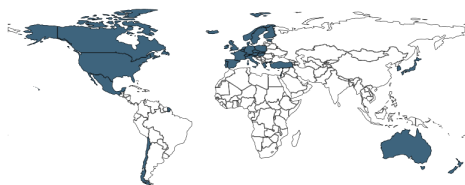


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1141 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 34

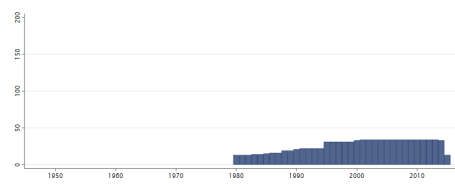
4.45.17 imf_rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP)

Government revenue (% of GDP). Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases government's net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.20).

Note: Transactions that merely change the composition of the balance sheet do not change the net worth position, for example, proceeds from sales of nonfinancial and financial assets or incurrence of liabilities.



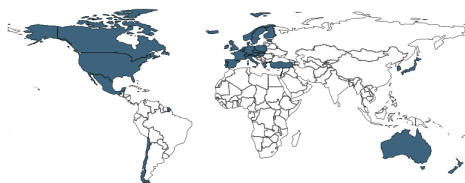
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



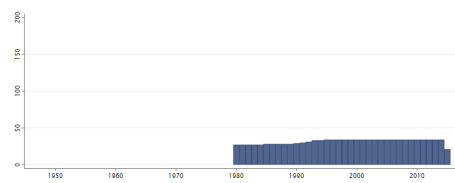
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 937 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 28

4.45.18 imf_ue Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force)

Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force). Unemployment rate can be defined by either the national definition, the ILO harmonized definition, or the OECD harmonized definition. The OECD harmonized unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed). As defined by the International Labour Organization, unemployed workers are those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1132 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 33

4.46 ERCAS European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

<http://integrity-index.org/>
(Mungiu-Pippidi et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-09)

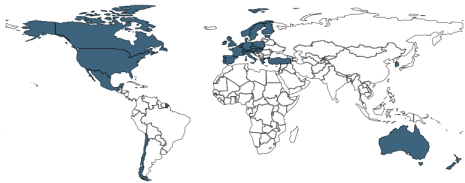
Index of Public Integrity This dataset contains all data used in the construction of the Index of Public Integrity (IPI). The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, and Freedom of the Press.

Several indices currently show that corruption remains a key issue not only in developing countries but also in many modern societies. How to control it better has thus become a major question of international development. Yet, the common corruption indices tell us mainly about how citizens and experts perceive the state of corruption in their society. They do not tell us anything about the causes of corruption nor about how the situation could be improved. The Index of Public Integrity ipi-toolbar takes a different approach. It assesses a society's capacity to control corruption and ensure that public resources are spent without corrupt practices. It is based on years of research and the evaluation of the efforts of different societies to make advances in the control of corruption.

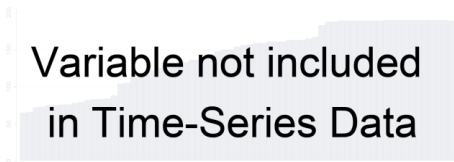
Evidence from comparisons across countries shows that establishing effective control of corruption requires much more than the mere adoption of specific tools and strict legal regulations. It relies on a balance between a state calibrated to reduce the possibility of the abuse of influence and a society's capacity to hold its government accountable. The IPI highlights the most important dimensions of that mechanism. It correlates with the World Bank's and Transparency International's measures of control of corruption, but in contrast to them it is more objective and transparent.

4.46.1 ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index)

Administrative Burden measures the extent of domestic bureaucratic regulation. An excessive administrative burden and too many regulations open doors for discretion and red tape, thereby resulting in a high risk of corruption. Consists of the simple mean of standardized values of: number of procedures required to start up a business; time needed to start up a business; number of tax payments per year; time to pay taxes. The indicators are taken from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2016. This mean value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the lowest administrative burden.



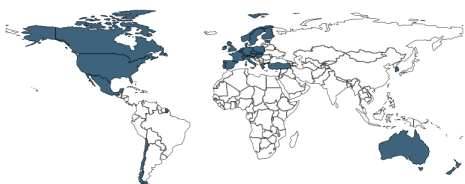
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



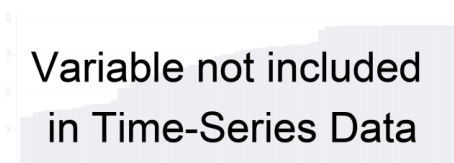
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.46.2 ipi_e E-Citizenship (index)

E-Citizenship captures the ability of citizens to use online tools and social media and thus exercise social accountability. Internet media in general and social networks in particular are indispensable components of citizen empowerment. Simple mean of standardized values of the: Fixed broadband subscriptions (% population); Internet users (% population); Facebook users (% population). The first two variables were taken from International Telecommunication Union's ICT Dataset 2015, the latter from the Internet World Stats 2015. The value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest score for E-Citizenship.



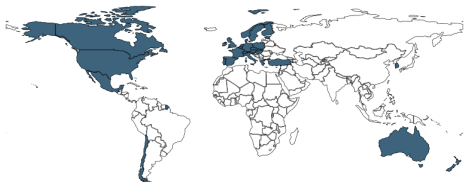
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



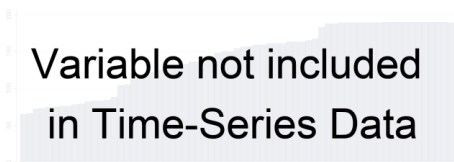
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.46.3 ipi_ipi Index of Public Integrity (overall)

The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, Freedom of the Press.



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31

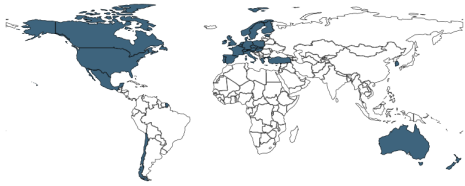


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

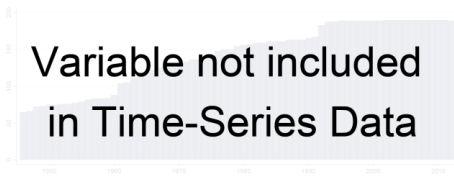
4.46.4 ipi_tradeopen Trade Openness (index)

Trade Openness measures the extent of regulation concerning a country's external economic activity. Open countries can control corruption better by removing room for discretion at the level of administrative trade barriers and thus allowing free competition. Made up from the simple mean of

standardized values of: average number of documents required to export and import; time for exporting and importing. The indicators stem from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2015. Their value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest trade openness.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.47 Inter-Parliamentary Union

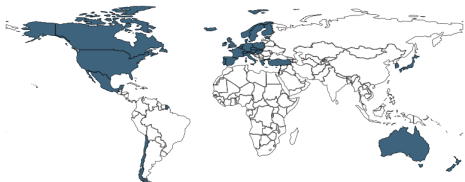
<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm>
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

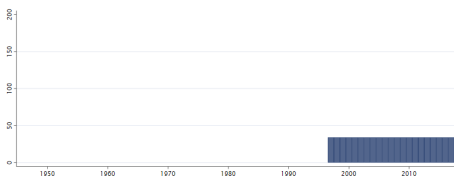
Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.47.1 ipu_1_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House).



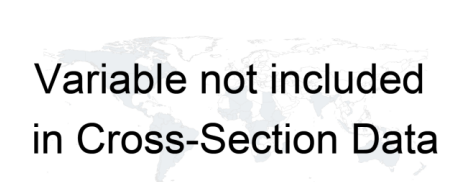
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 714 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 21

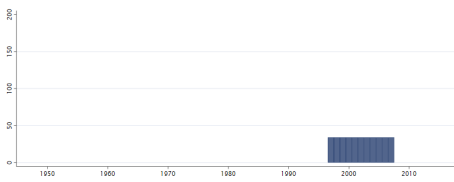
4.47.2 ipu_1_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House).



Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

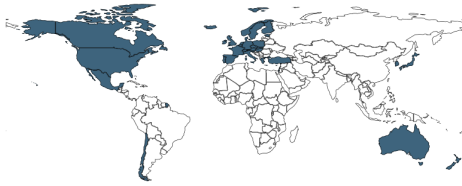
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



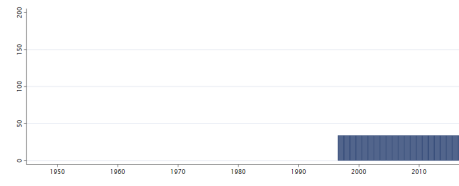
Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.47.3 ipu_1_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House).



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year: 1997 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 714 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 21

4.48 Johnson & Wallack

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901>

(Wallack, 2012)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

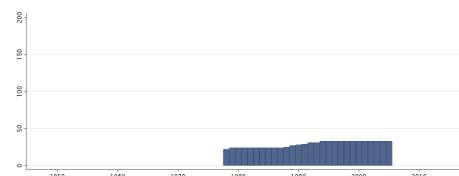
Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create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

4.48.1 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).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



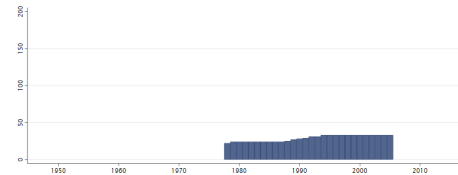
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.2 **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).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



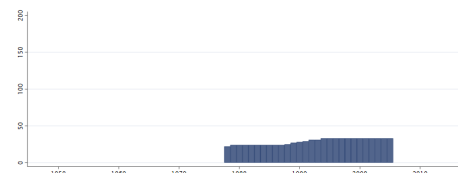
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.3 **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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



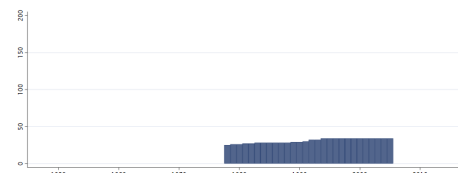
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.4 **jw_bicameral** Bicameral System

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



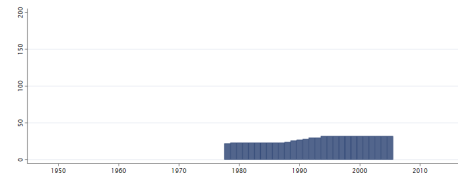
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 859 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.5 jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



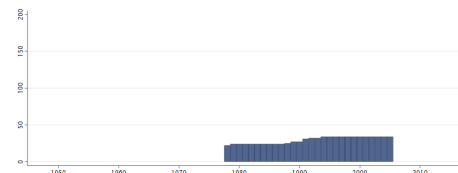
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.6 jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower 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: 820 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.7 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).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



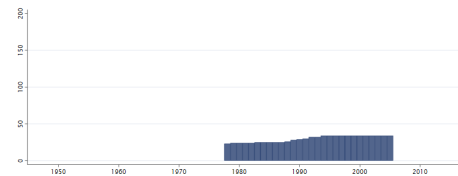
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.8 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



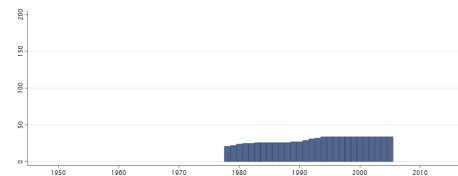
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 829 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.9 jw_mdists 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_mdists) 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



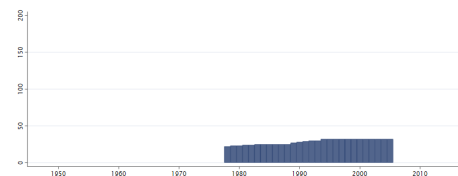
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 827 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.10 jw_multiround Runoff Elections

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



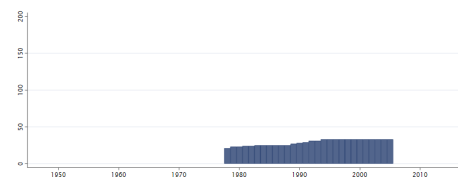
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 794 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.11 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



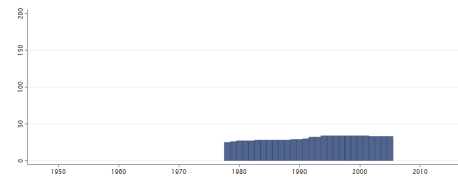
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 807 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.12 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



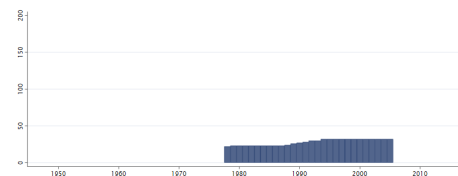
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 856 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.13 jw_persr Personalistic Tier

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



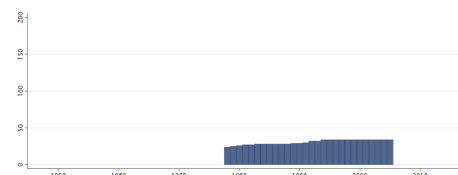
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.14 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



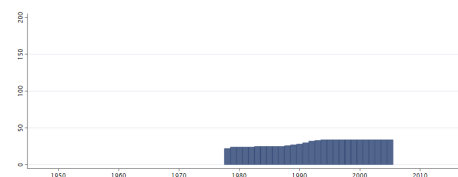
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 857 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.15 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



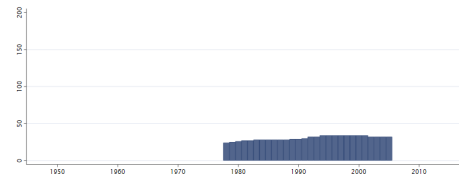
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 827 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.16 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



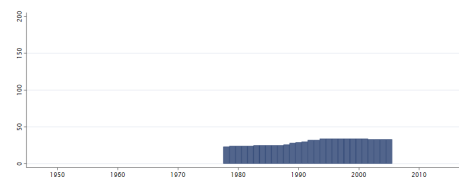
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 849 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.17 jw_propsmc 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



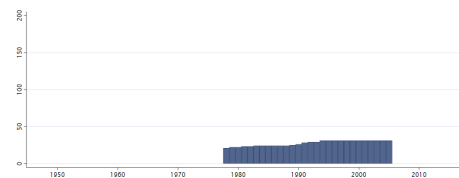
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 825 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.48.18 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



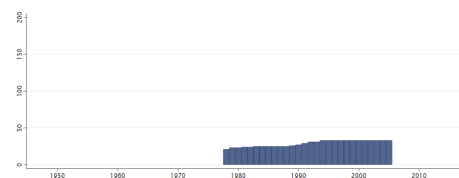
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 31 n: 764 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 25

4.48.19 jw_tievot 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 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.49 Kunčič

<https://sites.google.com/site/aljaskuncic/research>

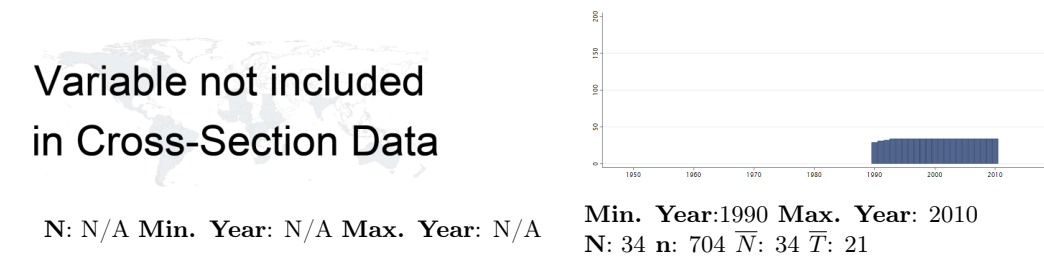
(Kunčič, 2014)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

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.

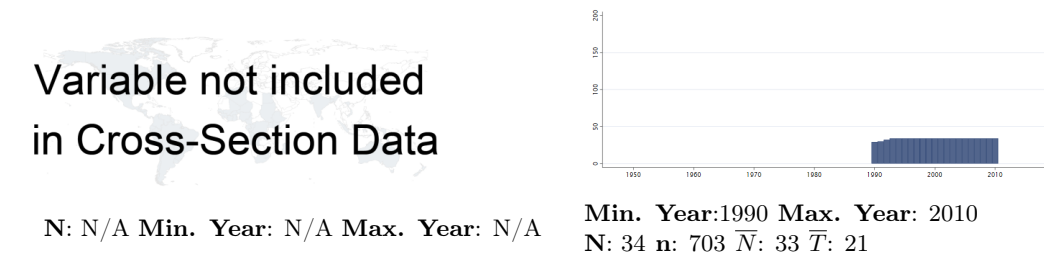
4.49.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.



4.49.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).



4.49.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

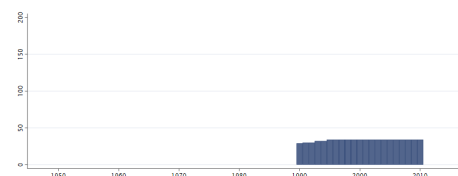


4.49.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 697 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.49.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 688 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.49.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 701 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.49.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



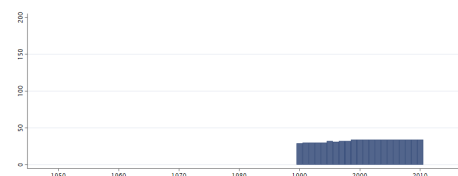
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32 n: 646 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

4.49.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



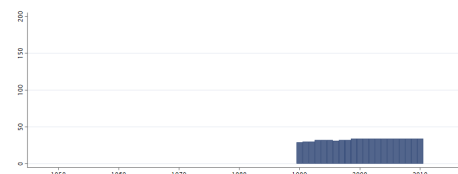
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 684 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.49.9 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 688 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.49.10 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32 n: 646 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

4.50 Angus Maddison

<http://www.ggdcc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm>

("The Maddison Project", 2013)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

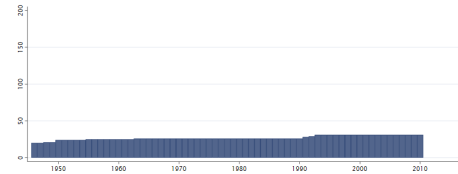
Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economy between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates 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.

4.50.1 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31 n: 1745 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 56

4.51 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

<http://www.nelda.co/#contact>

(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)

(Data downloaded: 2017-10-26)

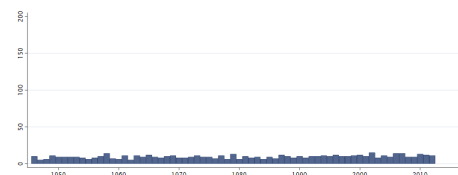
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.51.1 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 multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.2 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



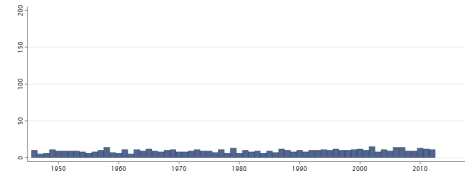
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 637 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.3 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



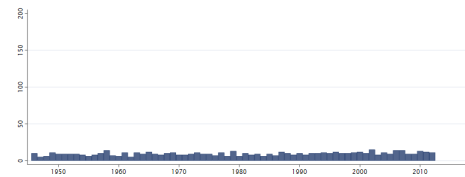
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.4 nelda_noe Number of Elections, Total

The number of Elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



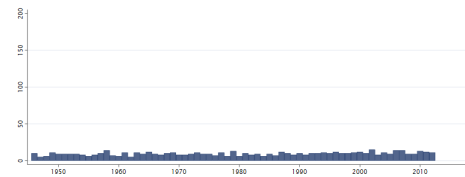
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.5 nelda_noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



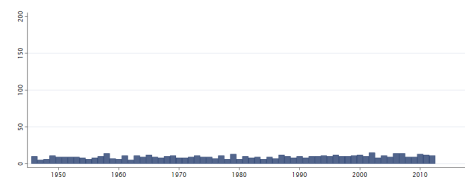
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.6 nelda_noee Number of Elections, Executive

Number of executive elections during the year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



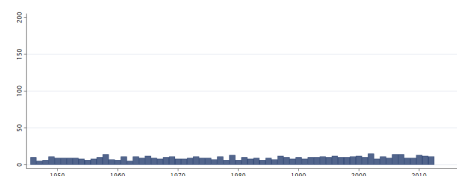
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.7 nelda_noel Number of Elections, Legislative

Number of legislative elections during the year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



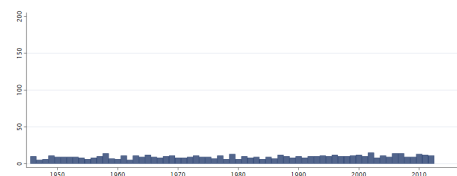
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.8 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



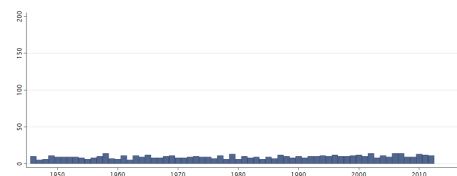
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.9 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 635 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 20

4.51.10 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 638 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 20

4.52 Pippa Norris

<http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm>
(Norris, 2009)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original 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*.

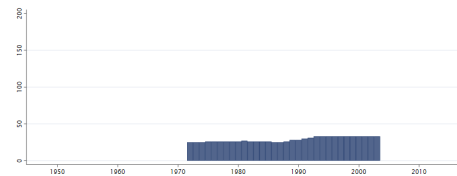
4.52.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2003
N: 33 n: 918 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 28

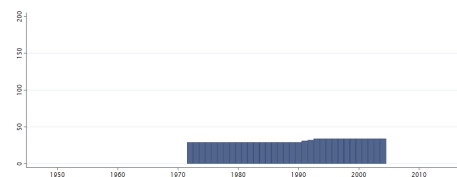
4.52.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



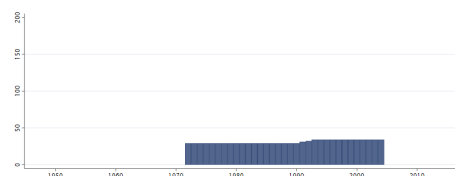
Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2004
N: 34 n: 1022 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 30

4.52.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2004
N: 34 n: 1022 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 30

4.53 Natural Resource Management Index

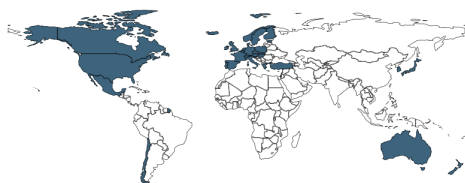
<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi>

(Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2011)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

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 proximity-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.53.1 nrmi_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.



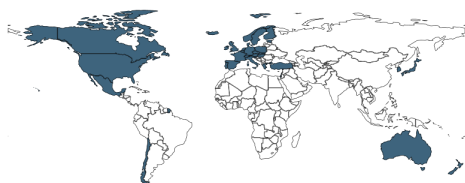
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.53.2 nrmi_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: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

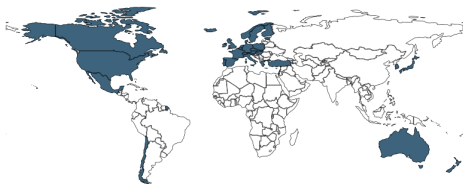
4.54 Nunn and Puga (2012)

<http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/>
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-17)

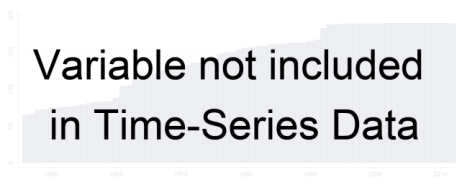
Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.54.1 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.



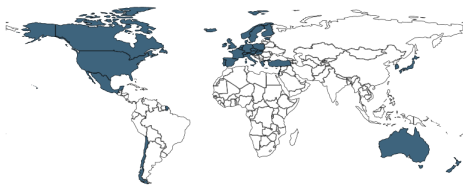
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



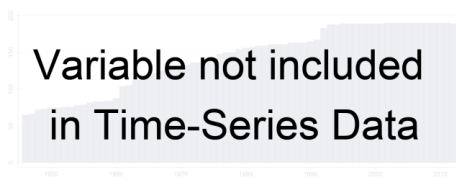
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.2 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.



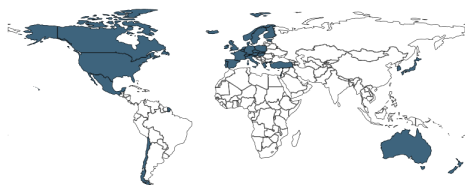
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



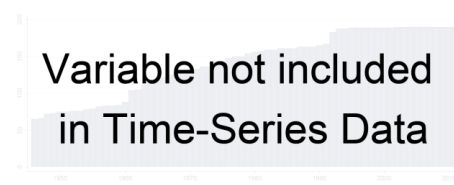
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.3 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.



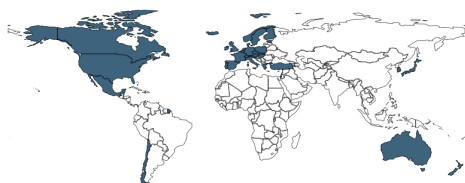
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



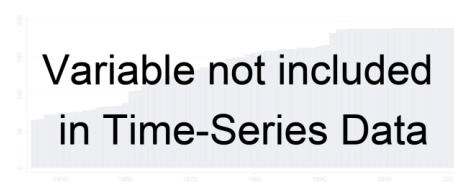
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.4 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 between 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 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.



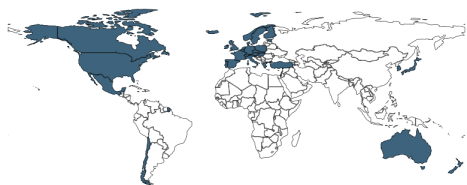
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



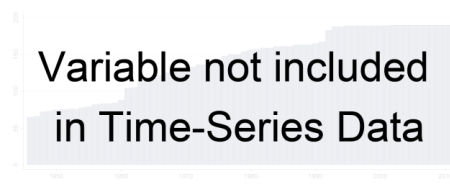
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.5 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 Puga's 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: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55 OECD

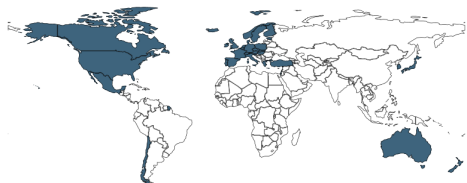
<http://stats.oecd.org/#>

(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2017)

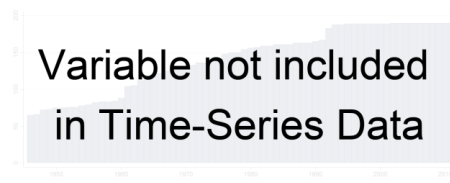
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-30)

Country Statistical Profiles A selection of variables from Country Statistical Profiles.

4.55.1 oecd_agedpopgeo_g1 Elderly Population

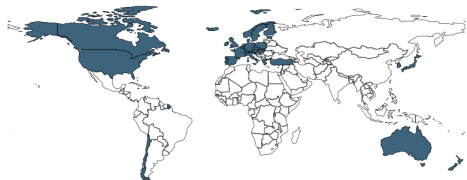


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

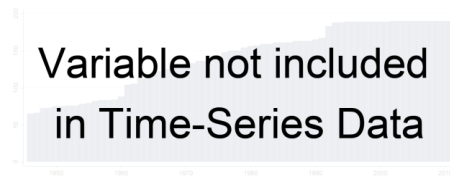


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.2 oecd_agedpopgeo_g3b Elderly Dependency Rate



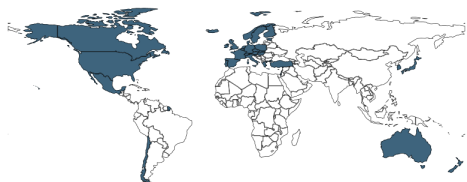
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



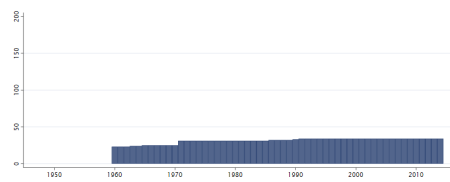
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.3 oecd_airqty_t1 CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.



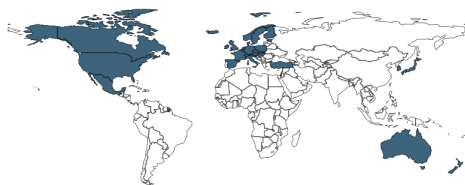
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



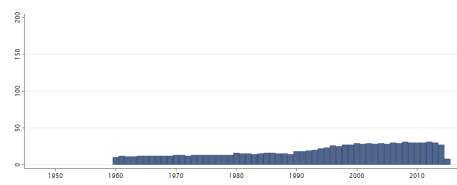
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1709 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

4.55.4 oecd_doctor_g1 Practising Physicians

Practising physicians.



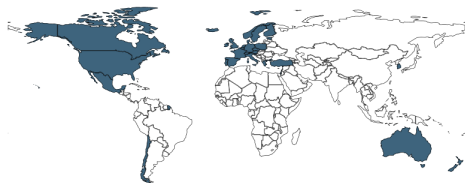
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



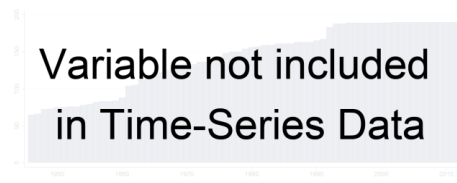
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 1068 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 34

4.55.5 oecd_doctor_g2a General Practitioners (% of Total Physicians)

General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians.



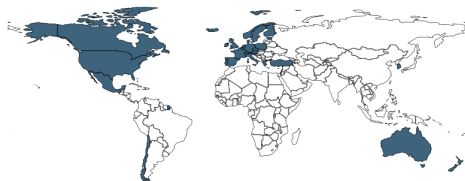
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



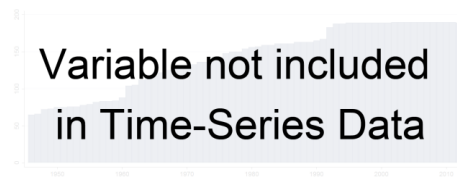
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.6 oecd_doctor_g2b Specialists (% of Total Physicians)

Specialists as a percentage of total physicians.



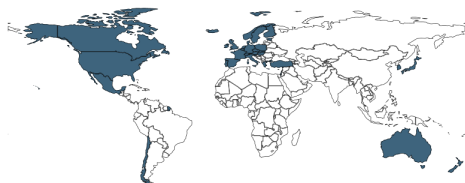
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



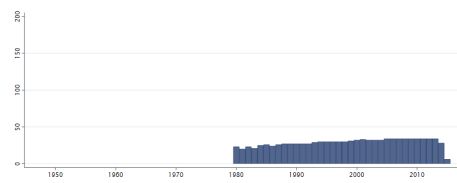
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.7 oecd_doctor_g3 Medical Graduates

Medical graduates.



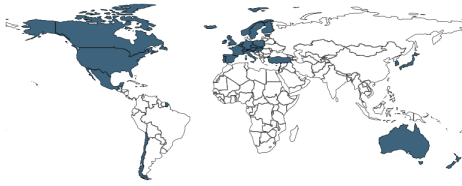
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



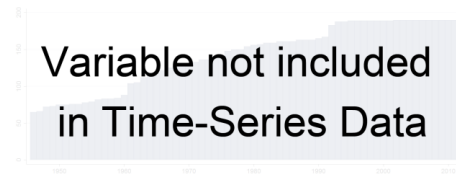
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1034 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 30

4.55.8 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1c Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions,number of students.



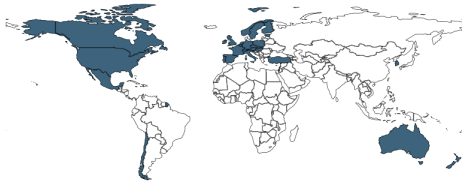
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



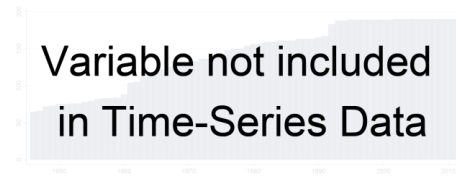
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.9 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1d Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, per student, index.



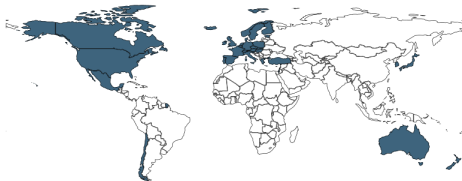
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



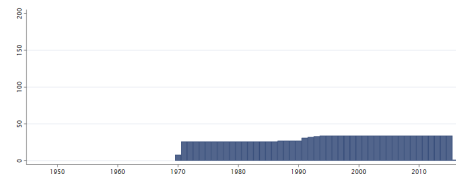
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.10 oecd_evogdp_t1 Real GDP Growth

Real GDP growth.



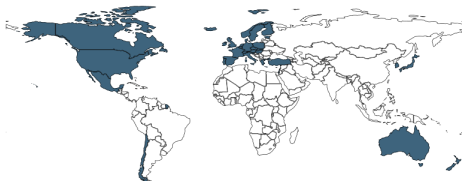
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



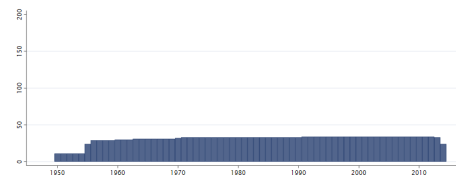
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1377 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 41

4.55.11 oecd_evopop_t1 Population

Population levels.



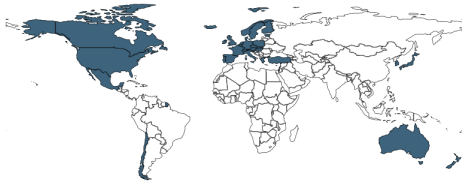
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



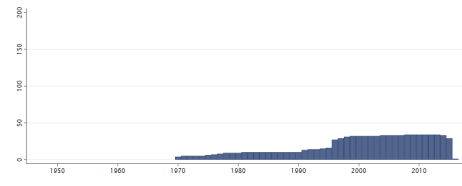
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1999 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 59

4.55.12 oecd_evova_t1a Real Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Real value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



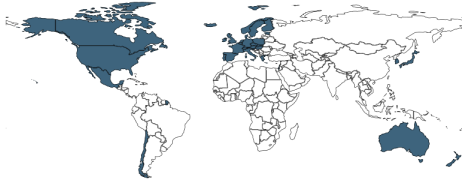
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 890 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 26

4.55.13 oecd_evova_t1b Real Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Real value added in industry, including energy.



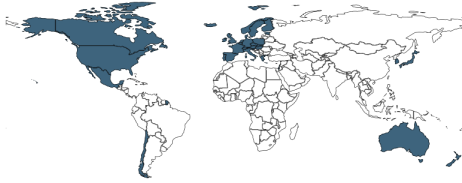
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



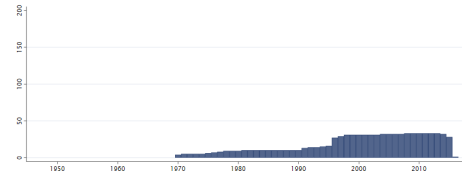
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 511 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.55.14 oecd_evova_t1d Real Value Added in Construction

Real value added in construction.



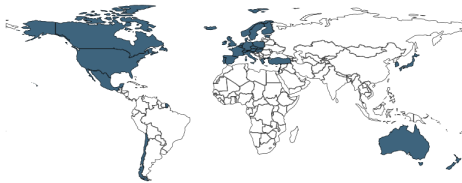
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



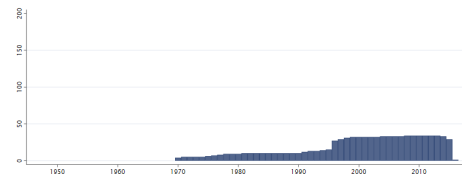
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 873 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 26

4.55.15 oecd_evova_t1e Real Value Added in Distributive Trade, Repairs, Transport and other

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and other.



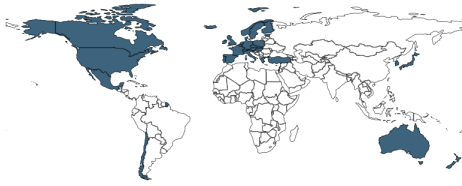
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



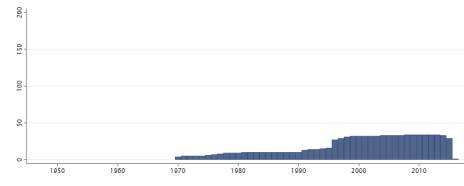
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 885 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 26

4.55.16 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.



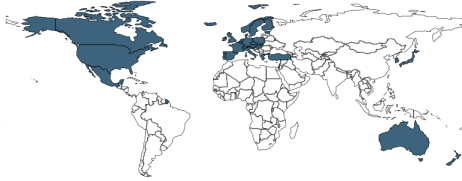
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



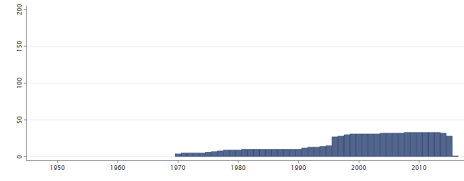
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 890 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 26

4.55.17 oecd_evova_t1g Real Value Added in Other Services Activities

Real value added in other services activities.

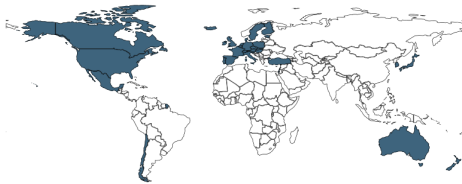


Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

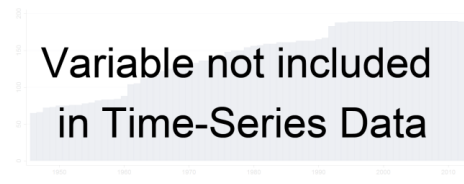


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 866 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 26

4.55.18 oecd_exedulv_t1h Share of Private Sources



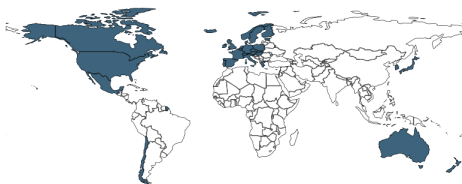
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



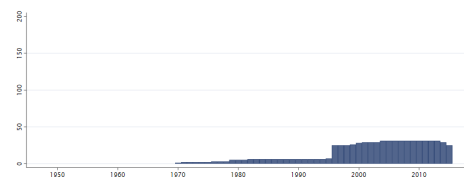
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.19 oecd_housinc_t1 Real Household Disposable Income

Real household disposable income.



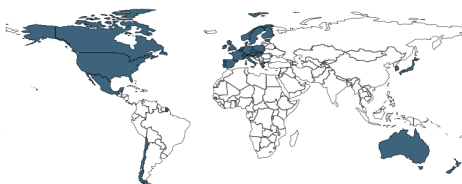
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



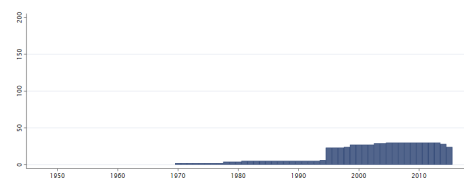
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 700 \bar{N} : 15 \bar{T} : 23

4.55.20 oecd_houssave_t1 Household Net Saving Rates

Household net saving rates.

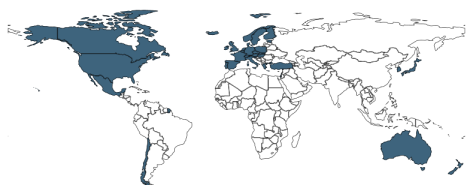


Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

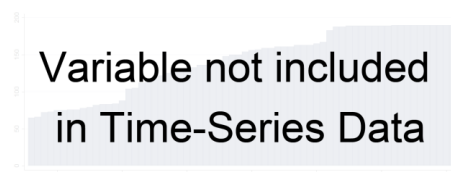


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 680 \bar{N} : 15 \bar{T} : 23

4.55.21 oecd_incinequal_t1a Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient (Late 2000s)

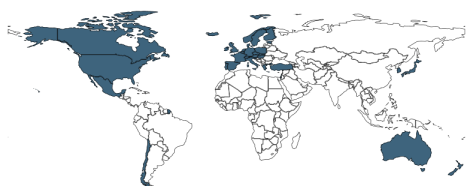


Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

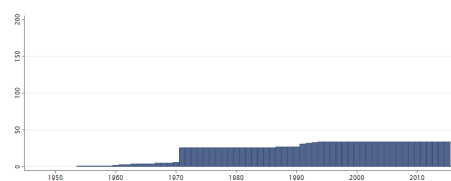


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.22 oecd_invrates_t1 Gross Fixed Capital Formation



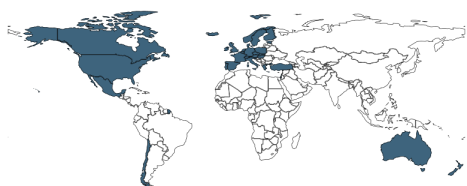
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1954 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1420 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 42

4.55.23 oecd_migeduemp_t1c Employment Rates of Native-Born Population

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.



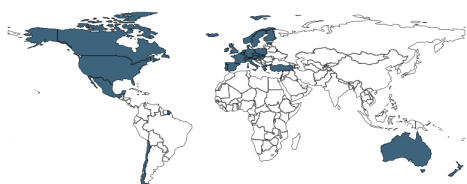
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 468 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 15

4.55.24 oecd_migeduemp_t1f Employment Rates of Foreign-Born Population

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.



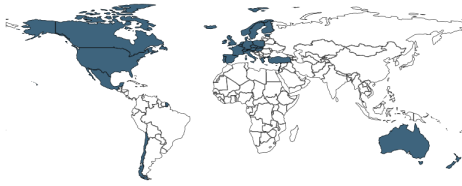
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



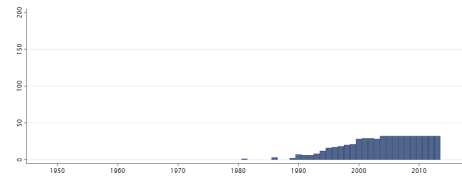
Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 478 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.55.25 oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-born Population

Foreign-born population.

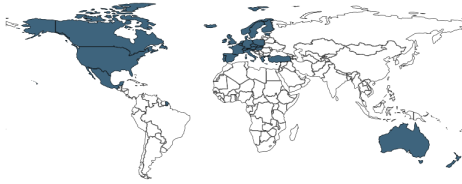


Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32

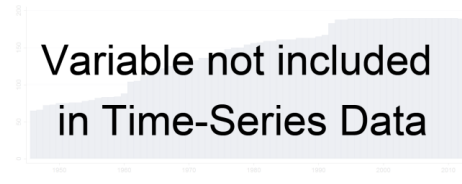


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 571 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 17

4.55.26 oecd_migunemp_t1a Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Men
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men.

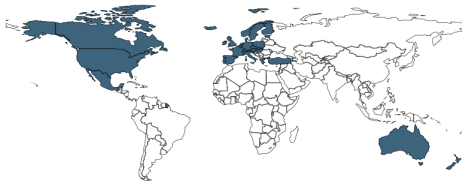


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

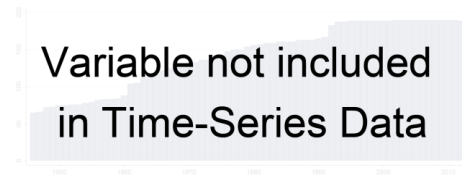


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.27 oecd_migunemp_t1b Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Men
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.

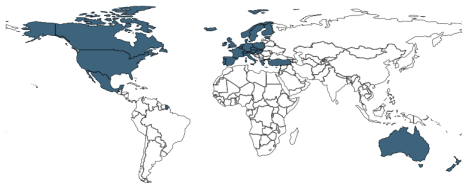


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

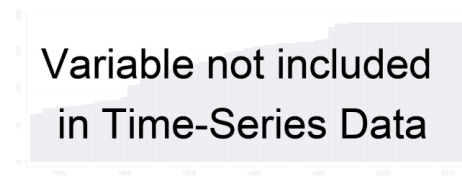


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.28 oecd_migunemp_t1c Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Women
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.

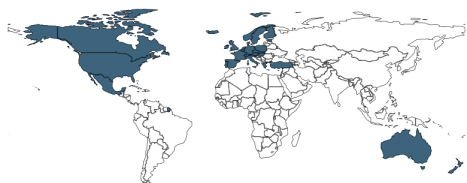


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

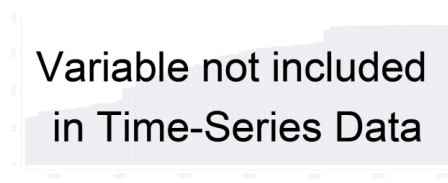


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.29 oecd_migunemp_t1d Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Women
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.

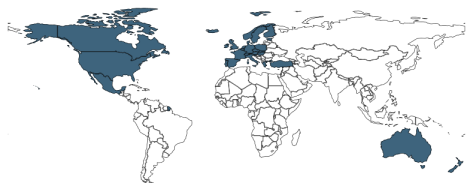


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

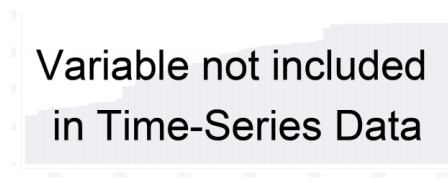


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.30 oecd_migunemp_t1e Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Total
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.

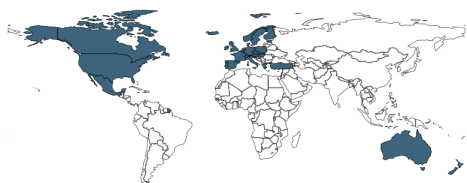


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

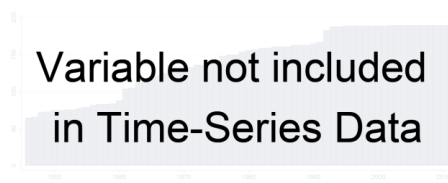


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.31 oecd_migunemp_t1f Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Total
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.

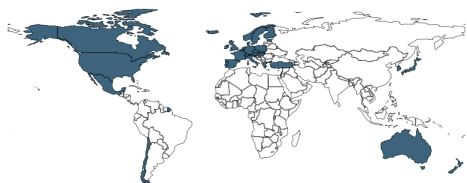


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30

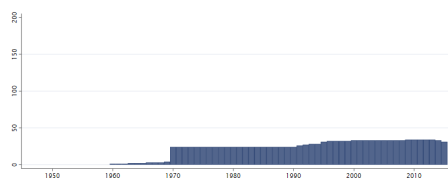


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.32 oecd_natinccap_t1 Gross National Income per Capita
Gross national income per capita.

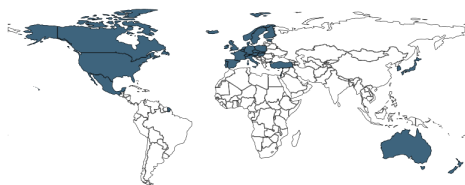


Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

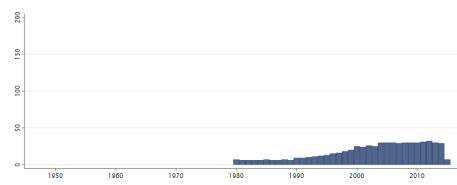


Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1325 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 39

4.55.33 oecd_nurse_g1 Practising Nurses
Practising nurses.



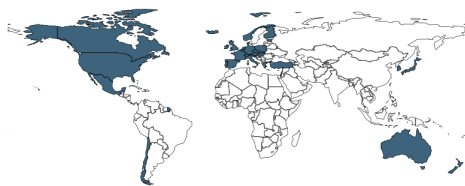
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32



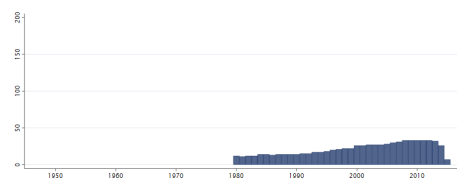
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 634 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 20

4.55.34 oecd_nurse_g3 Nursing Graduates

Nursing graduates.



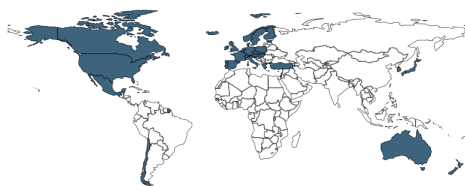
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



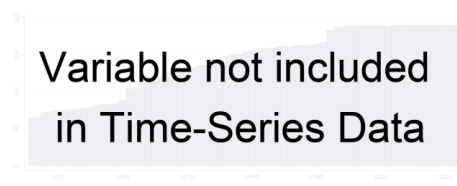
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 763 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 23

4.55.35 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.



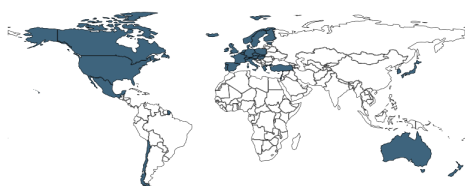
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



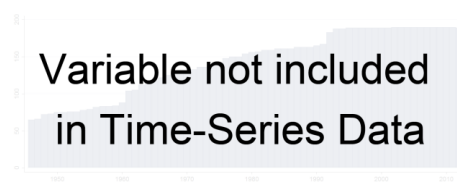
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.36 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.



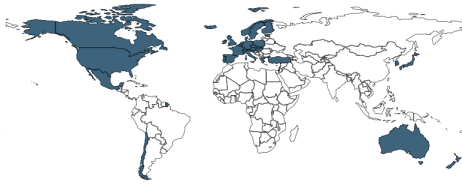
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



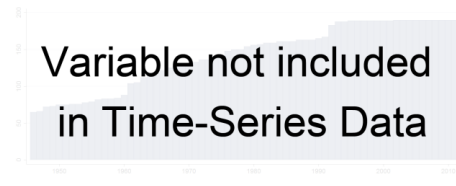
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.37 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.



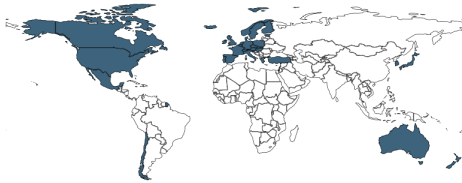
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



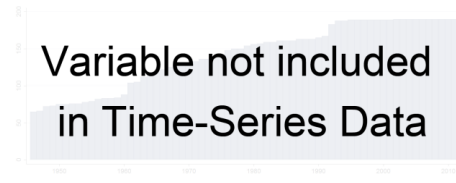
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.38 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.



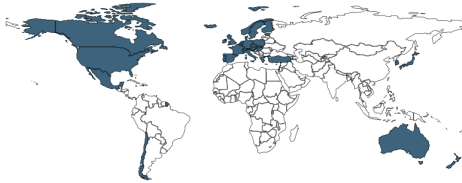
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



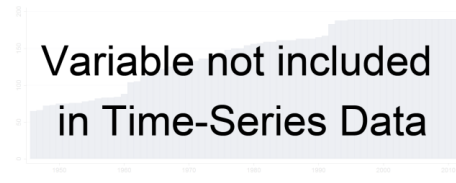
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.39 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.

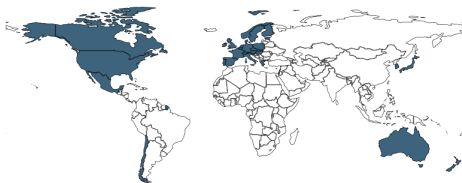


Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

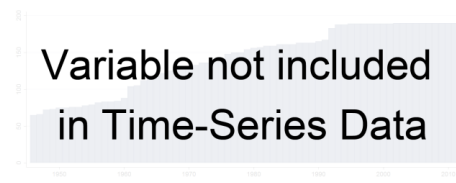


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.40 oecd_popgeo_g1 Share of Population in 10 percent with largest population

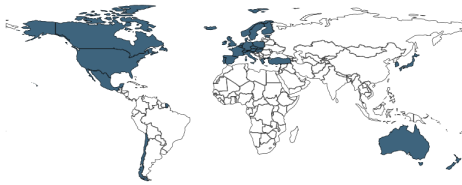


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31

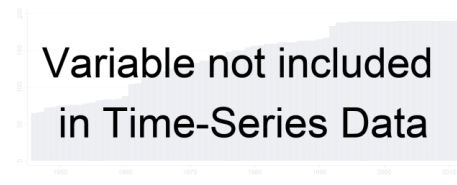


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.41 oecd_popgeo_g3a Distribution of the national population into urban regions

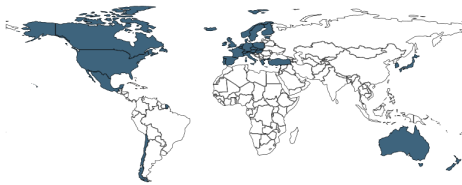


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

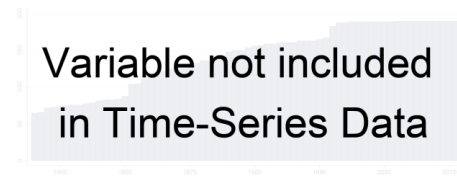


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.42 oecd_popgeo_g3b Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions

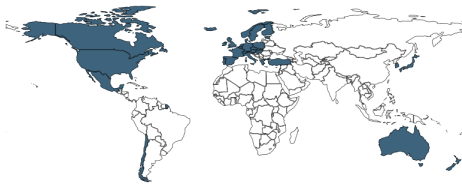


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

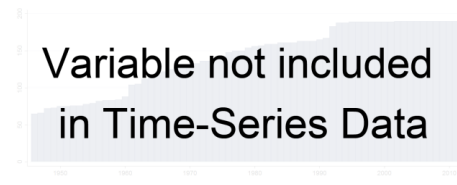


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.43 oecd_popgeo_g3c Distribution of the national population into rural regions

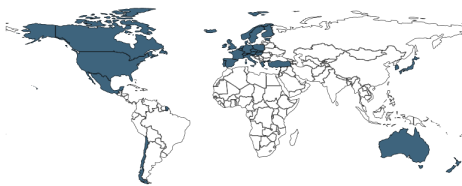


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

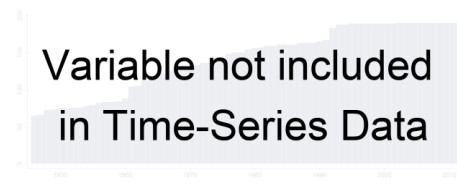


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.44 oecd_popgeo_g4a Distribution of the national area into urban regions

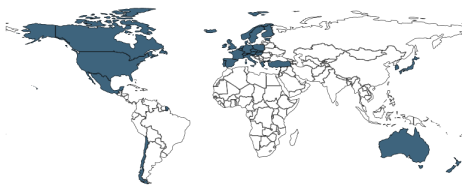


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

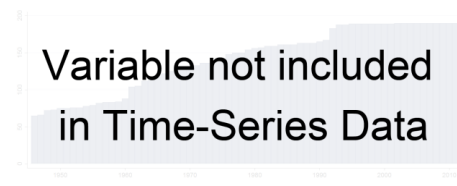


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.45 oecd_popgeo_g4b Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions

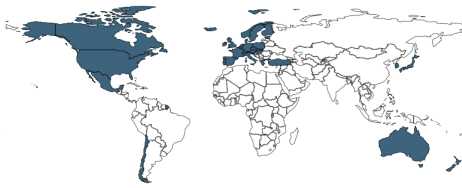


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

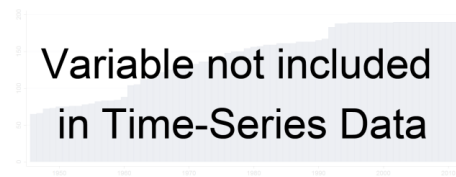


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.46 oecd_popgeo_g4c Distribution of the national area into urban regions

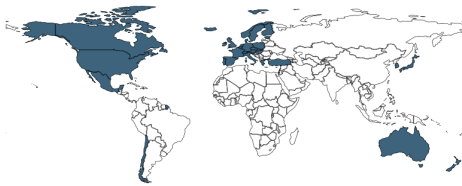


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

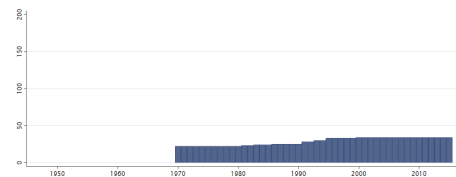


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.47 oecd_prodincom_g1 GDP per hour worked

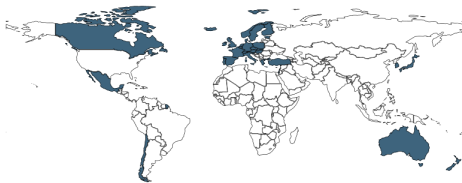


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

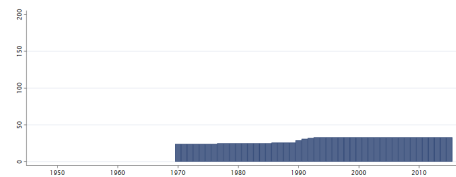


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1310 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 39

4.55.48 oecd_prodincom_g2a Percentage Gap with respect to US GDP per Capita

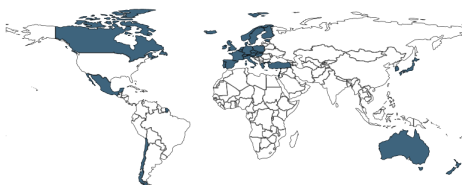


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

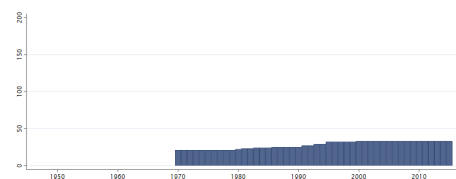


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1348 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 41

4.55.49 oecd_prodincom_g2b Effect of Labour Utilisation

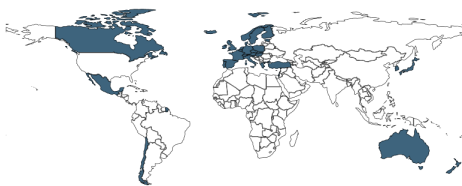


Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

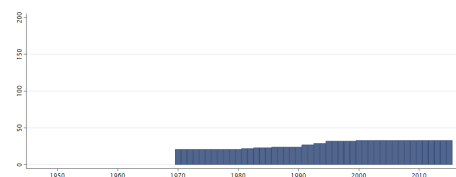


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1275 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 39

4.55.50 oecd_prodincom_g2c Percentage Gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked



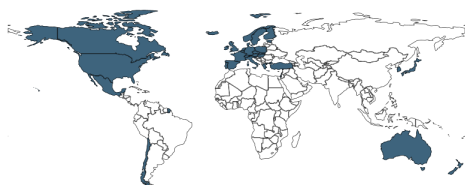
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



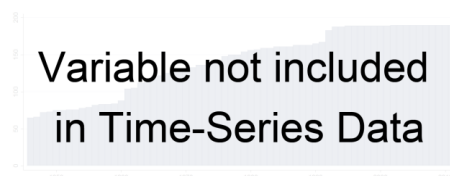
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1264 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 38

4.55.51 oecd_regdispunemp_g1 Gini Index of Regional Unemployment Rates

Gini index of regional unemployment rates.



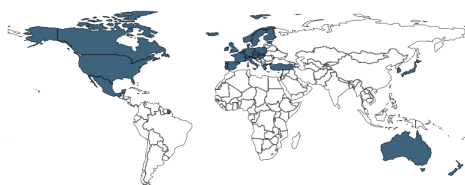
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



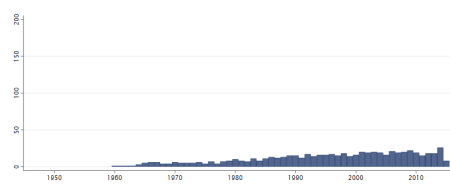
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.52 oecd_smoke_g1 Adult Population Smoking Daily

Adult population smoking daily.



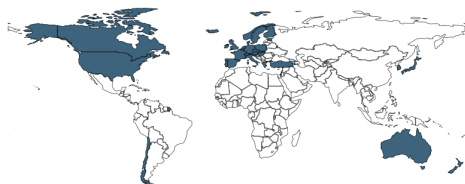
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



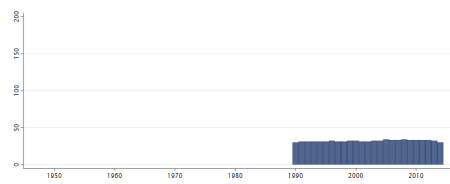
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 647 \bar{N} : 12 \bar{T} : 19

4.55.53 oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emissions

Sulphur oxides emissions.



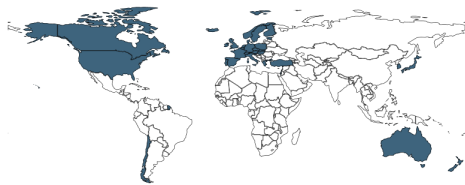
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



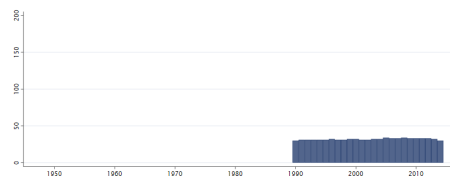
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 797 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 23

4.55.54 oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Nitrogen oxides emissions.



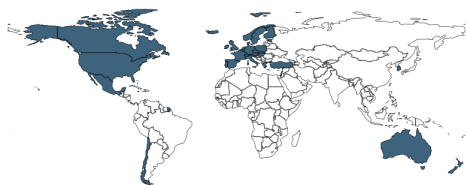
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



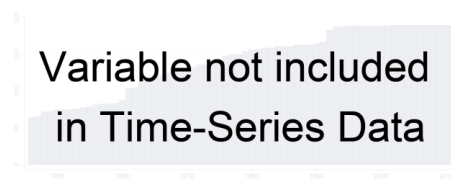
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 797 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 23

4.55.55 oecd_tertiary_t1a Population Aged 25-34 Below Upper Secondary Educational Attainment

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary educational attainment.



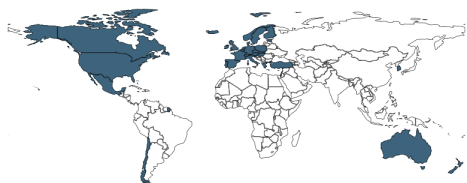
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



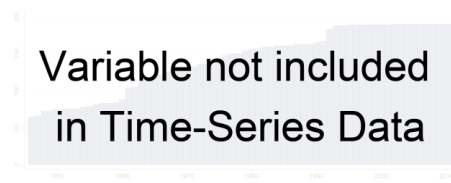
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.56 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.



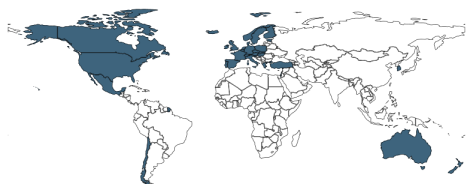
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



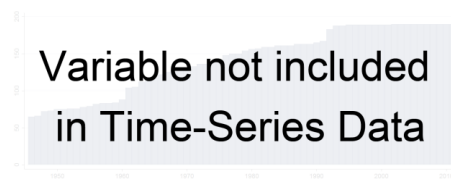
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.57 oecd_tertiary_t1c Population Aged 25-34 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-34 tertiary education.



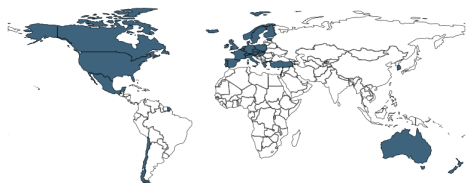
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



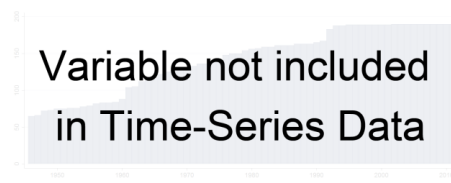
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.58 oecd_tertiary_t1d Population Aged 25-64 Below Upper Secondary educational attainment

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary educational attainment.



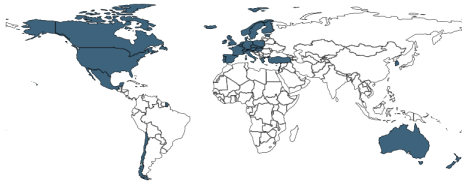
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



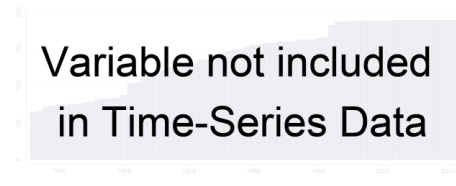
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.59 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.



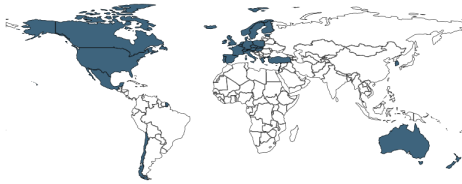
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



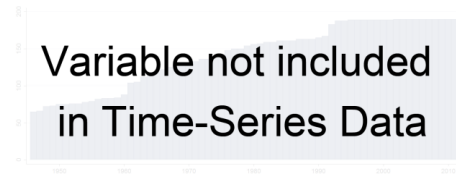
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.60 oecd_tertiary_t1f Population Aged 25-64 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-64 tertiary education.

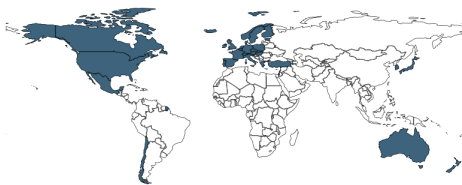


Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

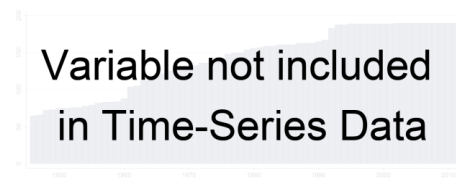


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.61 oecd_tiva_t1 Foreign Value Added as a Share of Gross Exports



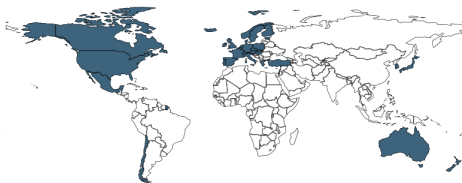
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



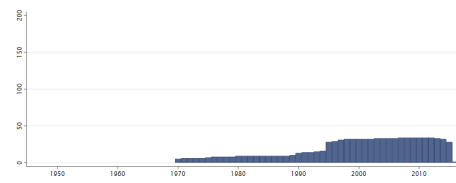
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55.62 oecd_valaddac_t1a Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



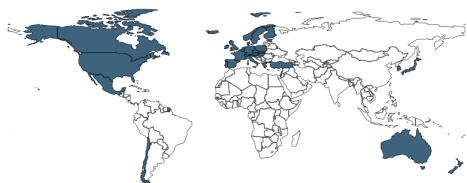
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 909 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.63 oecd_valaddac_t1b Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Value added in industry, including energy.



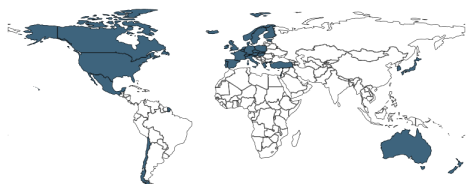
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



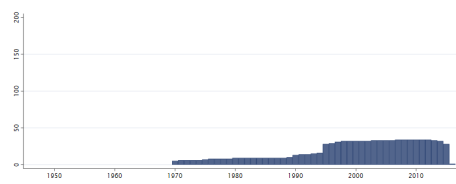
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 526 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 15

4.55.64 oecd_valaddac_t1c Value Added in Manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing.



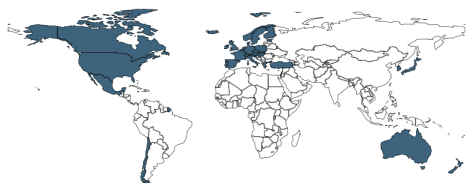
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



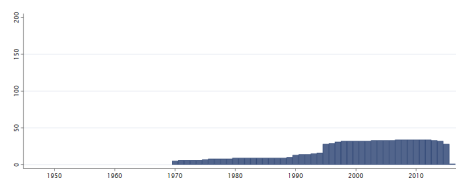
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 909 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.65 oecd_valaddac_t1d Value Added in Construction

Value added in construction.



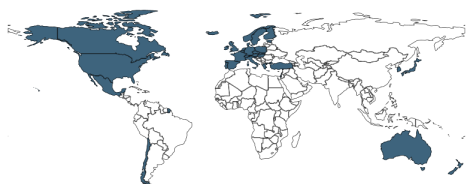
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



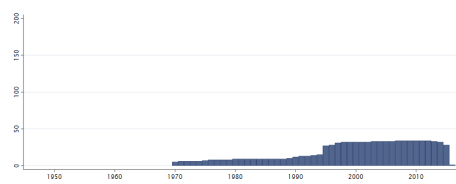
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 909 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.66 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.



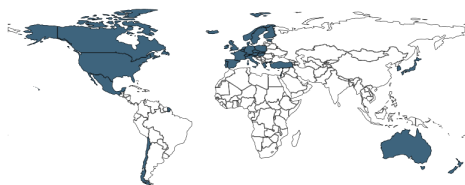
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



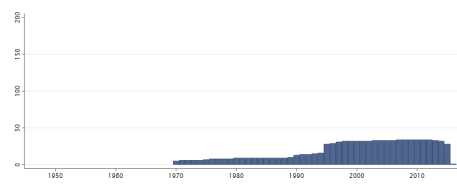
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 902 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.67 oecd_valaddac_t1f Value Added in Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and other

Value added in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities.



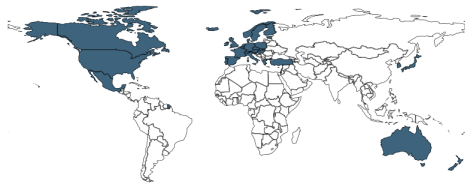
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



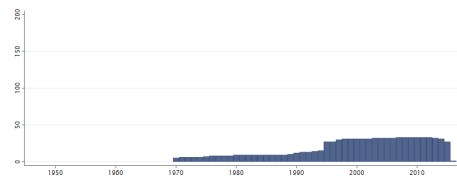
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 909 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.68 oecd_valaddac_t1g Value Added in Other Services Activities

Value added in other services activities.

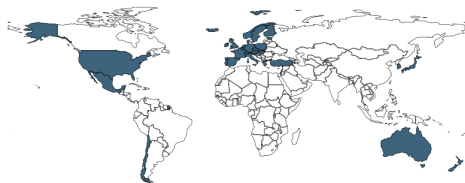


Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

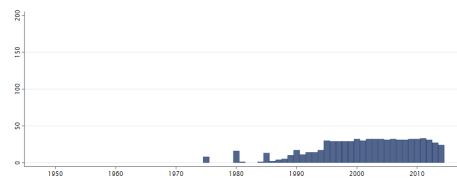


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 882 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 27

4.55.69 oecd_waste_t1b Total Amount Generated of Municipal Waste



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 741 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 22

4.56 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

(Marshall et al., 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

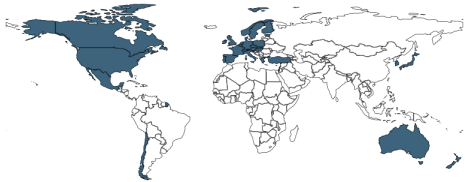
Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2016 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2016, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2016 (167 countries in 2016). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.56.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

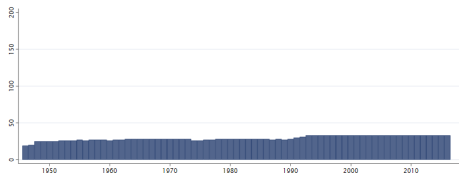
Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. Authors use the more neutral term Autocracy 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:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33

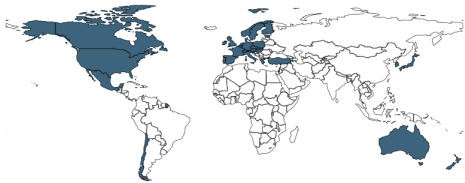


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

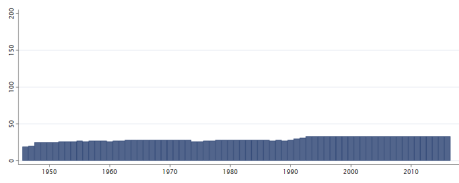
4.56.2 `p_democ` Institutionalized Democracy

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`).



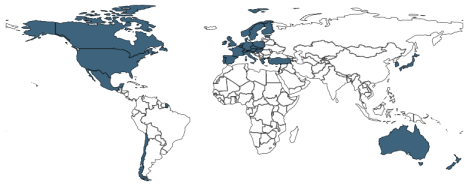
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



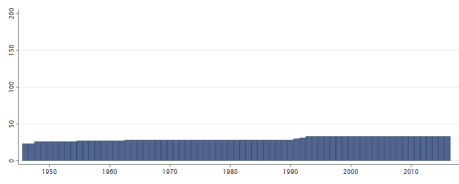
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.56.3 `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 a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the `p_durable` value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the `p_durable` variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

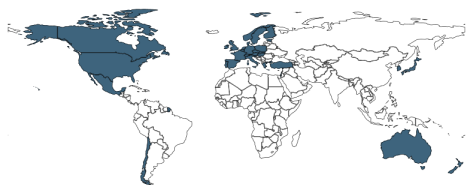


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

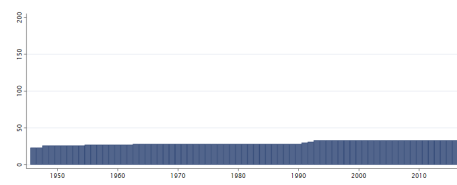
4.56.4 p_flag Tentative Coding

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

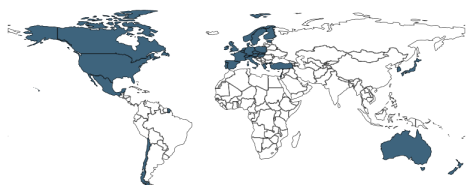


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.56.5 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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

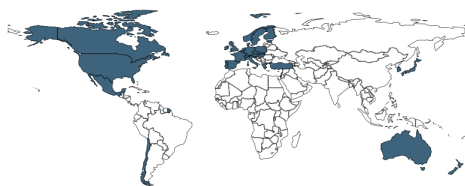


Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 561 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 17

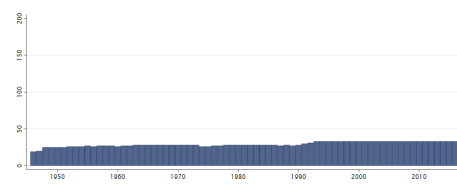
4.56.6 p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

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 "suppressed." 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:
- 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).
 - Prohibiting some kinds of political action (e.g., Communist parties may organize but are prohibited from competing in elections).
 - 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: 2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33

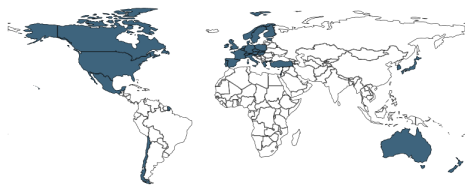


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

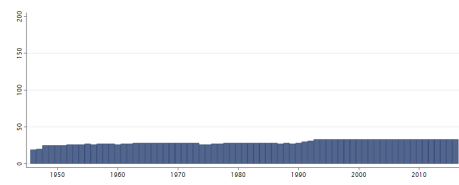
4.56.7 p_parreg Regulation of Participation

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 participation 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 unregulated 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 characterized 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 organizations 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 substantially over time.
2. Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete 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 intense 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 significant 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 factionalism, 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.



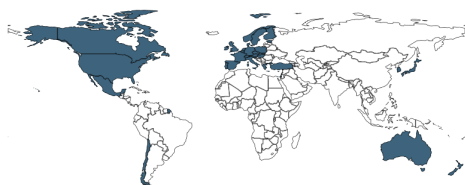
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



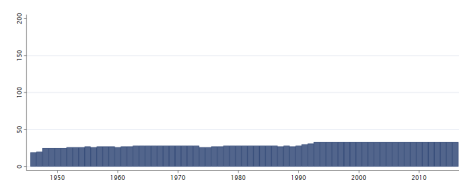
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.56.8 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:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.56.9 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

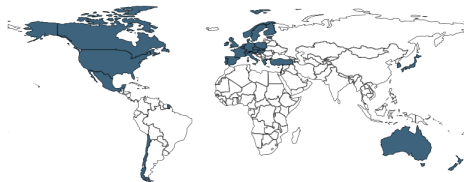
Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the 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 converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."

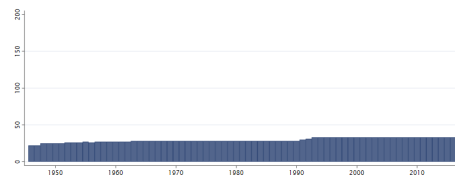
- (-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
 (-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

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



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
 N: 33



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
 N: 33 n: 2074 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.56.10 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, therefore, 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.

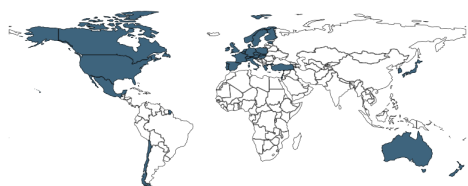
4. Intermediate Category

5. Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than

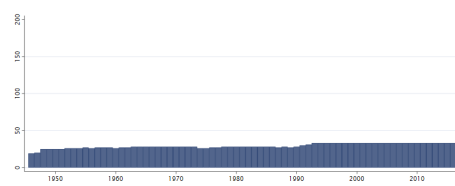
any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them. Examples: i. A legislature or party council often modifies or defeats executive proposals for action. ii. A council or legislature sometimes refuses funds to the executive. iii. The accountability group makes important appointments 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:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.56.11 p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment

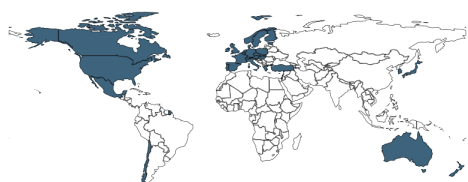
Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: Competitiveness refers to "the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates (Gurr 1974, p.1483)." For example, selection of chief executives through popular elections involving two or more viable parties 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).

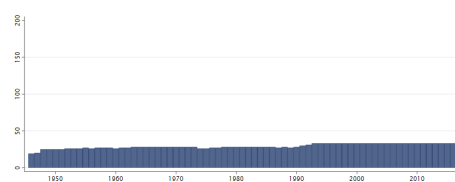
1. Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court. Examples of pure designative selection are: rigged, unopposed elections; repeated replacement of presidents before their 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:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



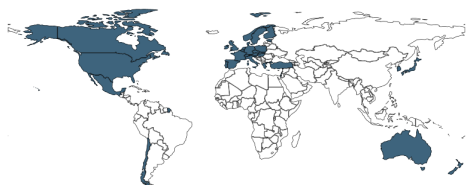
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.56.12 p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment

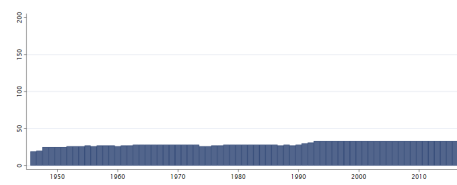
Openness of Executive Recruitment: Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through

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 categories 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 transitional arrangements between designation and election.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 33

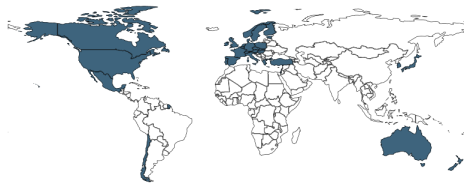


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 33 **n:** 2060 **N̄:** 29 **T̄:** 62

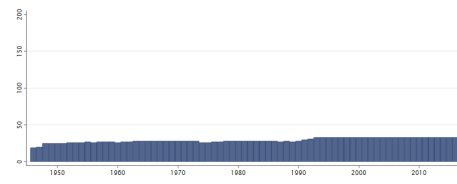
4.56.13 p_xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment

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 differentiate 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 executive 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:2012 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2060 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.57 Norris, Martínez and Frank

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7>

(Norris et al., 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

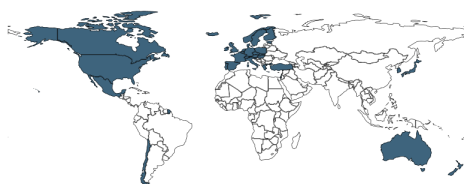
Electoral Integrity Project (Version 5.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity.

The concept of electoral integrity refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.

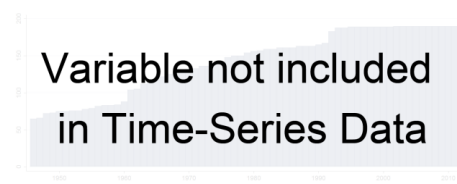
To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be reaggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. Results are included in the data release.

4.57.1 pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?



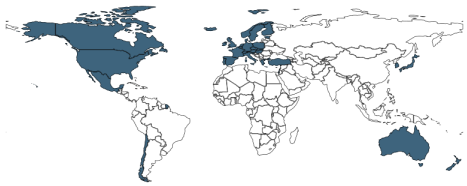
Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 33



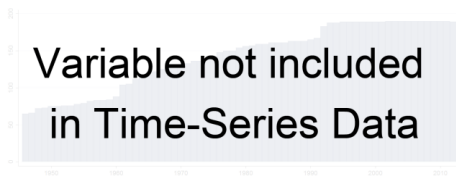
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.57.2 pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



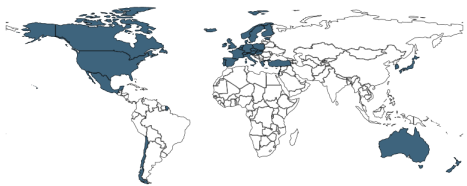
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 33



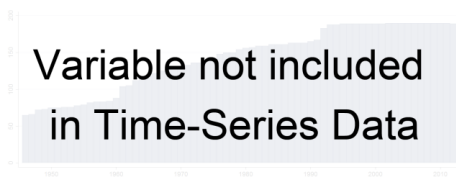
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.57.3 pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 33

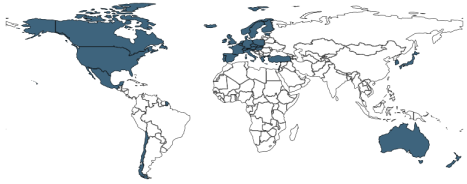


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

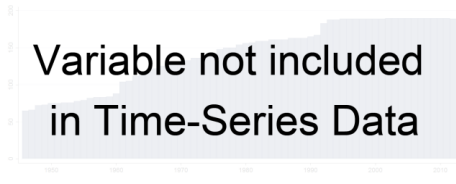
4.57.4 pei_off Elected Office

What government body was this election for?

- 0. Legislative
- 1. Presidential
- 2. Both



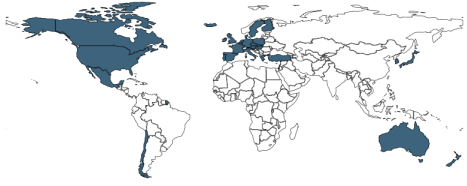
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N: 33



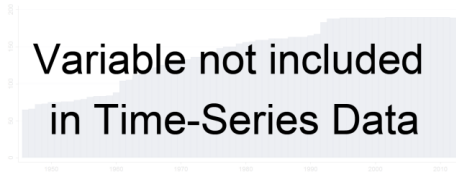
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.57.5 pei_peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 30

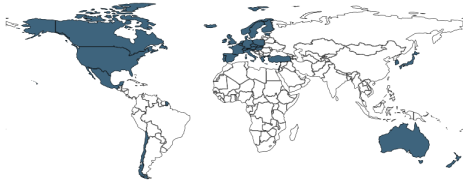


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

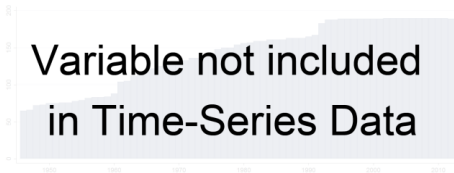
4.57.6 **pei_peit** Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

- 1. Very Low
- 2. Low
- 3. Moderate
- 4. High
- 5. Very High



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 33



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

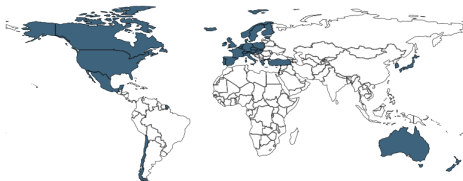
4.58 **Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer**

<http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/>
(Feenstra et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

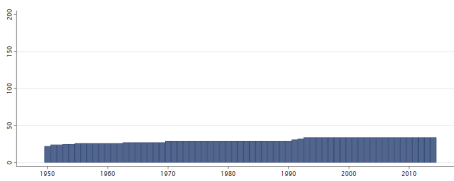
Penn World Table PWT version 9.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, inputs and productivity, covering 182 countries between 1950 and 2014. In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.58.1 **pwt_cs** Capital stock at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



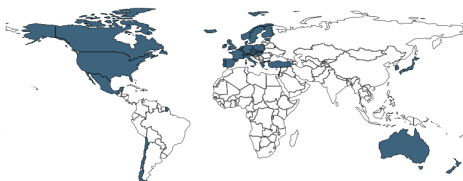
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



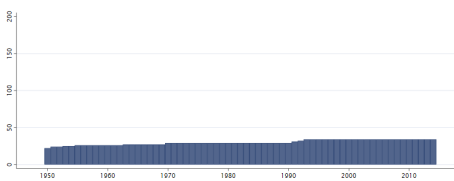
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.2 **pwt_csppp** Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).



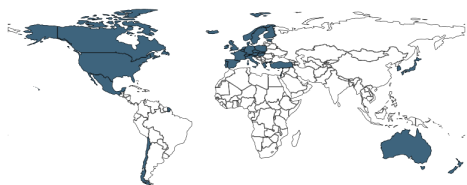
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



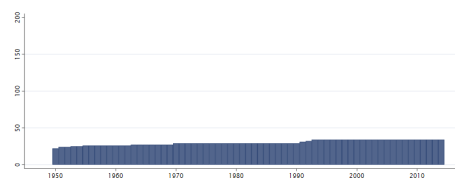
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.3 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.



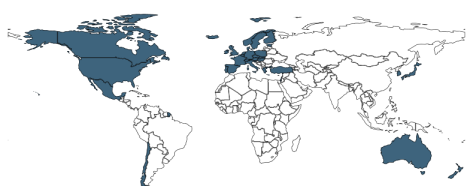
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



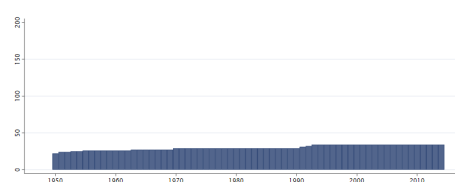
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.4 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



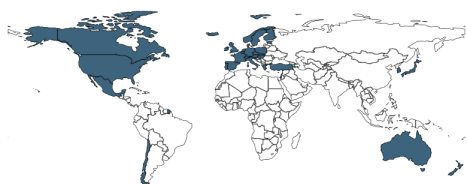
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



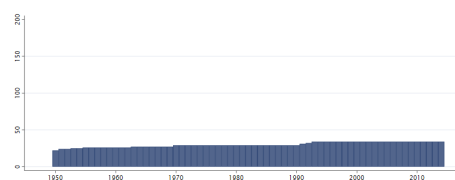
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.5 pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.



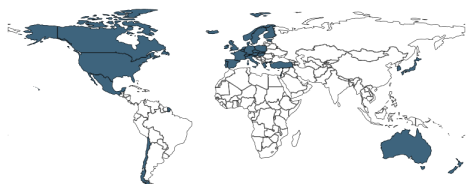
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
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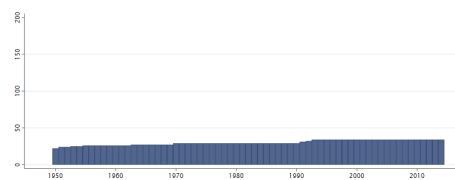
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.6 pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.



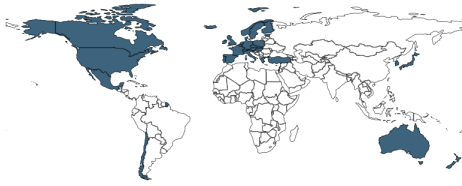
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



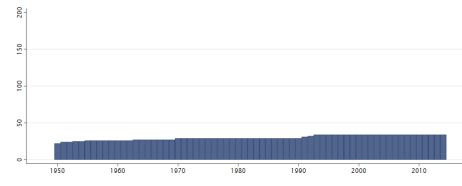
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



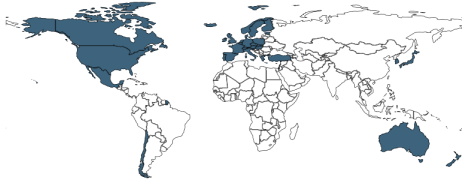
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



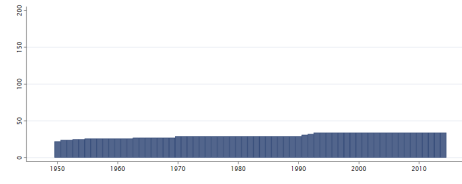
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.8 pwt_plcs Price level of capital stock

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1.



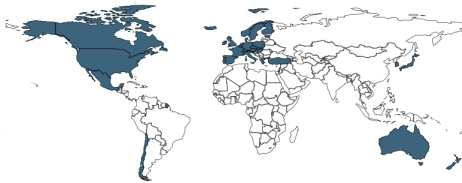
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



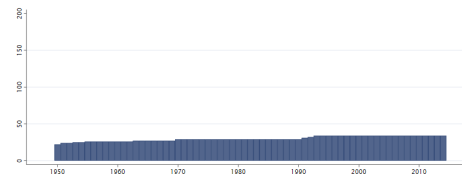
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



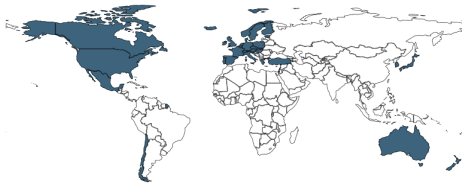
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



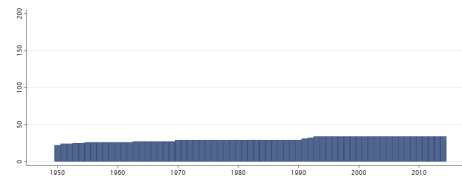
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



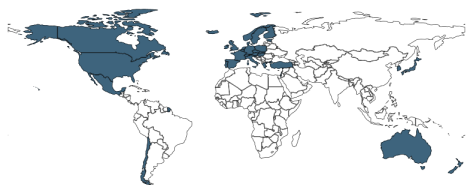
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
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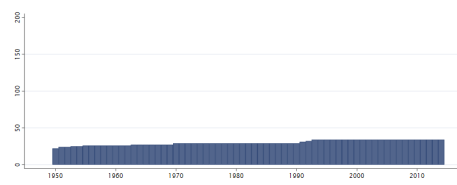
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



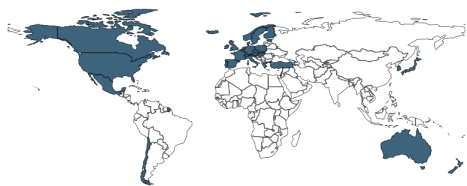
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



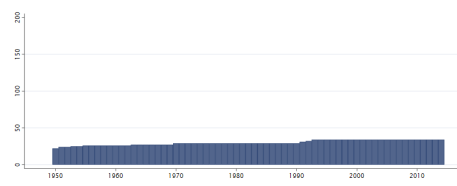
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



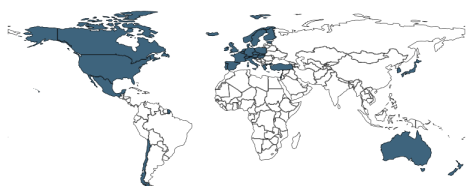
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



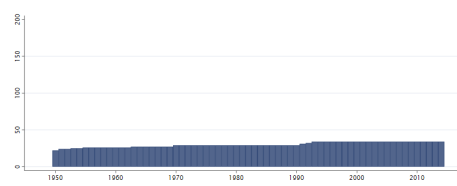
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.13 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



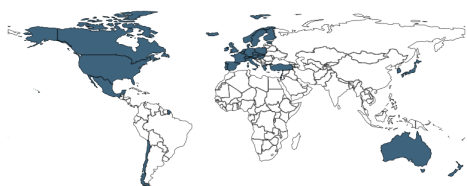
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



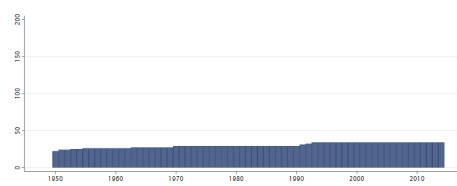
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.14 pwt_rgdp Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar).



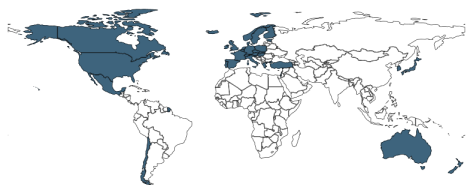
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



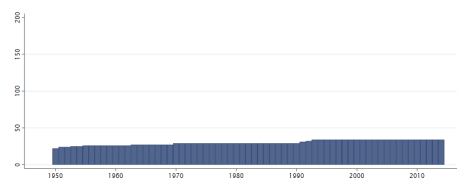
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.15 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.



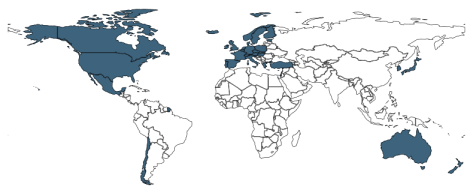
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



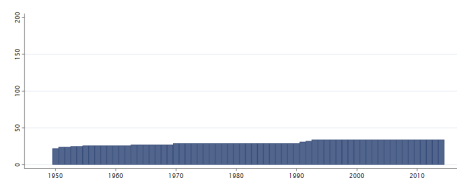
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.16 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.



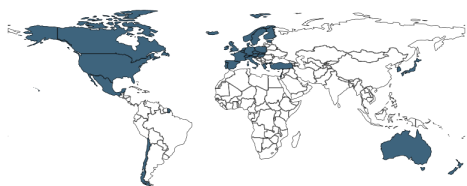
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



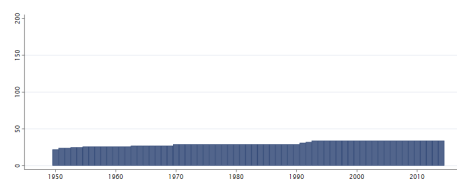
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.



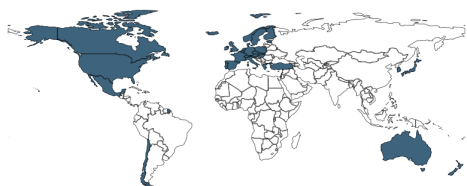
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



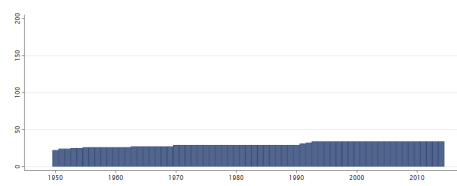
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



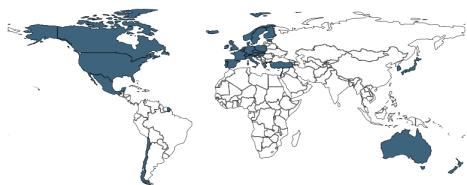
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



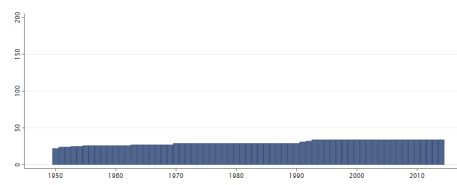
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.19 pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).



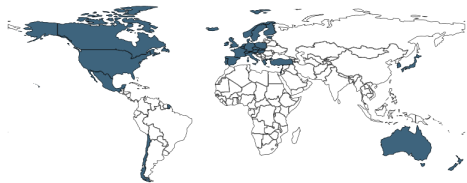
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



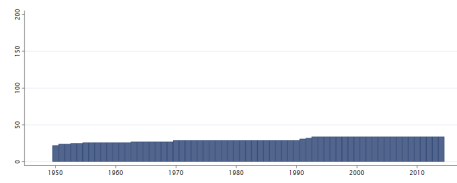
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



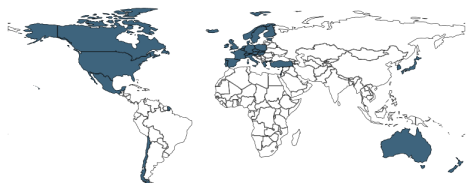
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



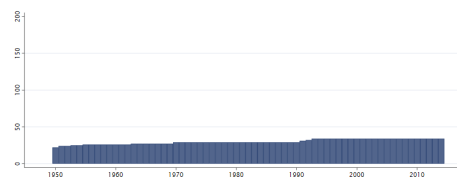
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.58.21 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1937 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.59 Dahlstrom et al.

<http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/>
(Dahlstrom et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-23)

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.

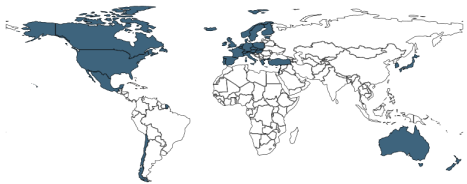
Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts.

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

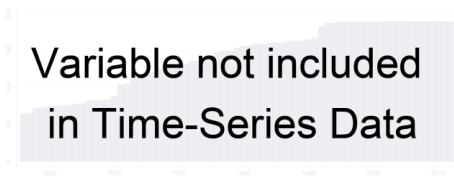
4.59.1 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

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).



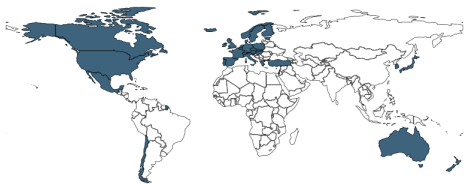
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



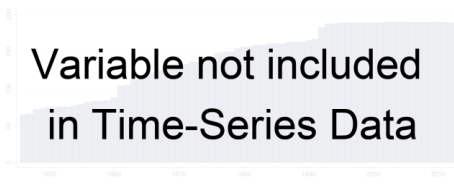
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.2 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



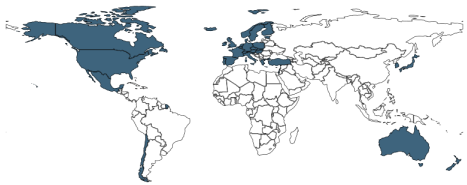
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



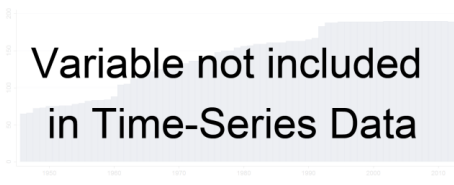
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.3 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

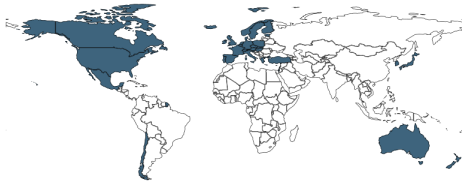


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

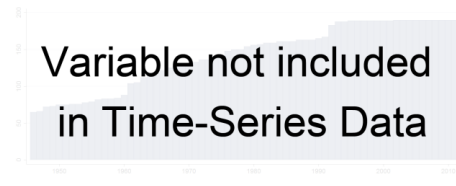
4.59.4 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

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

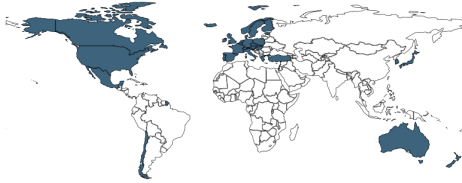


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

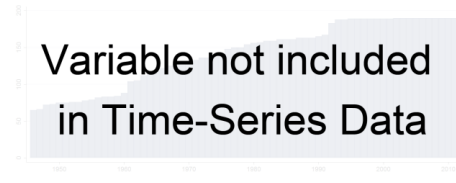
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.5 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

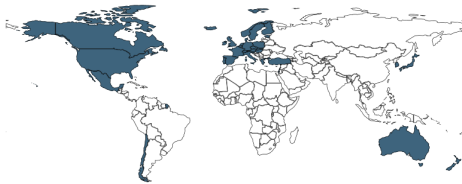


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

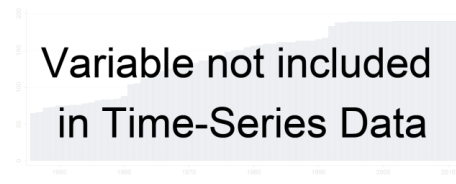
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.6 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.60 Philip G. Roeder

<http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm>

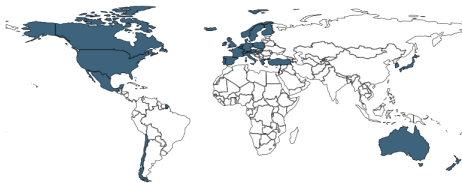
(Roeder, 2001)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

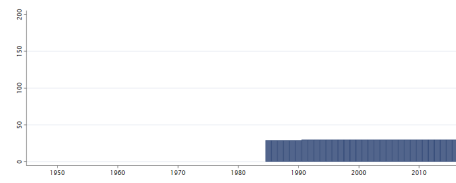
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.60.1 r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. (For original sources, see Roeder 2001).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2017
N: 30 n: 984 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 33

4.61 Michael L Ross

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y>

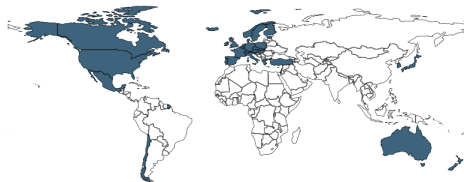
(Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

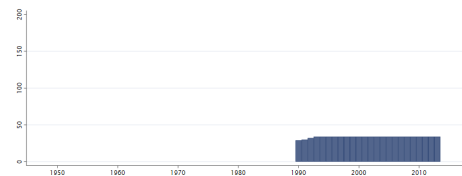
Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.61.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.



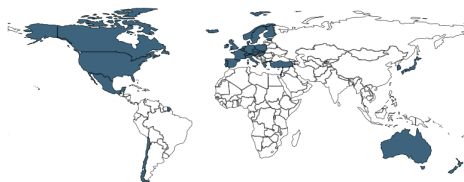
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



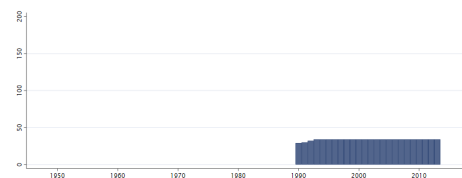
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 805 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.61.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



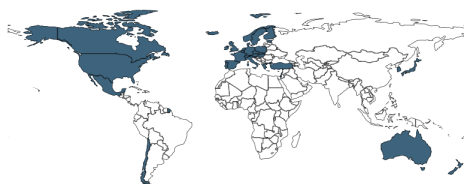
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



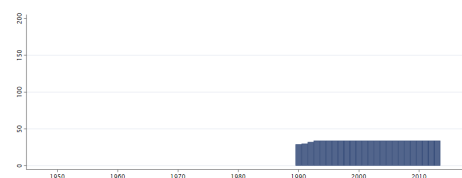
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 805 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.61.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.



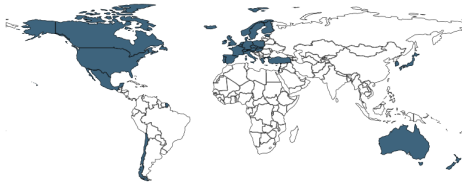
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



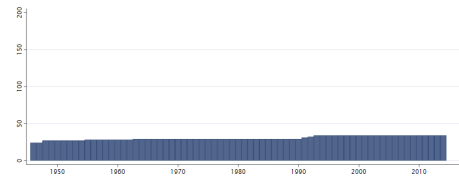
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 805 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 24

4.61.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.



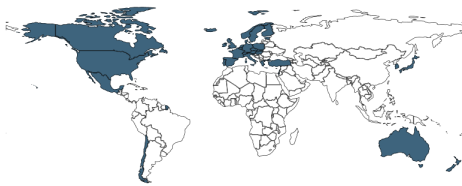
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



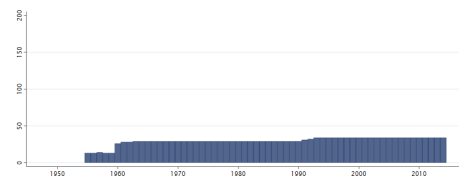
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.61.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



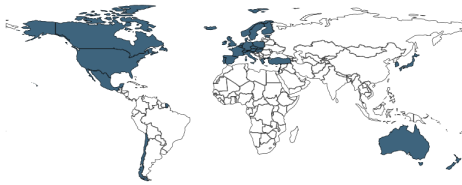
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



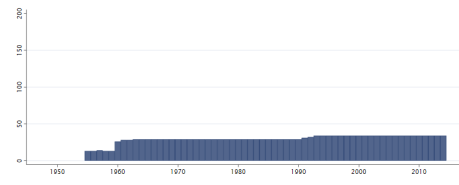
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1771 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 52

4.61.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.



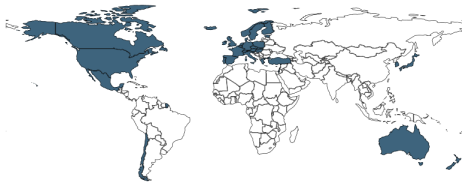
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



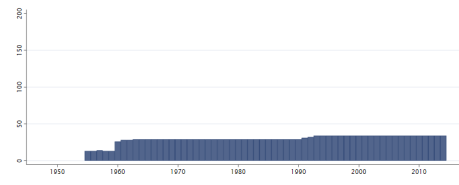
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1771 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 52

4.61.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.



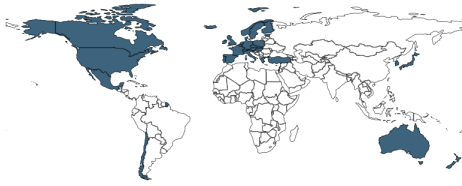
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



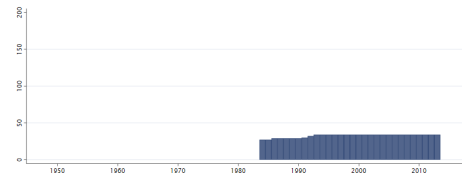
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1771 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 52

4.61.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.



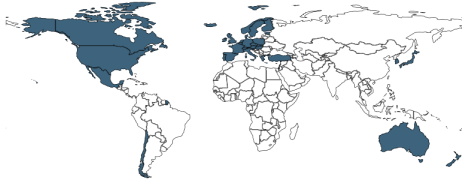
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



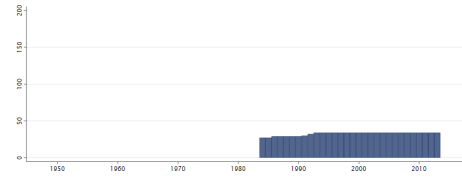
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 975 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 29

4.61.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



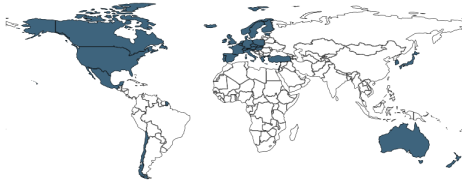
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



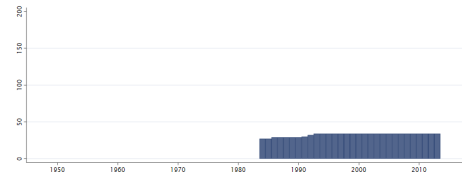
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 975 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 29

4.61.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.



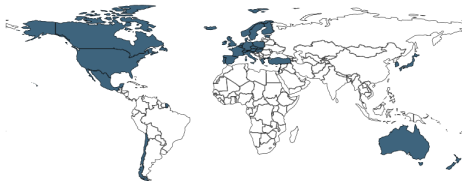
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



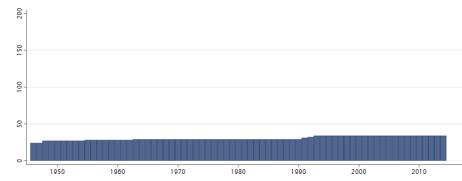
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 975 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 29

4.61.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



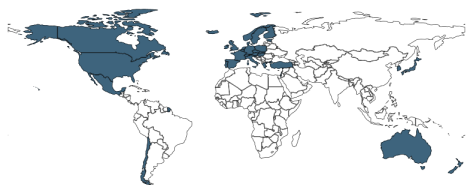
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



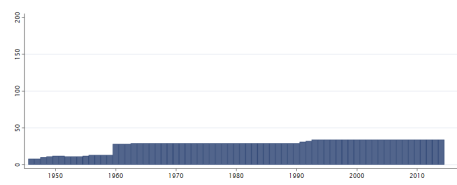
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.61.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



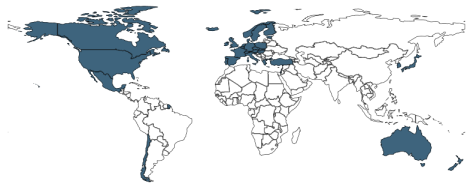
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



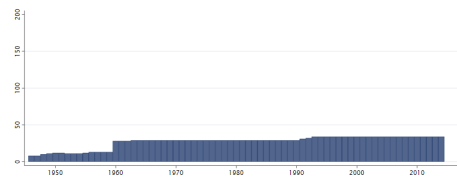
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1865 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 55

4.61.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.



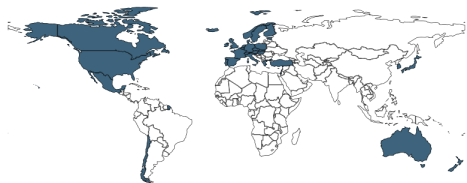
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



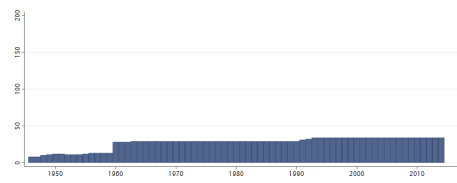
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1865 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 55

4.61.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1865 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 55

4.62 Reporters Sans Frontières

<http://en.rsf.org/>

(Reporters Without Borders, 2017)

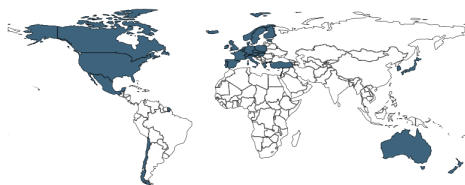
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

World Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.62.1 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 471 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.63 Putterman (2007)

http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Louis_Putterman/antiquity%20index.htm

(Putterman, 2007)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

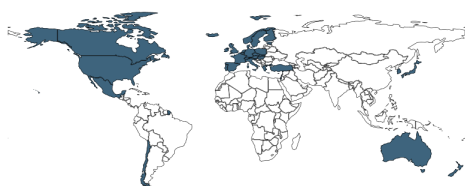
State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, 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%).

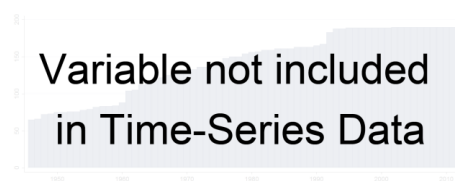
To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.63.1 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%.



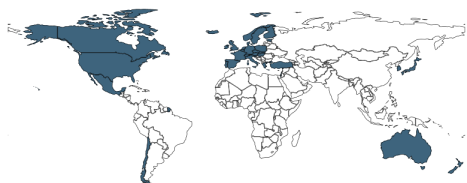
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



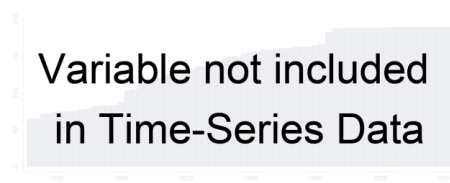
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.2 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%.



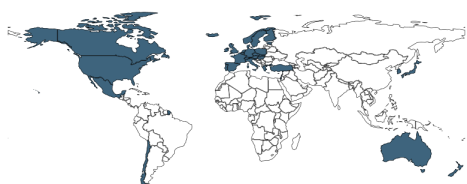
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



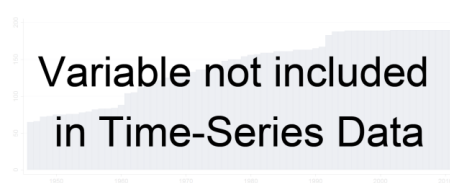
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.3 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%.



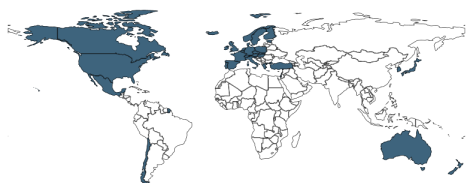
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



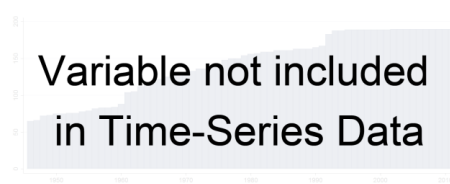
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 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.4 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%.



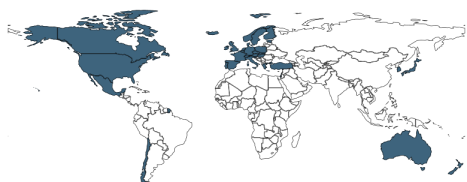
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



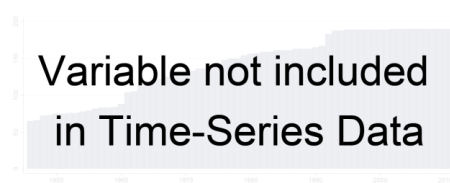
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 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.5 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%.



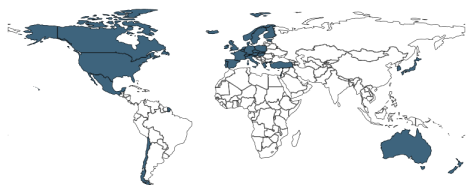
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



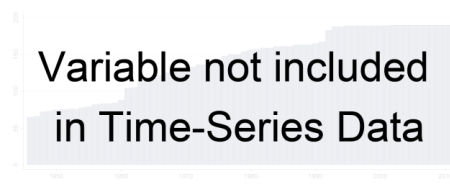
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.6 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



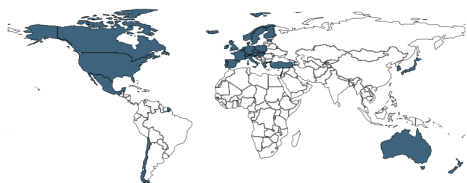
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



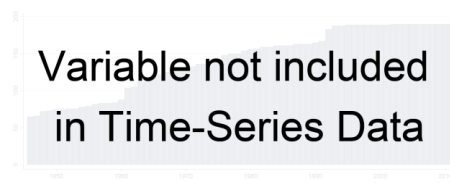
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.7 sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%.



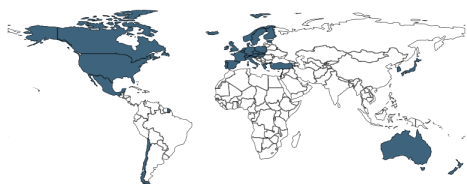
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



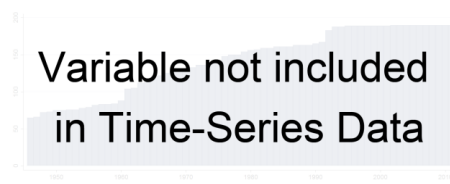
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 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.8 sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%.



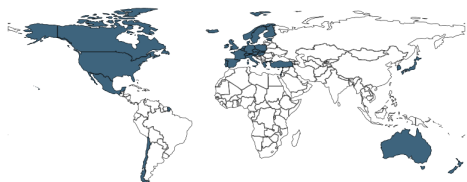
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



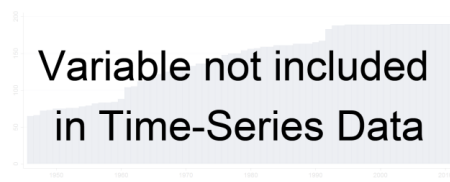
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.9 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.



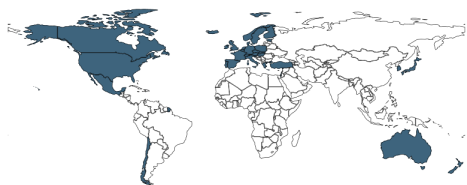
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



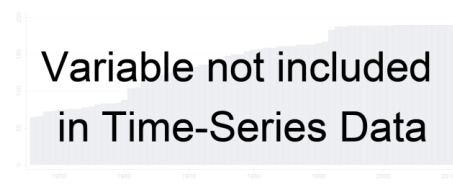
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 \bar{T} : N/A

4.63.10 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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64 Sustainable Governance Indicators

<http://www.sgi-network.org/2017/>

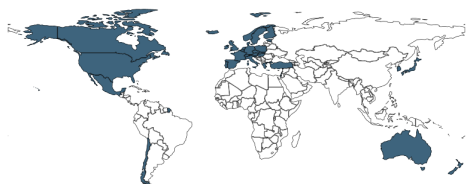
(Kroll et al., 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

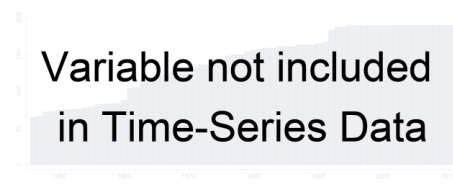
Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? 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.

4.64.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)



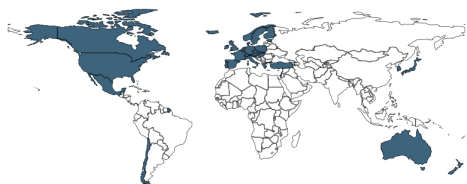
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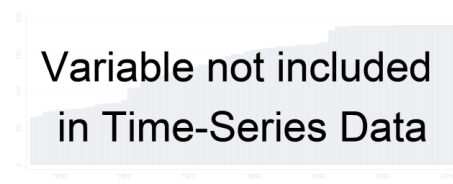
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.2 sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)



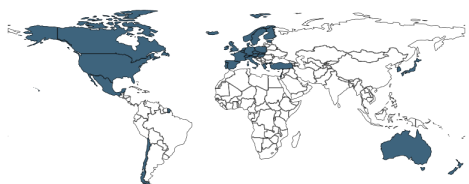
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N: 34



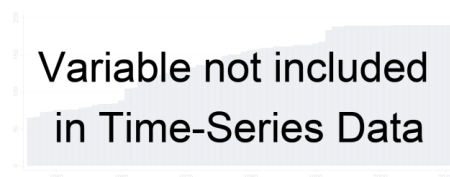
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.3 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)



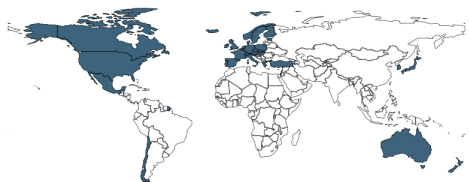
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



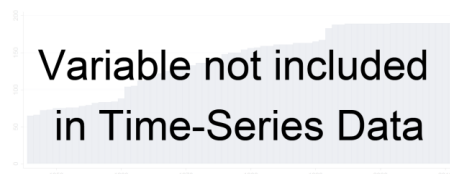
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.4 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)



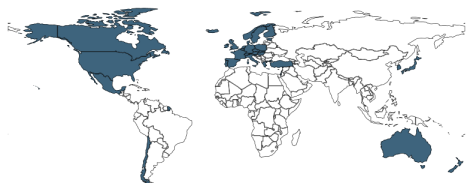
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



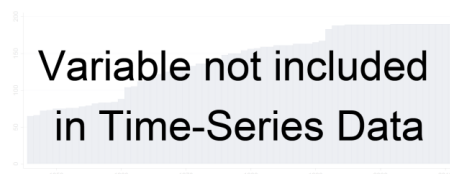
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.5 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)



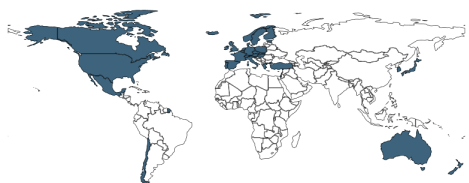
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



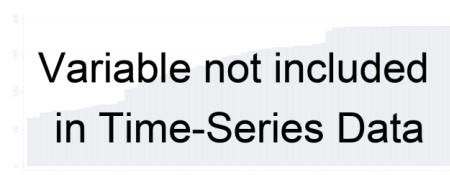
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.6 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)



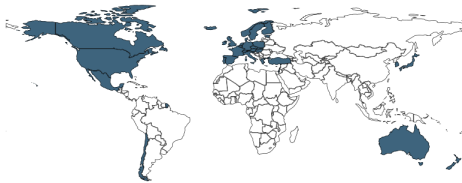
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



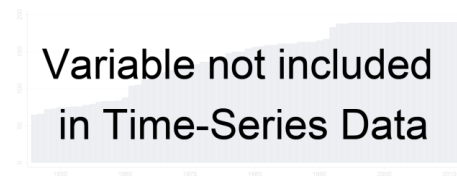
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.7 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)



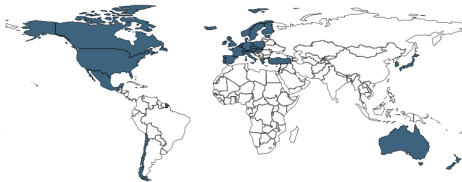
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



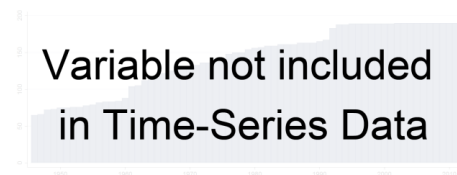
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)



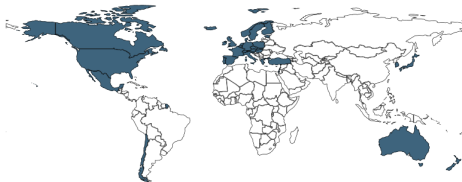
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



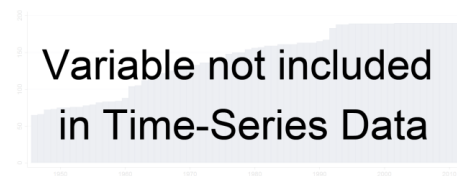
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.9 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)



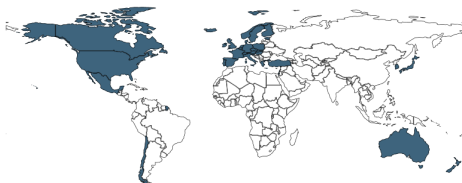
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



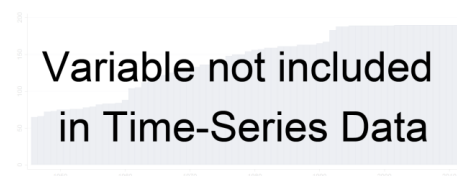
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.10 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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

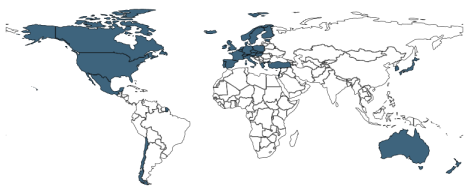
4.64.11 **sgi_go Governance**

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.

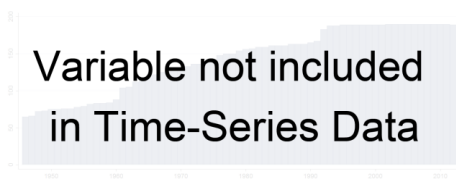
The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country’s institutional 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.



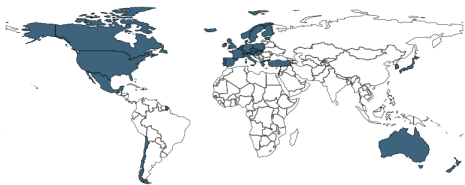
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N: 34



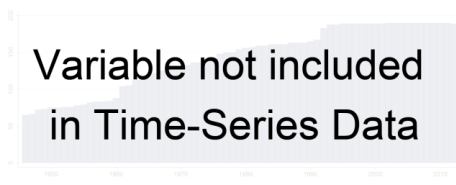
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 \overline{T} : N/A

4.64.12 **sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability**

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)



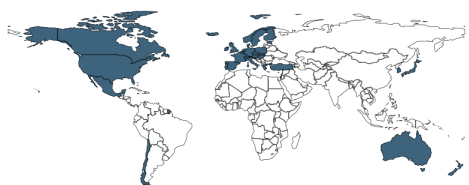
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N: 34



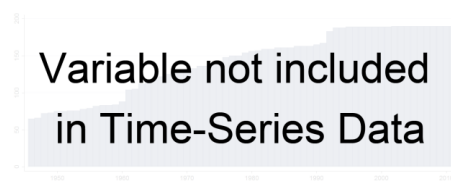
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \overline{N} : N/A
 \overline{T} : N/A

4.64.13 **sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity**

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



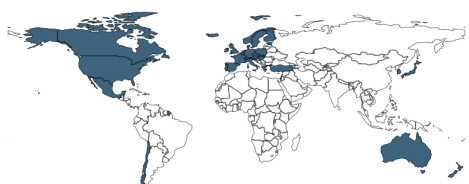
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 \bar{T} : N/A

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

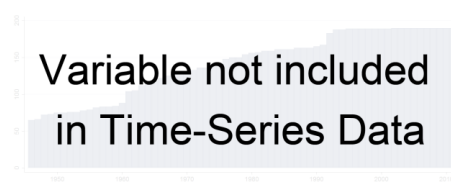
4.64.14 **sgi_pp Policy Performance**

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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

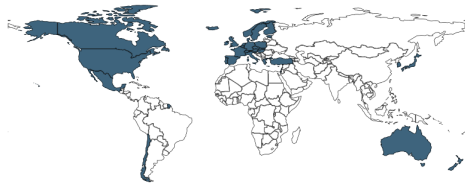
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

4.64.15 **sgi_qd Quality of Democracy**

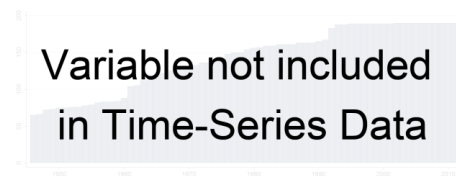
This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system 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



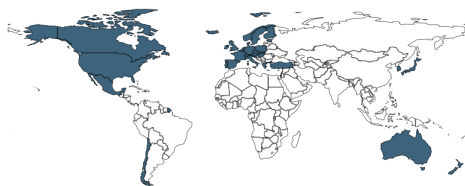
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



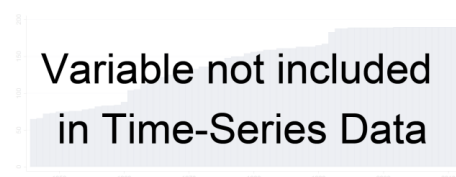
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.16 sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)



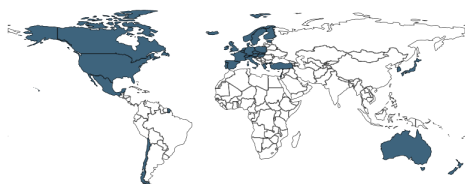
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



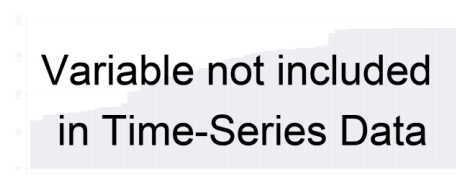
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.17 sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination)



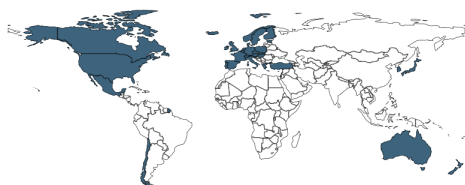
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



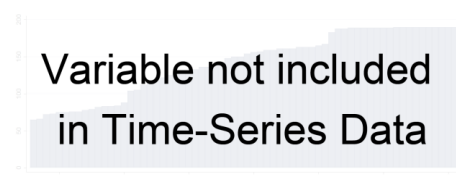
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.18 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)



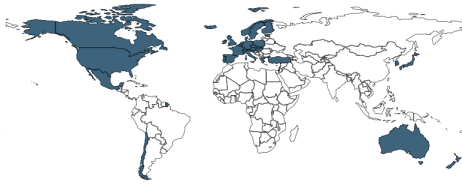
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



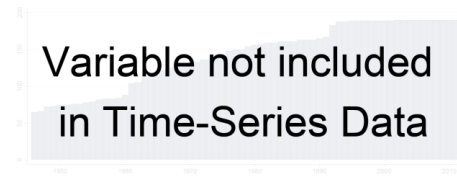
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.19 sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention)



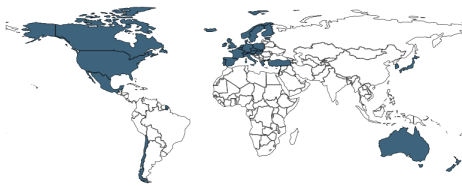
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



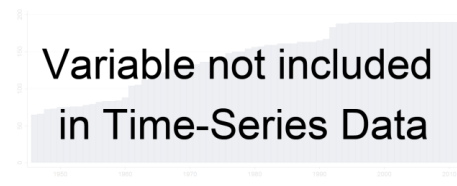
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.20 **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.



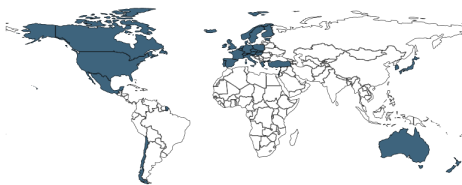
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



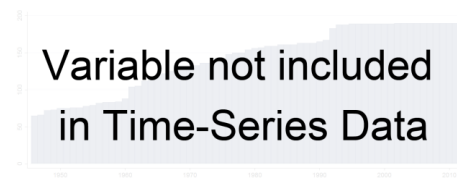
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.21 **sgi_so** Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)



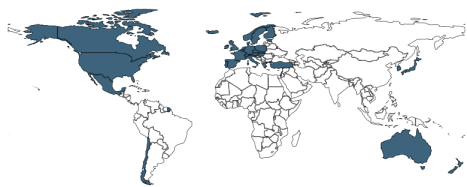
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



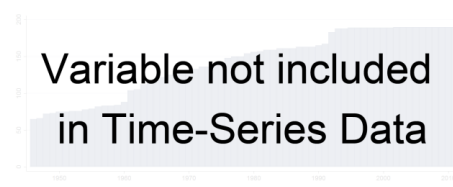
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.22 **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)



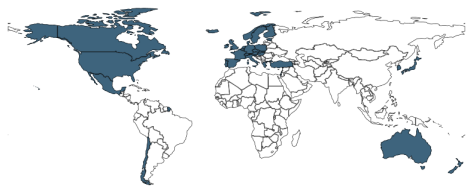
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



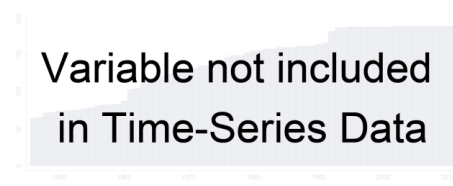
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.23 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)



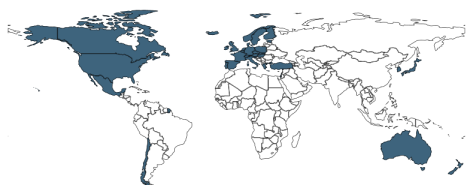
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



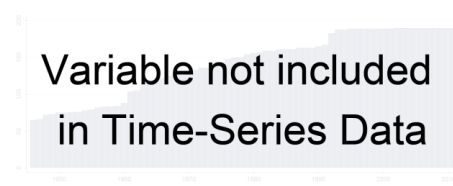
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



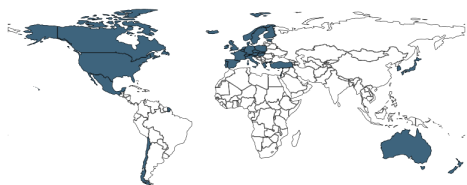
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



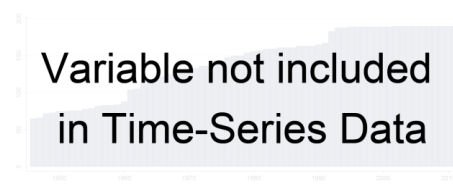
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.25 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)



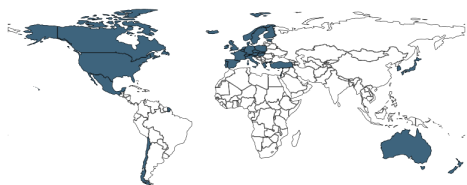
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



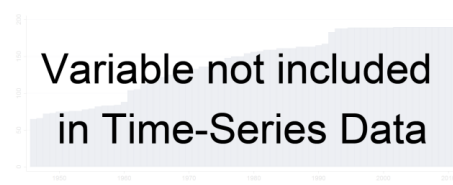
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.26 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)



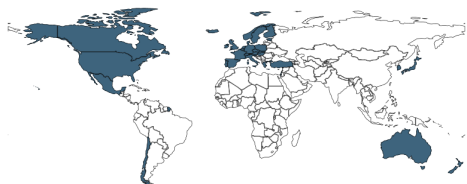
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



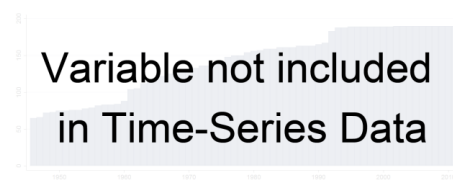
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.27 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



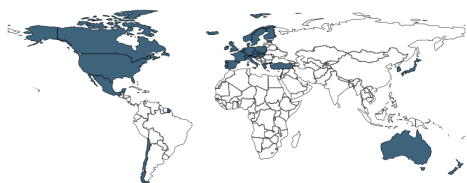
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



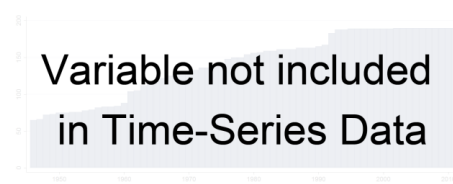
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.28 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)



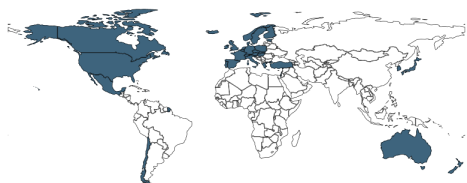
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



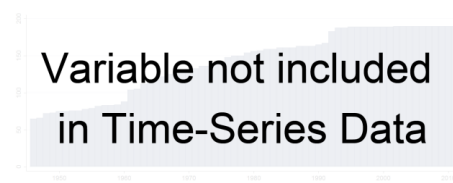
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.29 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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.65 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf

(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)

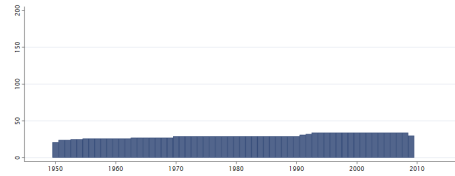
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.65.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 1762 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 52

4.66 Transparency International

<http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview>

(Transparency International, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-10-26)

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).

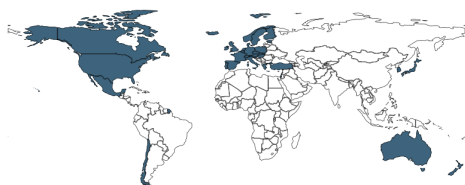
Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and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

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

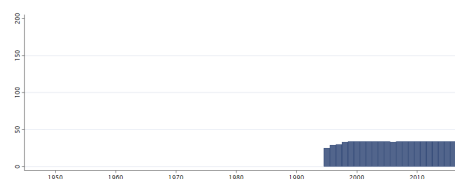
Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

4.66.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.



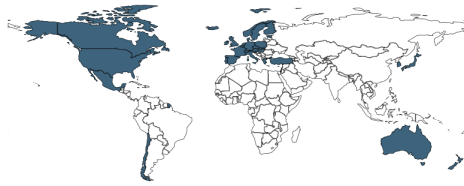
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



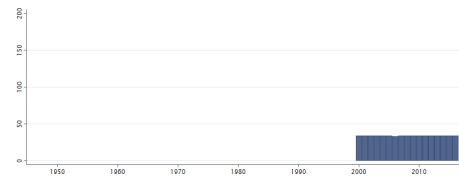
Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 728 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.66.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range.



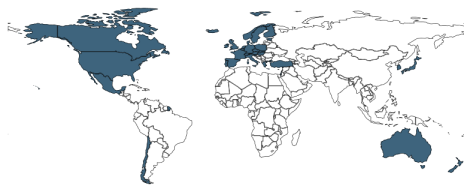
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 577 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 17

4.66.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 577 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 17

4.67 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

<http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html>

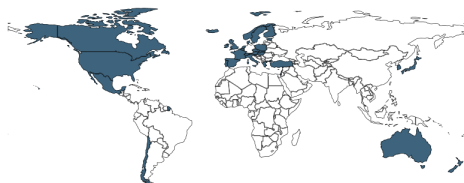
(Pemstein et al., 2010)

(Data downloaded: 2017-10-03)

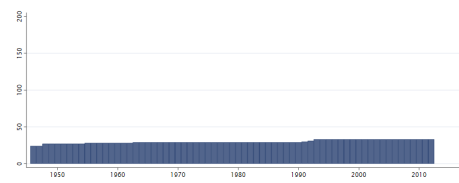
Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that we report 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.

4.67.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean).



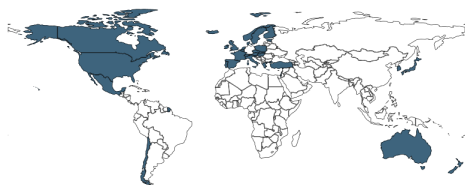
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



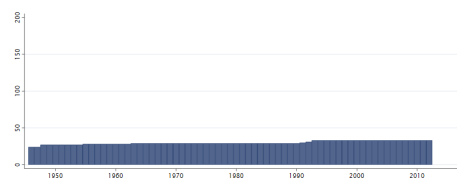
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1994 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.67.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median).



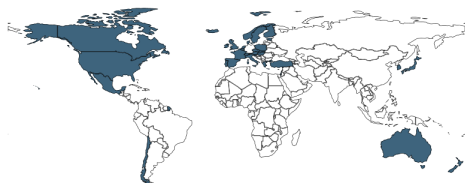
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



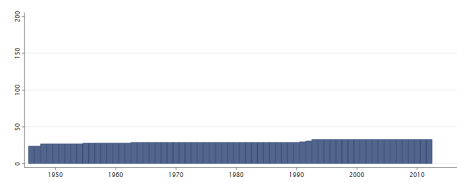
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1994 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.67.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).



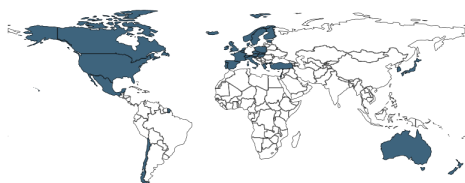
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



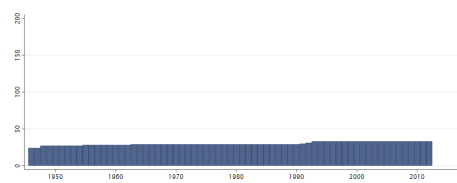
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1994 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.67.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).



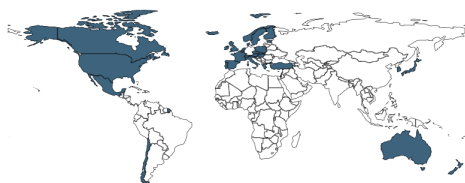
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



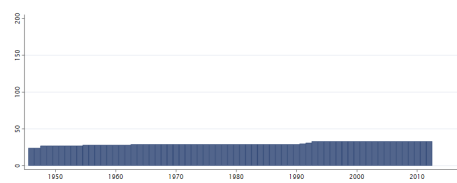
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1994 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.67.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1994 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 60

4.68 UNDP

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
(United Nations Development Program, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-27)

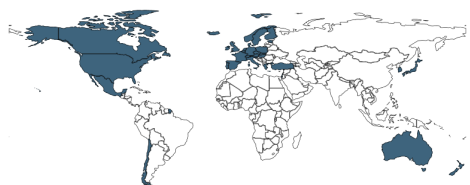
Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the same the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

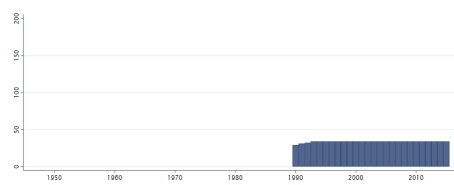
The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.68.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details. The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 874 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.69 UNESCO

<http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
(UNESCO, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-25)

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.

4.69.1 une_girg1pf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



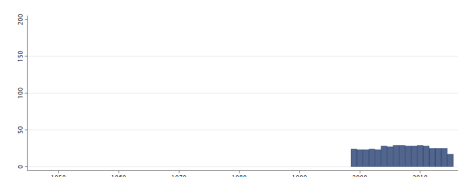
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 435 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 15

4.69.2 une_girg1pm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



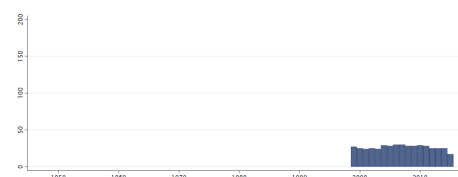
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 435 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 15

4.69.3 une_girg1pt Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

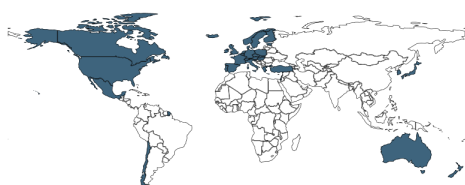
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 447 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 14

4.69.4 une_oaals Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



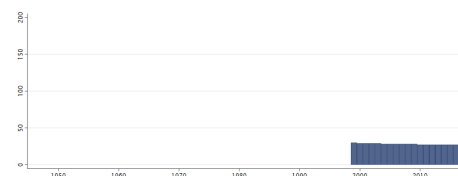
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.69.5 une_oaapsnt Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

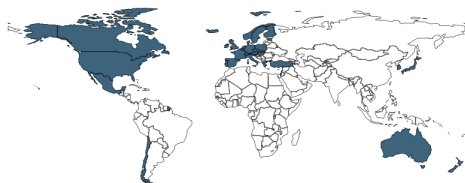
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 30 n: 503 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 17

4.69.6 une_oeaus Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)



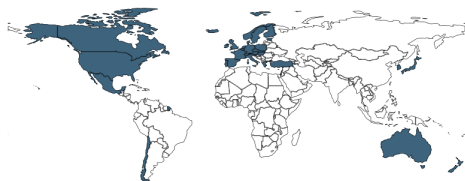
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.69.7 une_tdurls Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



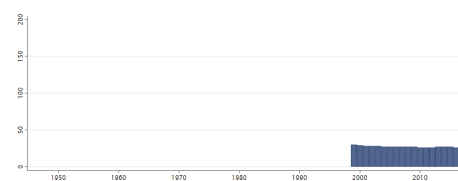
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.69.8 une_tdurpsnt Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

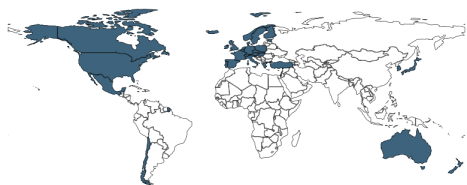
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 30 n: 490 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 16

4.69.9 une_tdurused Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.70 UN Statistics

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnllist.asp>

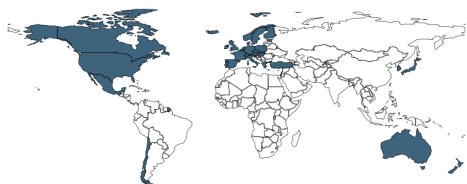
(UN Statistics, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2016-10-07)

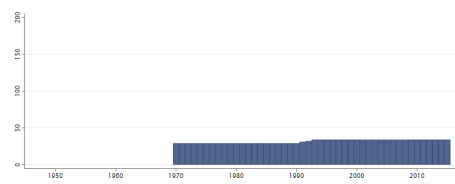
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch 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.

4.70.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.



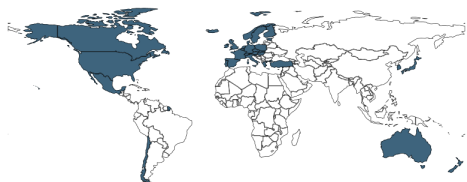
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



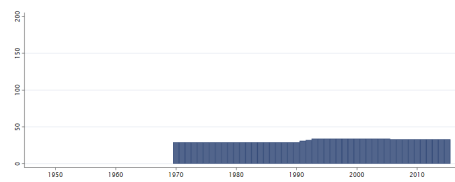
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories.



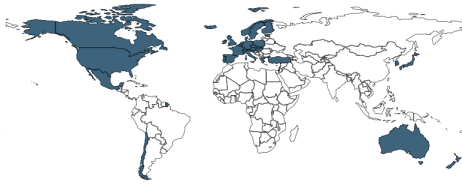
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



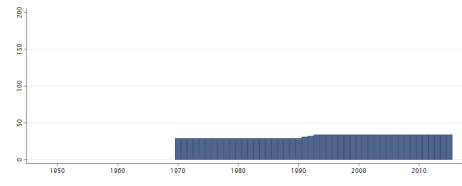
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1444 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 42

4.70.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.



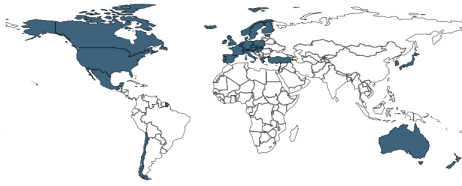
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



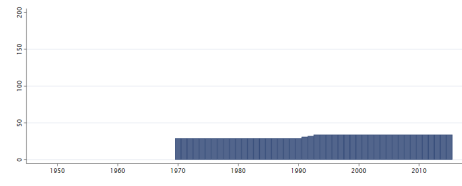
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based).



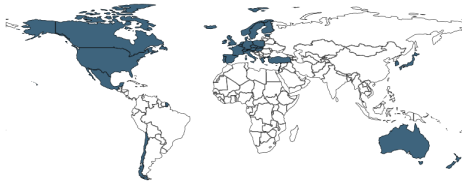
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



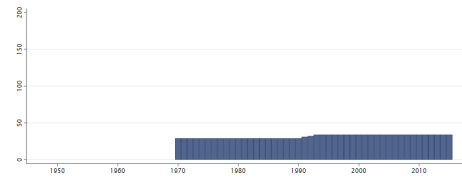
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure.



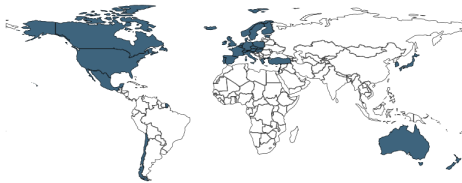
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



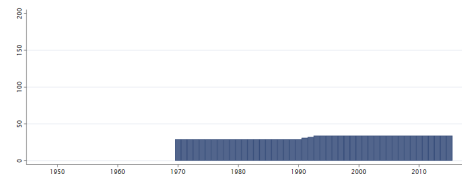
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation.



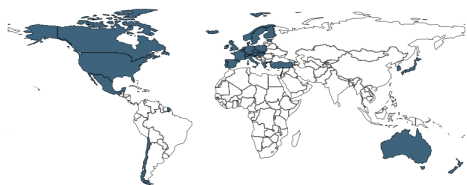
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



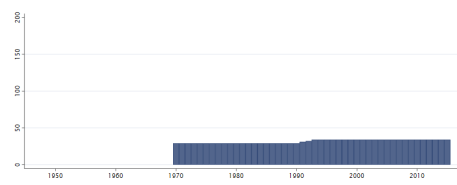
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.



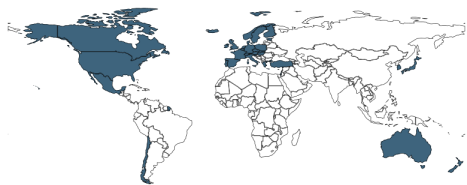
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



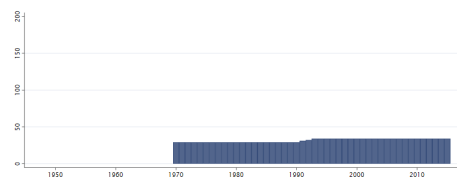
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.8 unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).



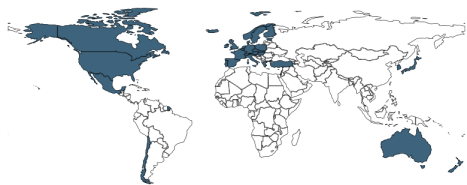
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



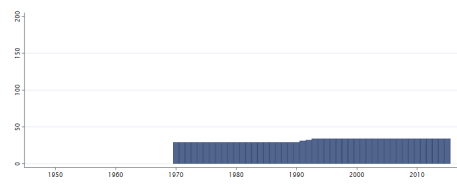
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.9 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.



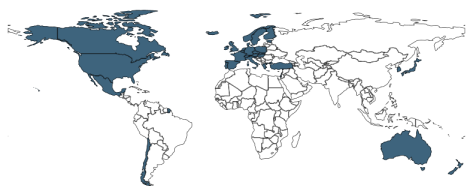
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



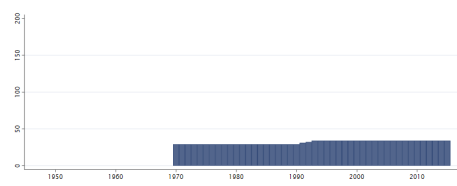
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.10 unna_ggfcf GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure.



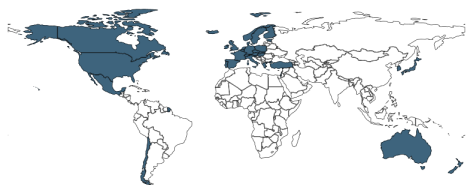
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



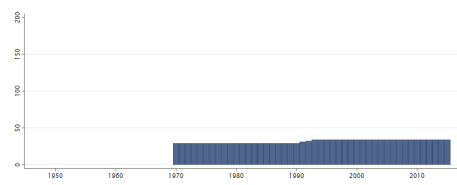
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.11 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.



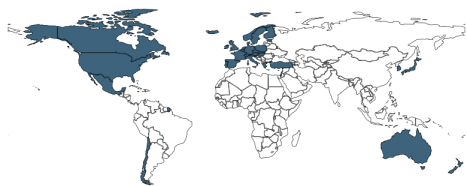
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



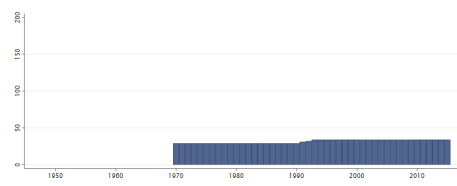
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.12 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.



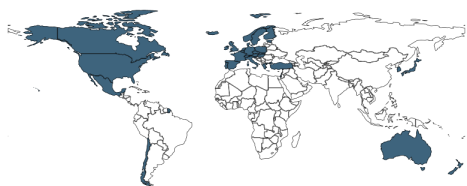
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



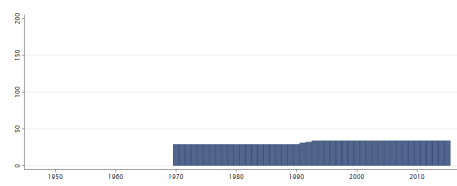
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.13 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure.



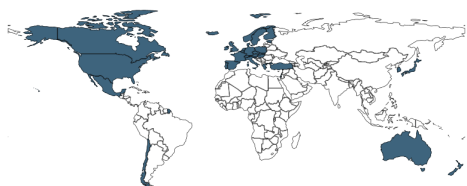
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



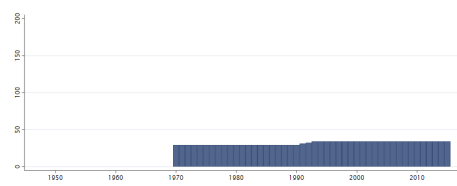
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.14 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing.



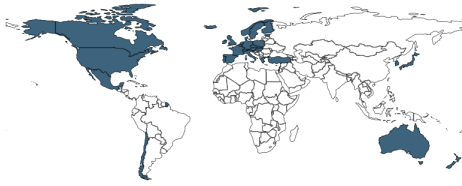
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



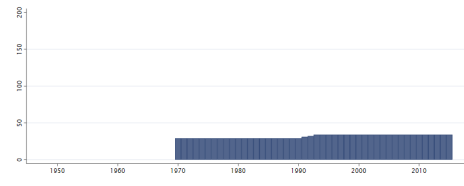
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.15 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities.



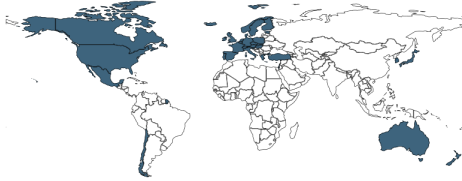
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



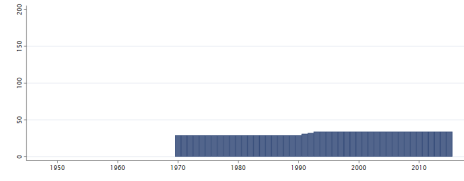
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.16 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities.



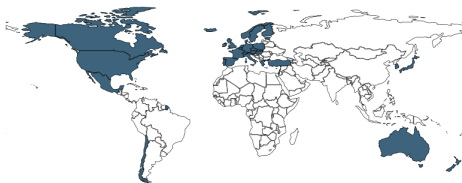
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



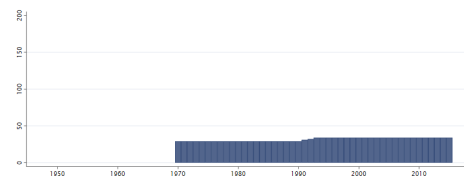
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.17 unna_pop Population

Population.



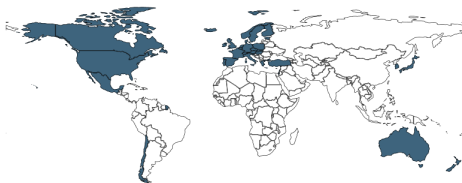
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



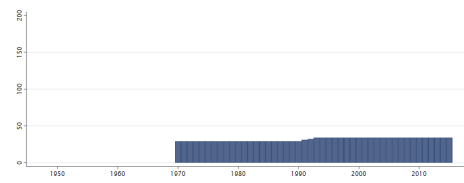
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.18 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication.



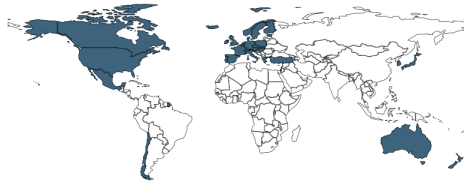
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



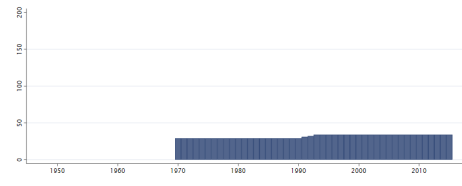
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.70.19 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels.



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1454 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 43

4.71 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

<https://v-dem.net/en/data/>

(Coppedge et al., 2017) (Pemstein et al., 2017)

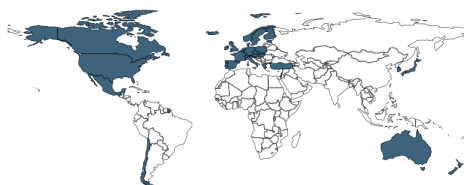
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-17)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 7.1 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.

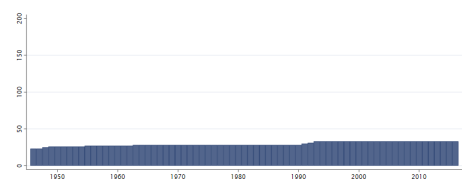
4.71.1 vdem_corr Political corruption index

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



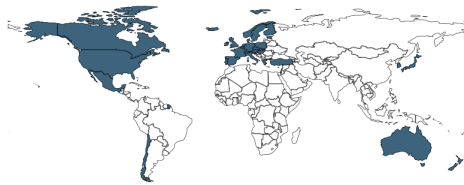
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.71.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

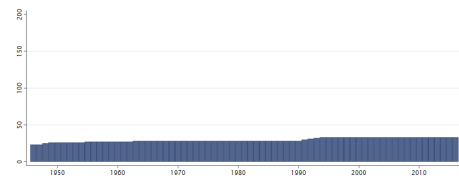
Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

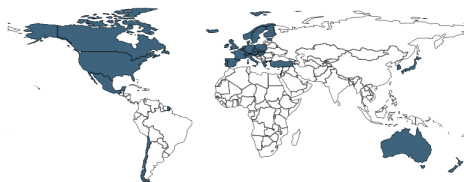


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

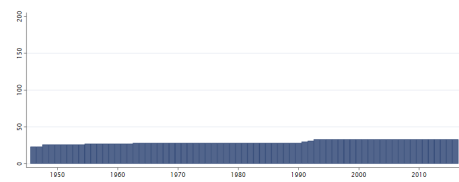
4.71.3 vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

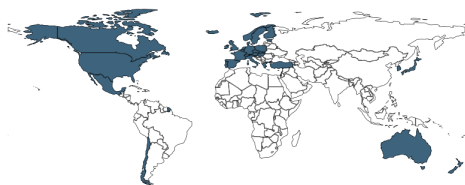


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

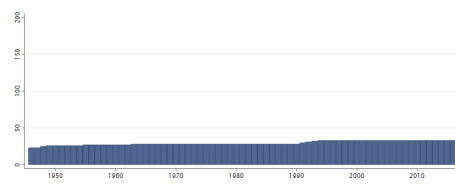
4.71.4 vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

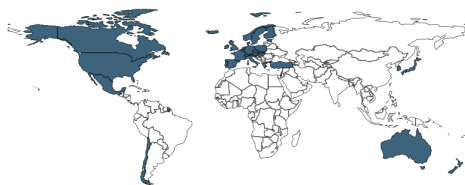


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

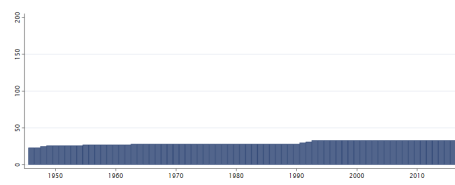
4.71.5 vdem_egal Egalitarian component index

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

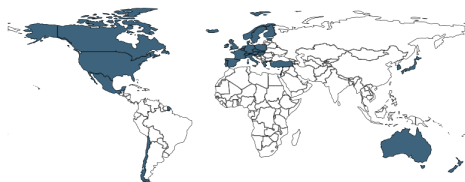


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

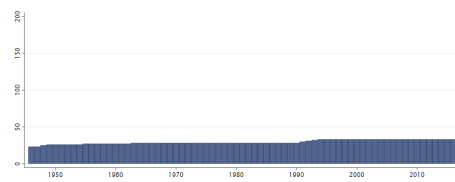
4.71.6 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

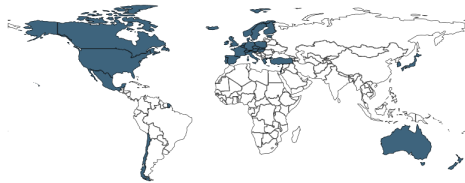


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

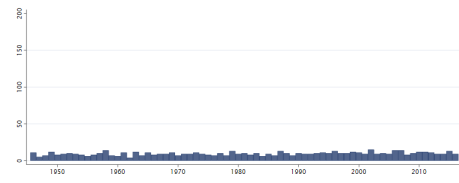
4.71.7 vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying

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.



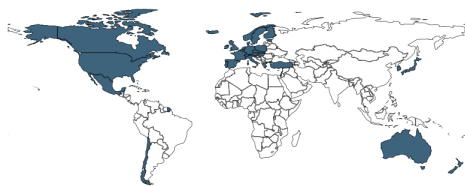
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



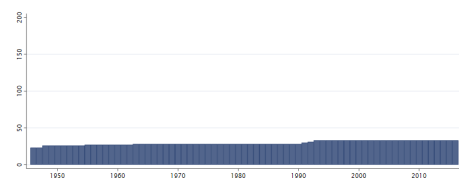
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 679 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 21

4.71.8 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

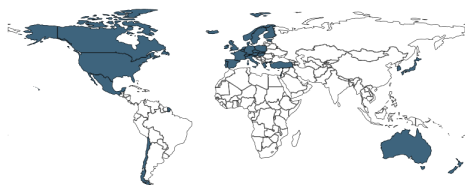


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

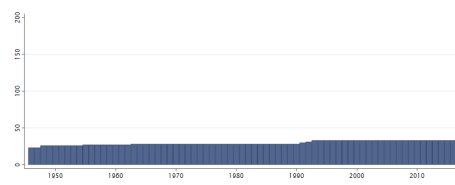
4.71.9 vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

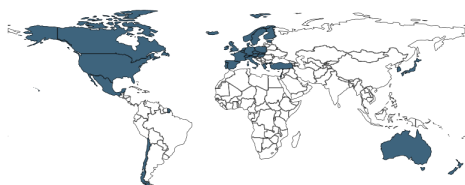


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

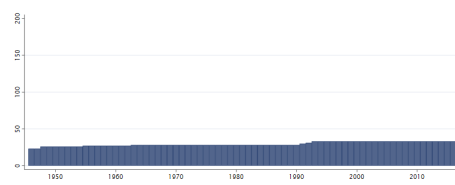
4.71.10 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

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.



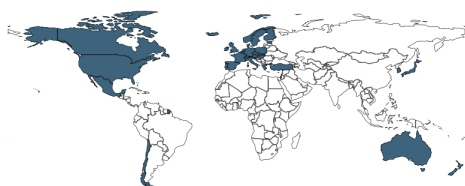
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



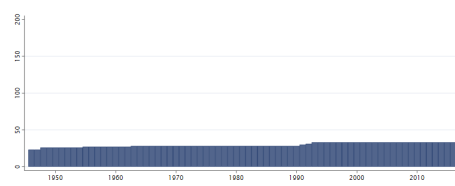
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.71.11 vdem_exembeze 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.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

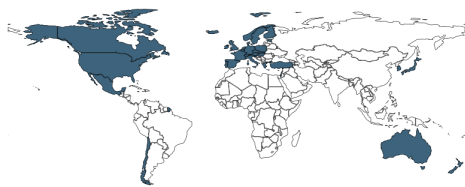


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

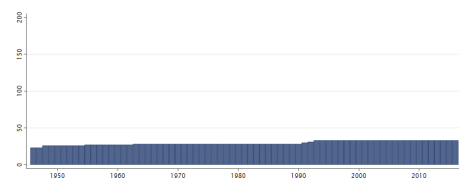
4.71.12 vdem_exthtps Public sector theft

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.



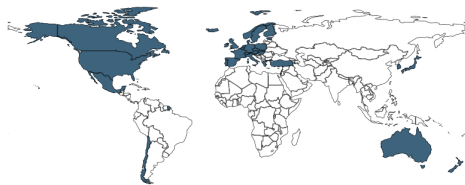
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



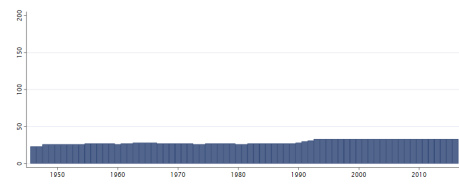
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.71.13 vdem_gcorrpt 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:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33

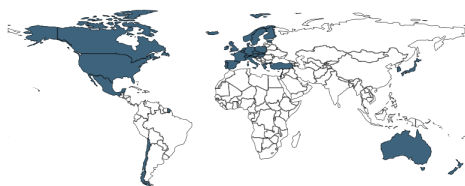


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2053 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

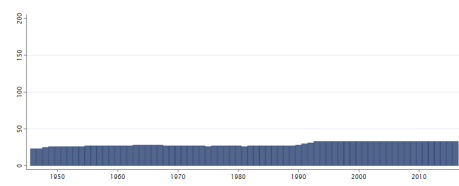
4.71.14 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

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.



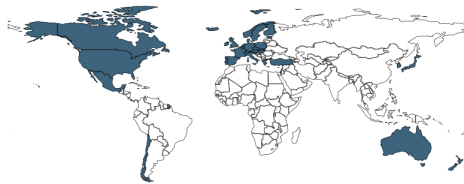
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



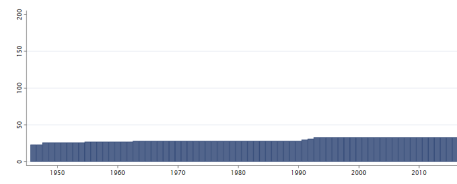
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2056 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

4.71.15 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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

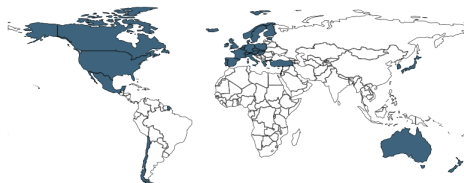


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

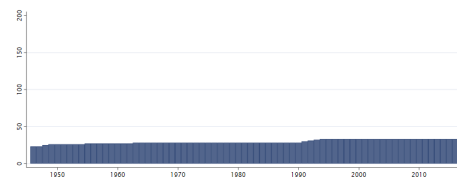
4.71.16 vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

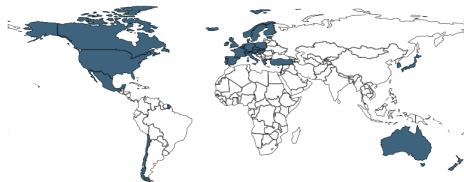


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

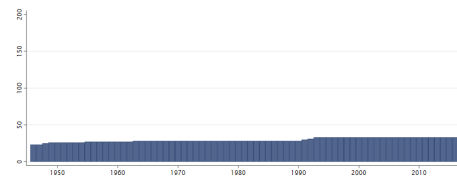
4.71.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

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.



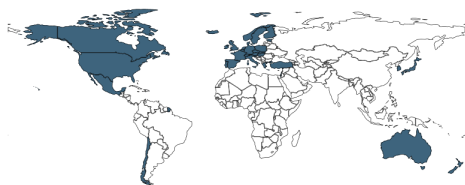
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



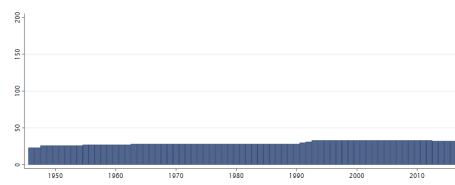
Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2080 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.71.18 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: 2014
N: 33

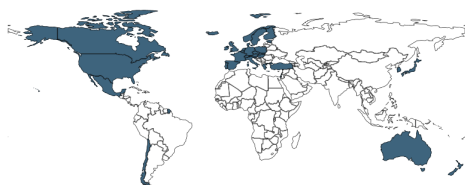


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2077 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

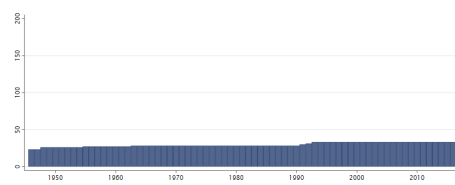
4.71.19 vdem_partip Participatory component index

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

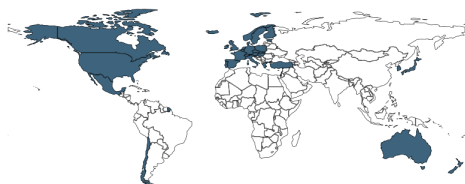


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

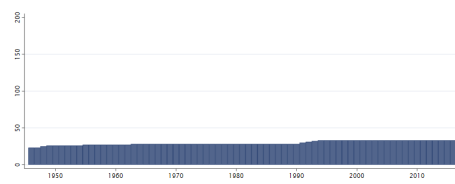
4.71.20 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



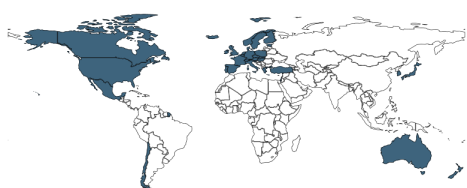
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.71.21 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

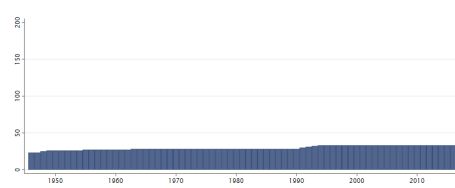
Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33

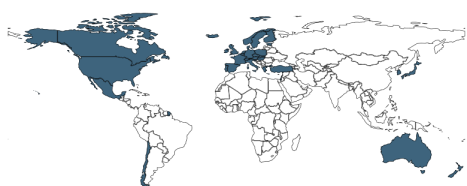


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2079 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

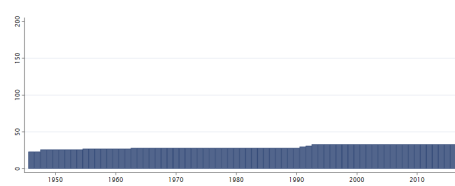
4.71.22 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

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: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 2081 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 63

4.72 Jelle Visser

<http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss>

(Visser, 2016)

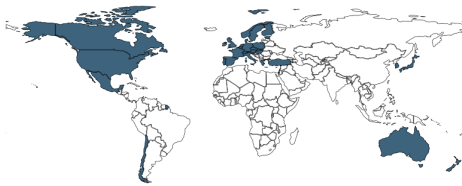
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

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.

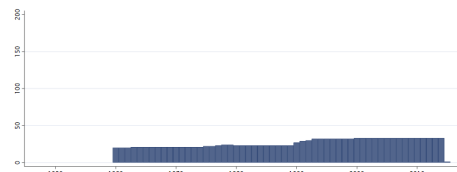
4.72.1 vi_ext Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers

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: 2014
N: 33

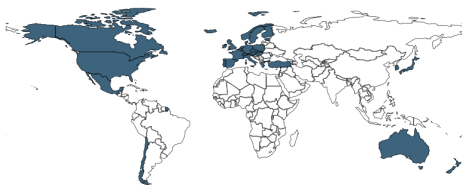


Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1463 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 44

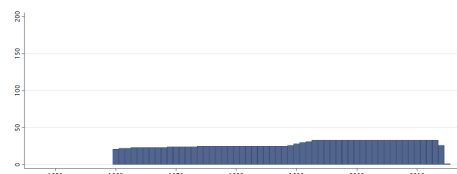
4.72.2 vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting

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: 2014
N: 33

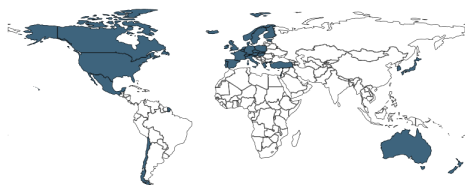


Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 1533 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 46

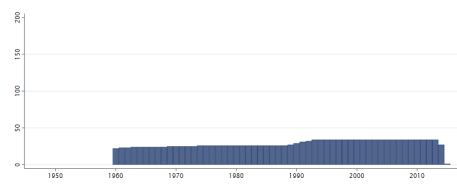
4.72.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

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:** 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 1588 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.72.4 vi_rag Right of Association, government

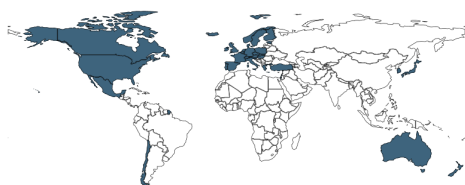
Right of Association, Government Sector.

0. No.

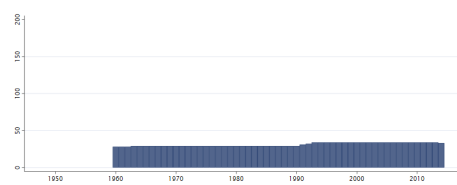
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g., monopoly union, government authorization, major groups excluded).

2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g., recognition procedures, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded, as per ILO convention).

3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34 **n:** 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

4.72.5 vi_ram Right of Association, market

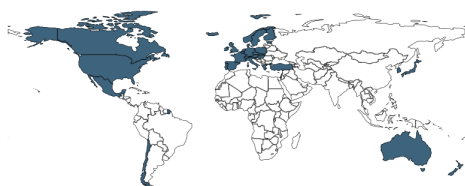
Right of Association, Market Sector.

0. No.

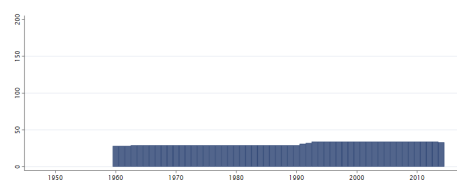
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, prior authorization, major groups excluded).

2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognition procedures, workplace elections, thresholds).

3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34 **n:** 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

4.72.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government

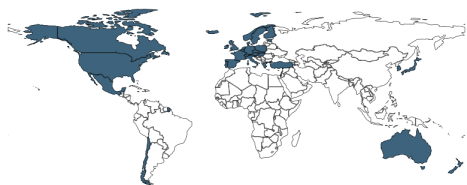
Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector.

0. No.

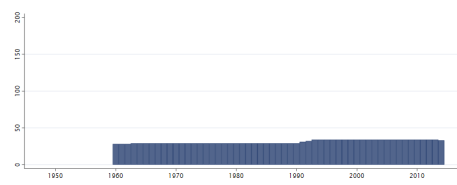
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).

2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).

3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

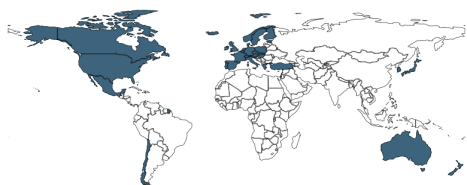


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

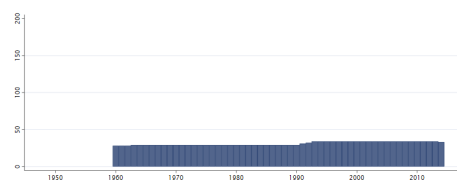
4.72.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market

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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

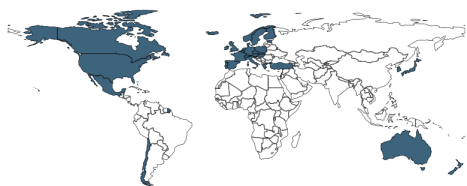


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

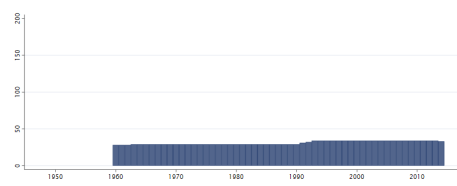
4.72.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, government

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 military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

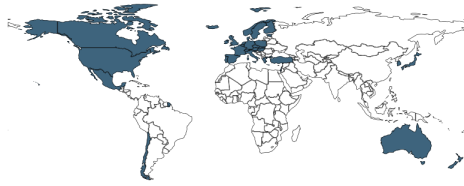


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

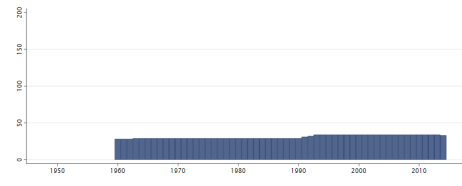
4.72.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, market

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.



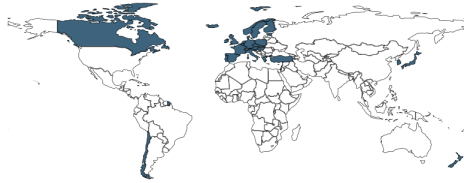
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



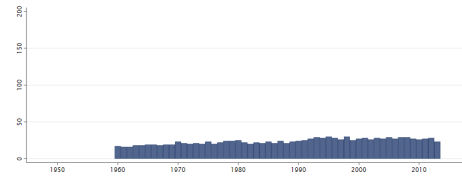
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

4.72.10 vi_uds Union Density Rate

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31

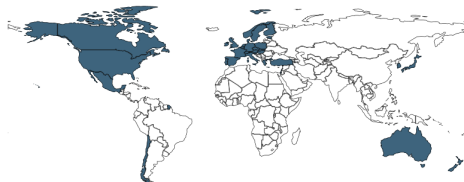


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1272 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 37

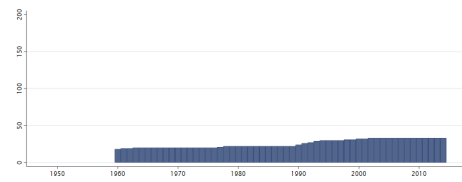
4.72.11 vi_wcoord Coordination of wage-setting

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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 1402 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 42

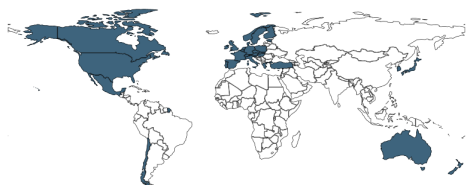
4.72.12 vi_wgi Government intervention in wage bargaining

Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining.

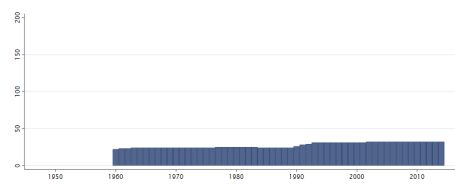
1. None of the following.
2. The government influences wage bargaining by providing an institutional framework of consultation and information exchange, by conditional agreement to extend private sector agreements, and/or by providing a conflict resolution mechanism which links the settlement of disputes 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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32

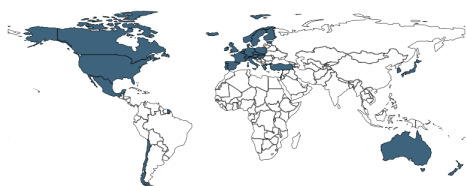


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32 n: 1501 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 47

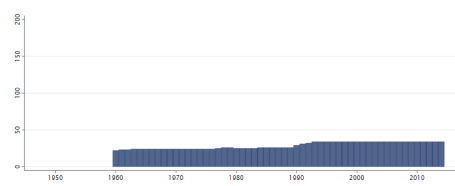
4.72.13 vi_wl The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place

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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1577 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.73 Institute for Economics & Peace

<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index>

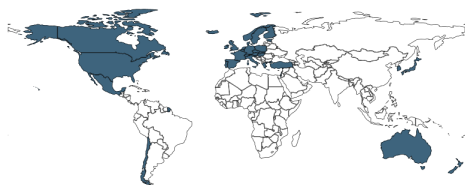
(Vision of Humanity, 2017)

(Data downloaded: 2017-07-20)

Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.73.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 462 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 14

4.74 The World Bank Group

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

(Kaufmann et al., 2010)

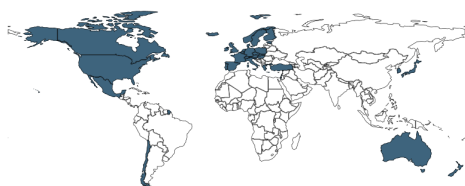
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-25)

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.

4.74.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption, Estimate

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".



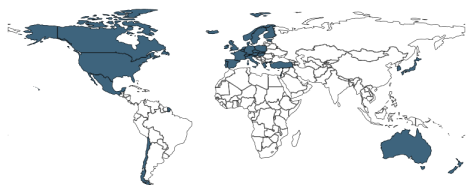
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption, Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.



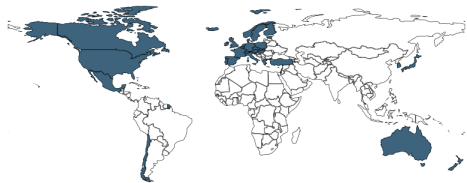
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption, Standard Error

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.



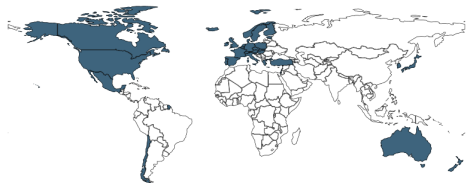
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.4 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness, Estimate

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.



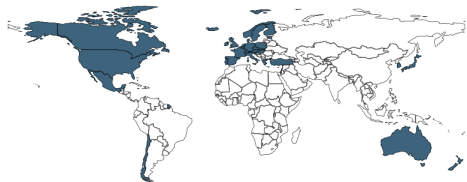
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



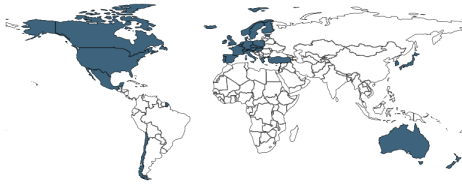
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



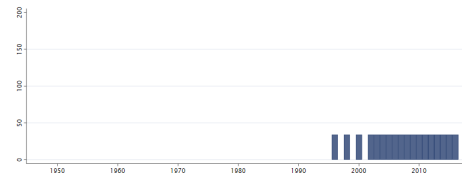
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness, Standard Error

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.



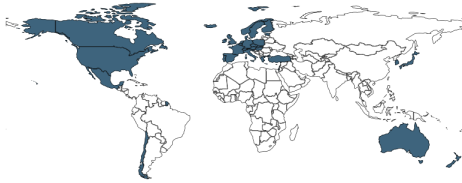
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.7 wbgi_pve Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.



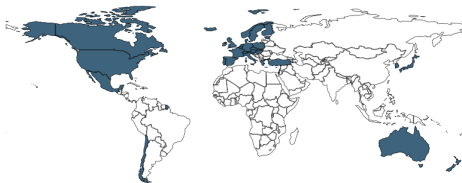
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.8 wbgi_pvn Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.



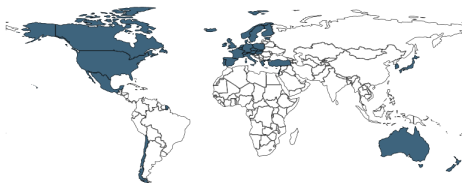
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.9 wbgi_pvs Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

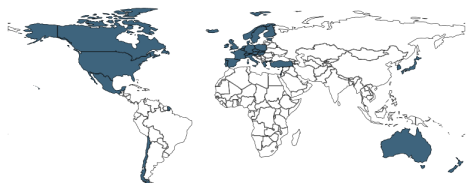


Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.10 wbgi_rle Rule of Law, Estimate

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.



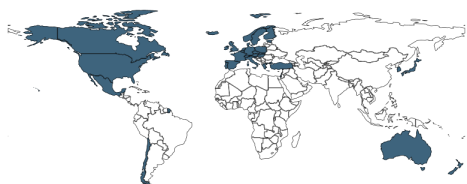
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law, Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.



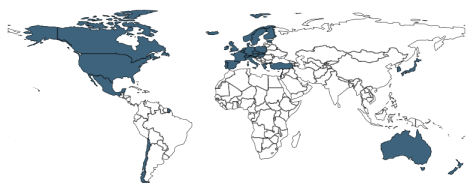
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law, Standard Error

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.



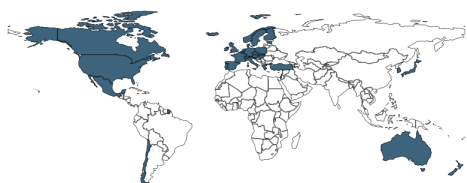
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.13 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality, Estimate

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.



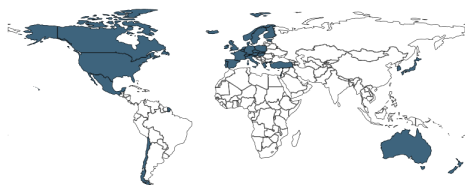
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.



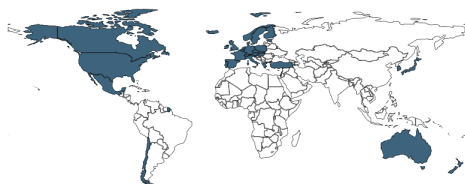
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality, Standard Error

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.



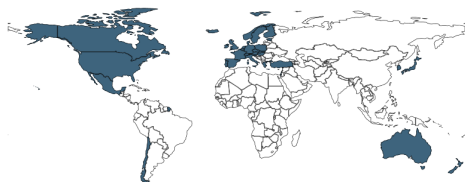
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.16 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability, Estimate

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.



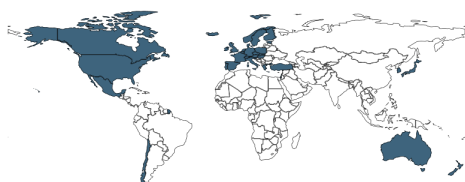
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.



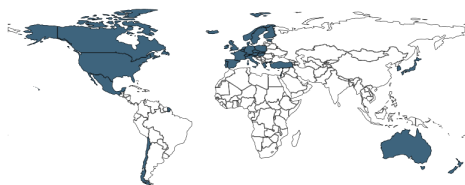
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.74.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability, Standard Error

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 18

4.75 The World Bank Group

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

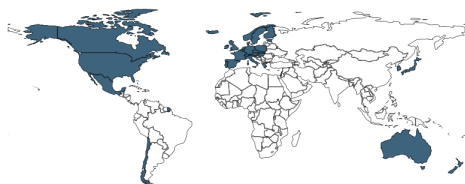
(World Bank, 2016)

(Data downloaded: 2017-11-02)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.75.1 wdi_accf Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (% of population)

Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking is the proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.



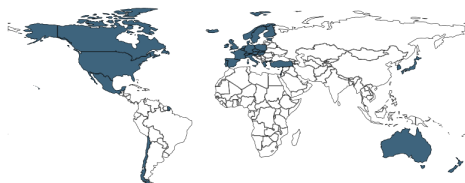
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



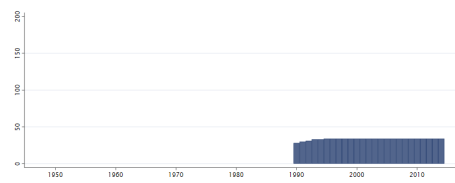
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 495 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.2 wdi_acef 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.



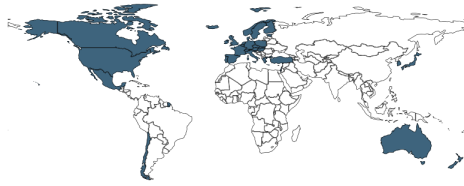
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



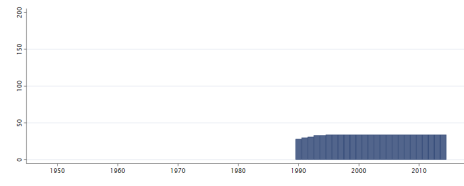
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 835 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.3 wdi_acefr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.



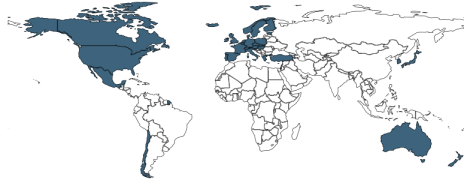
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



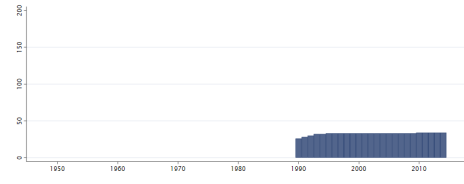
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 835 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.4 wdi_aceu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.



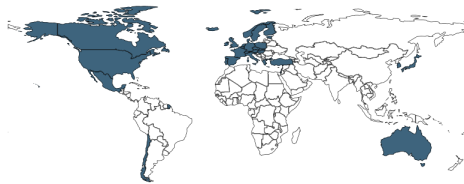
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



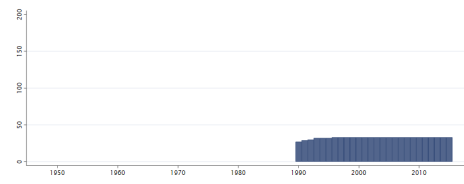
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 813 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 24

4.75.5 wdi_acis 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.



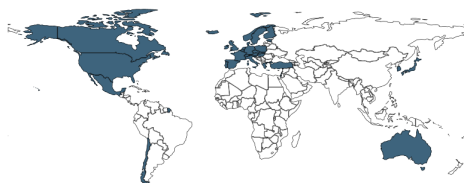
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



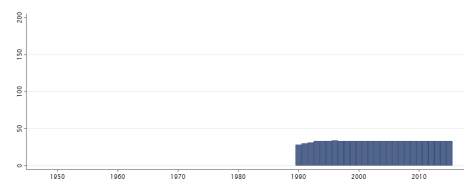
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 842 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.6 wdi_acisr 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.



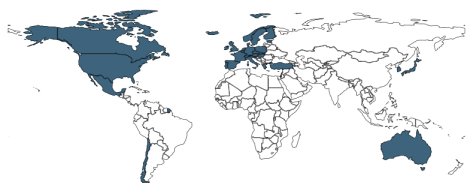
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



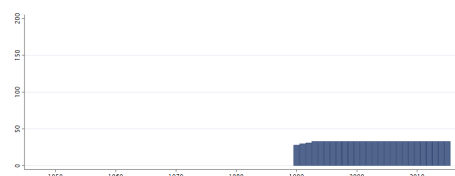
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 849 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.7 wdi_acisu 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.



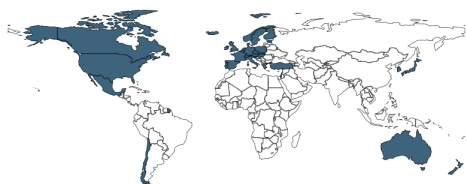
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



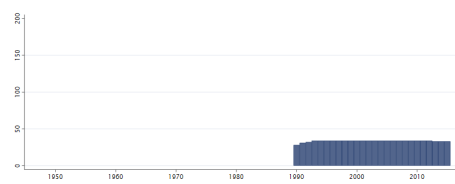
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 848 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.8 wdi_aciw 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).



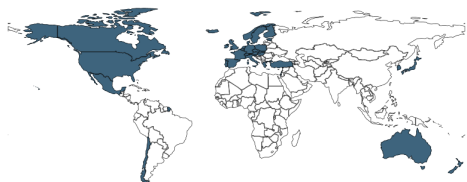
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



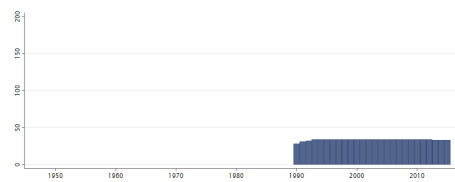
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 870 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.9 wdi_aciwr 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).



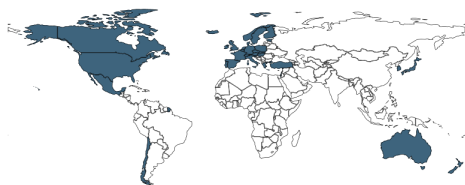
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



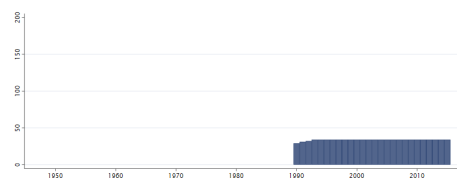
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 870 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.10 wdi_aciwu 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).



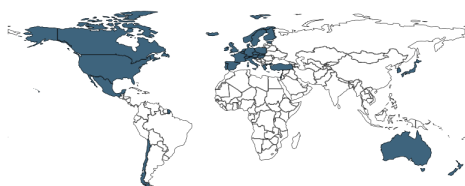
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



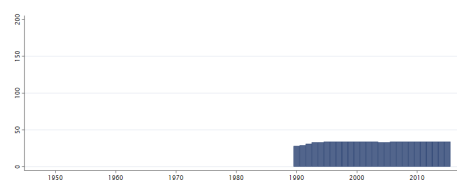
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 874 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.11 wdi_afp 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.



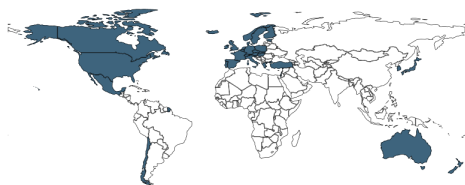
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



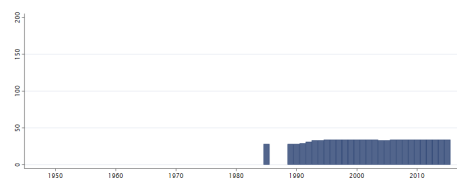
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 866 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.12 wdi_afpt 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.



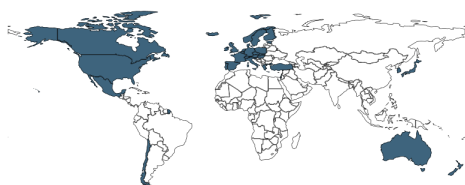
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



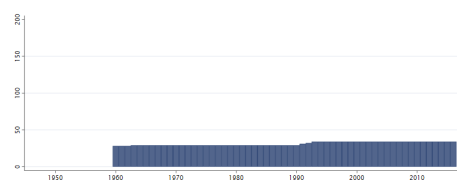
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 922 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.13 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.



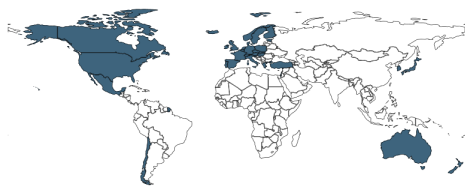
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



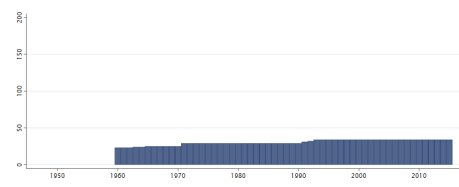
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.14 wdi_ane 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.



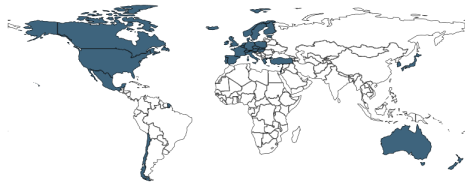
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



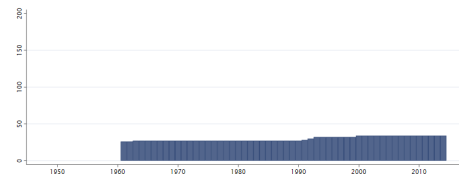
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.15 wdi_araland 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.



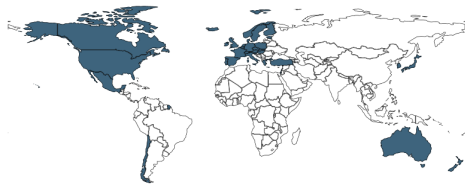
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



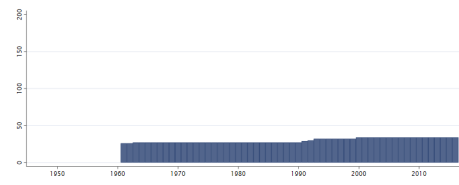
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1600 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.75.16 wdi_area 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:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



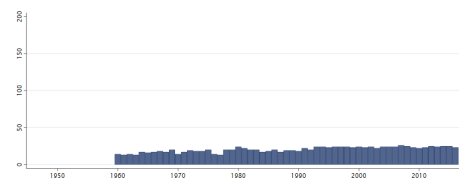
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1669 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.17 wdi_armexp 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

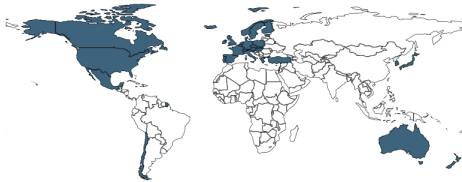
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



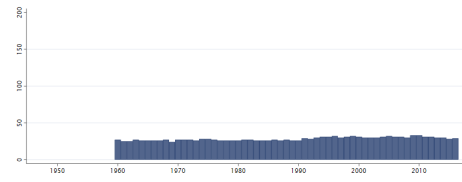
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 1160 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.18 wdi_armimp 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.



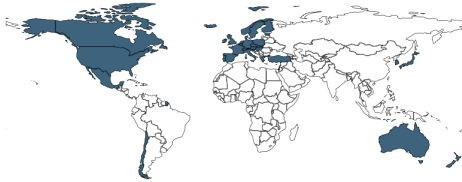
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



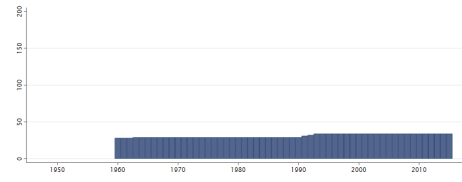
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1612 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

4.75.19 wdi_birth 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.



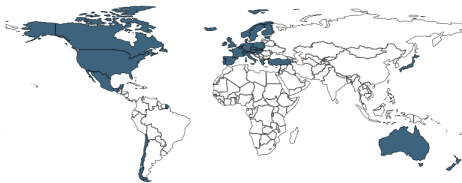
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



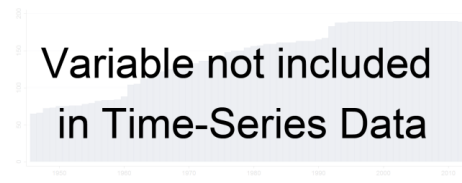
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1741 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.20 wdi_birthreg 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:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.21 wdi_birthskill Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

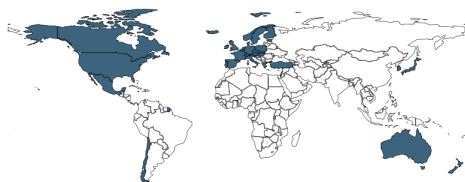
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year: 1986 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 453 \bar{N} : 15 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.22 wdi_broadb Fixed broadband subscriptions (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.



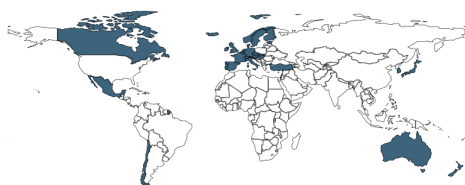
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



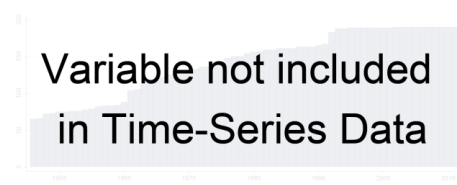
Min. Year: 1998 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 579 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 17

4.75.23 wdi_busden 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.



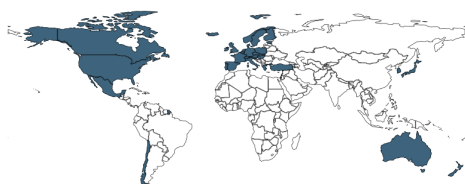
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31



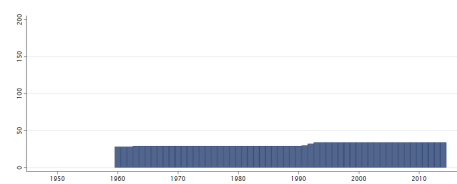
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.24 wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

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



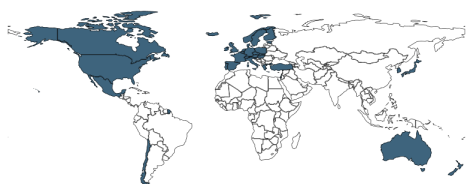
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



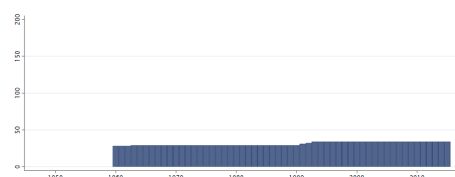
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1706 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.25 wdi_death 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.



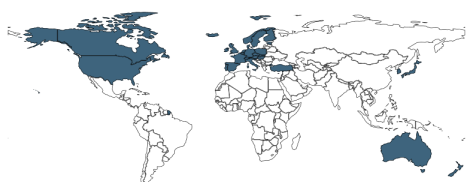
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



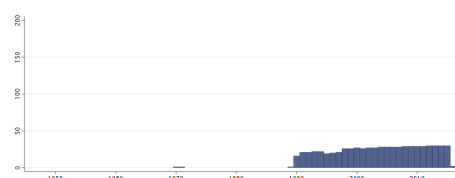
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1741 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.26 wdi_debt 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.



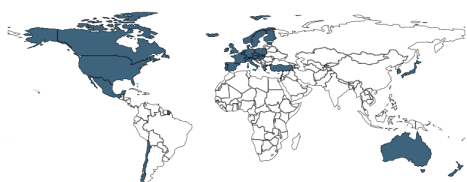
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30



Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 674 \bar{N} : 14 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.27 wdi_eduprp School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%)



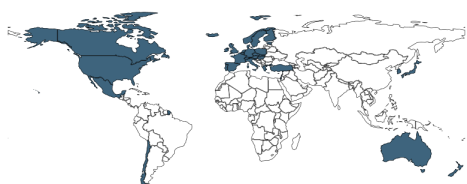
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



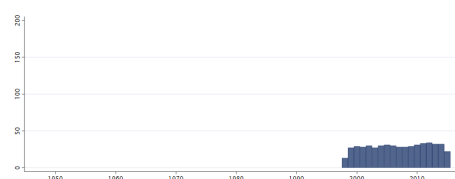
Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1031 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 30

4.75.28 wdi_eduprs School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%)



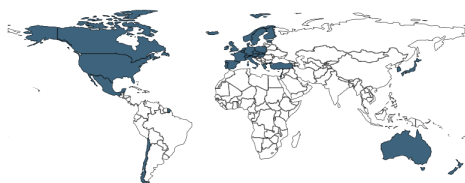
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



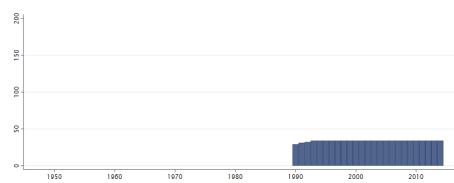
Min. Year: 1998 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 514 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.29 wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.



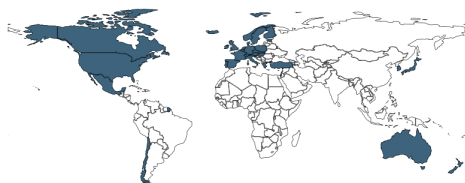
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



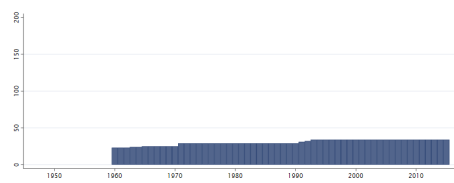
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 840 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.30 wdi_elprodcoal 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.



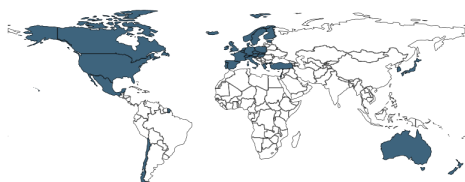
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



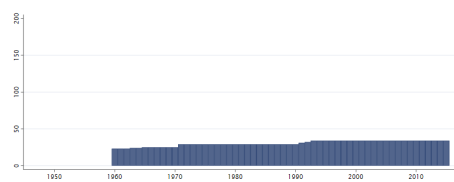
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.31 wdi_elprodgas 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.



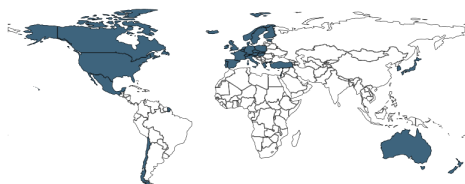
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



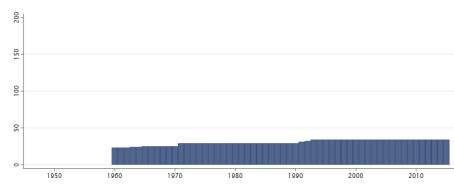
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.32 wdi_elprodhhd 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.



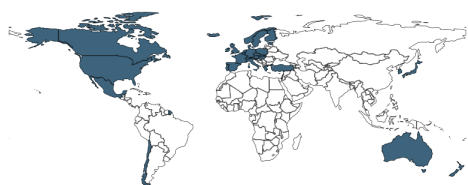
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



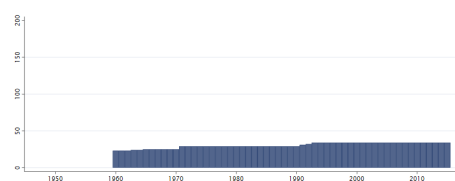
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.33 wdi_elprodnuc 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.



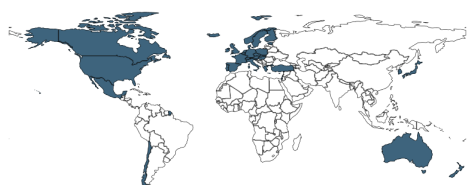
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



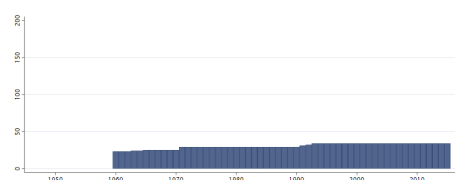
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.34 wdi_elprodoil 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.



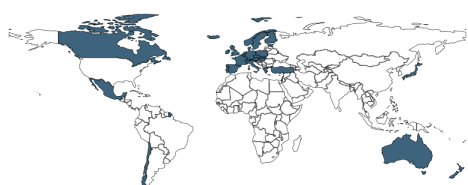
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



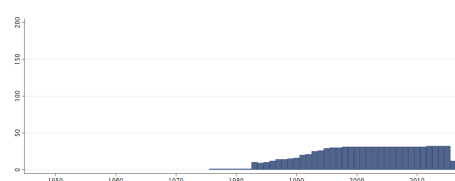
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.35 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of total employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



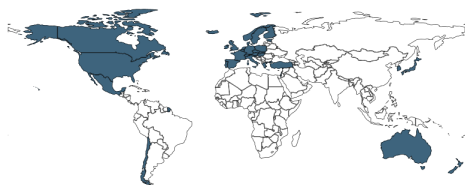
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



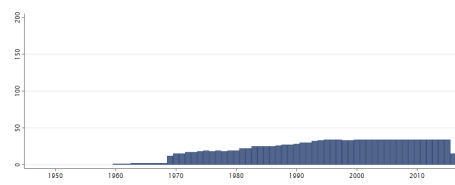
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 862 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.36 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



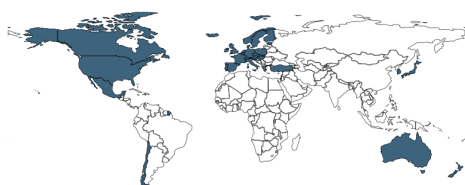
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



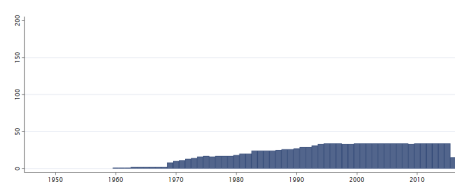
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1325 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.37 wdi_empagrf Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



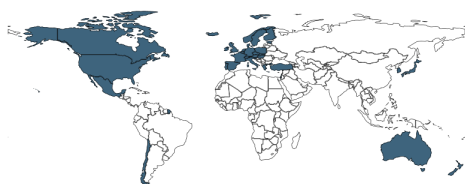
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



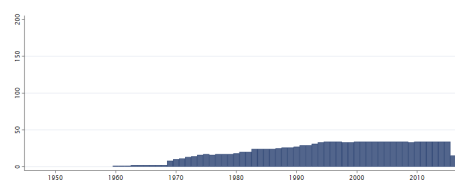
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1277 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.38 wdi_empagrm Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



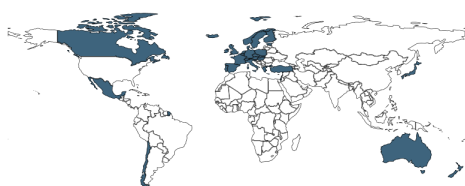
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



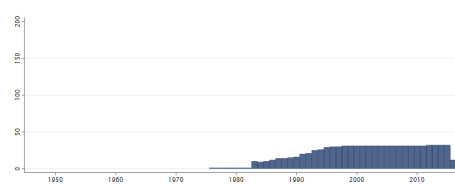
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1277 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.39 wdi_empf Employers, female (% of female employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



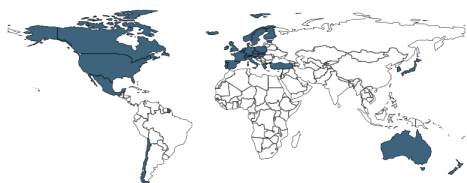
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N: 32



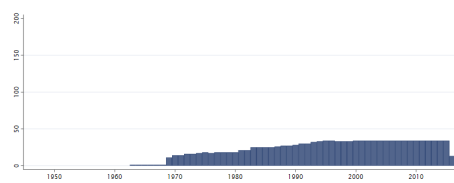
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 862 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.40 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



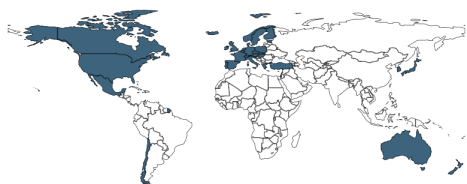
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



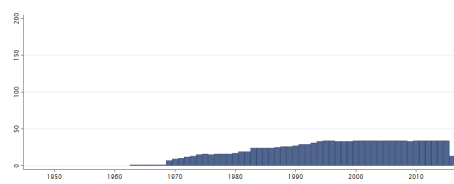
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1300 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.41 wdi_empindf Employment in industry, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



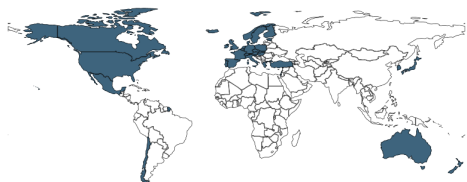
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



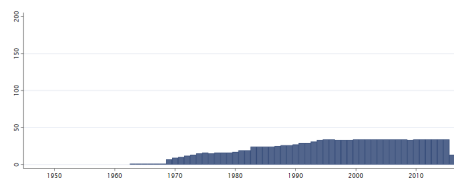
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1251 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.42 wdi_empindm Employment in industry, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



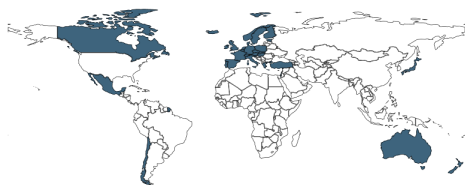
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



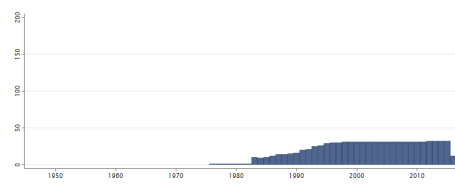
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1251 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.43 wdi_empm Employers, male (% of male employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



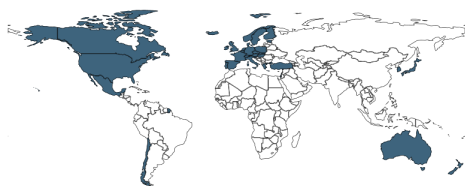
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



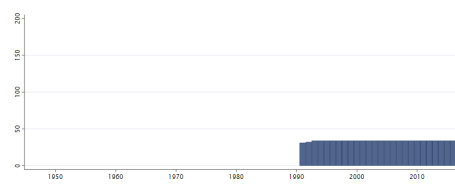
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 862 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.44 wdi_empprfile Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled 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.



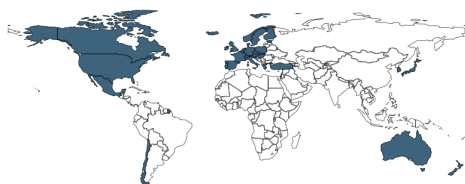
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



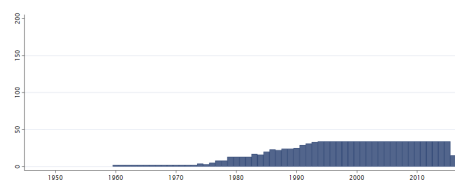
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.45 wdi_empprfne 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.



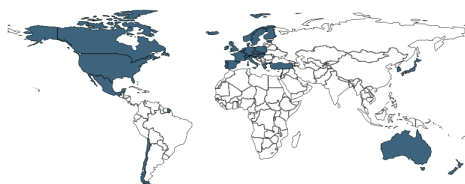
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
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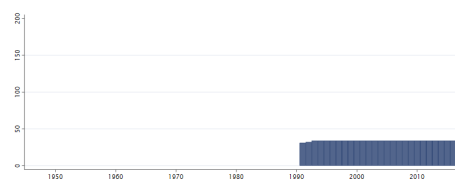
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1135 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.46 wdi_empprilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled 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.



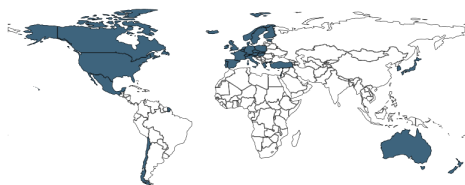
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



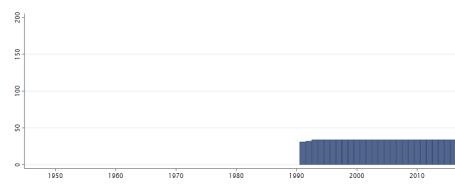
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.47 wdi_empprmilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled 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.



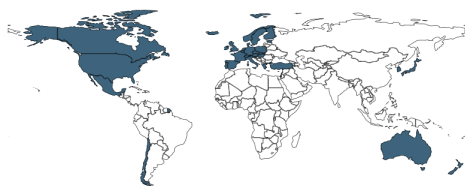
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



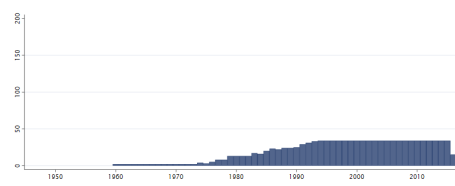
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.48 wdi_empprmne 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.



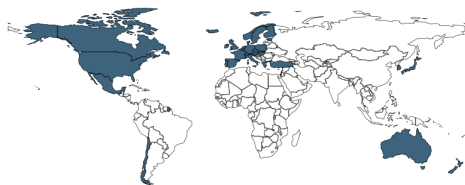
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



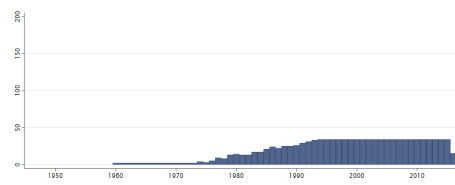
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1135 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.49 wdi_empprne 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.



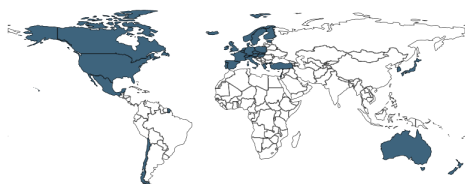
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



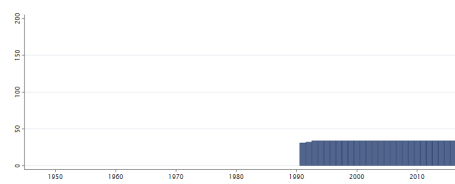
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1143 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 34

4.75.50 wdi_emppryfilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



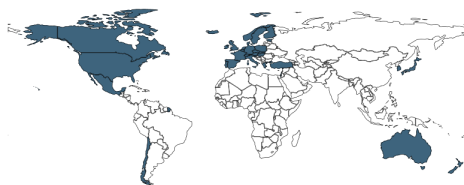
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



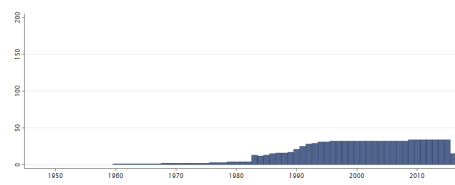
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.51 wdi_emppryfne 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.



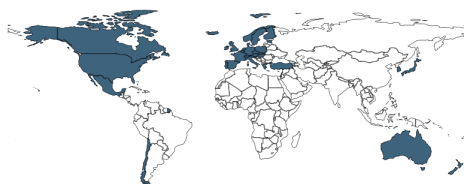
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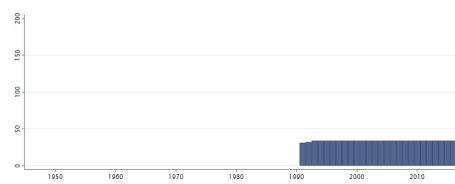
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 985 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 29

4.75.52 wdi_emppryilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



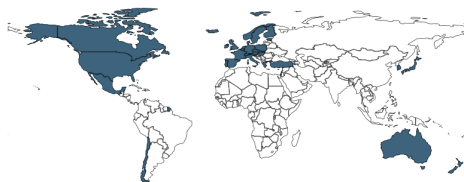
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
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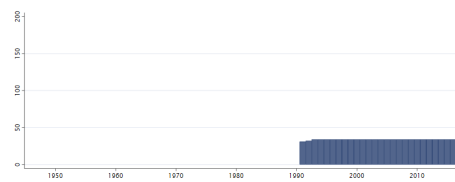
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.53 wdi_empprymilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



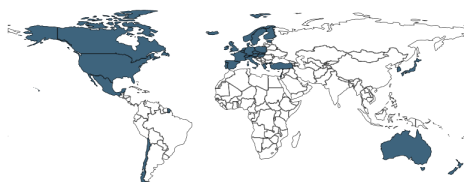
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



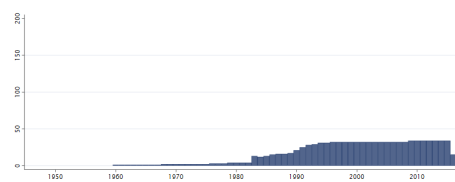
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.54 wdi_empprymne 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.



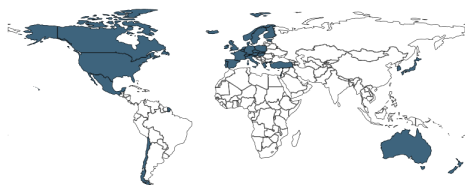
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



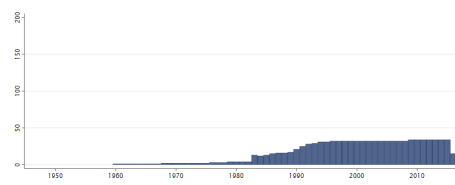
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 985 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 29

4.75.55 wdi_emppryne 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.



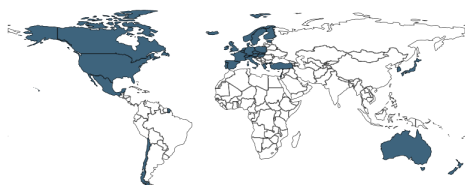
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34



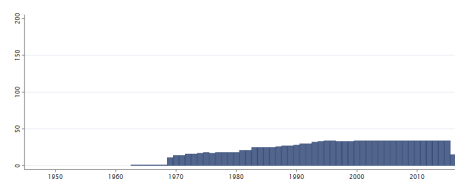
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34 **n:** 985 **\bar{N} :** 17 **\bar{T} :** 29

4.75.56 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



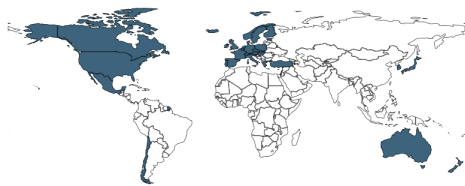
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34



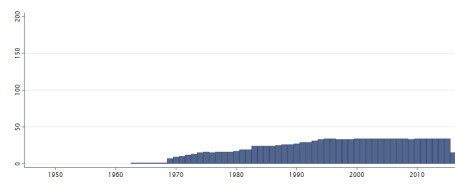
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34 **n:** 1302 **\bar{N} :** 24 **\bar{T} :** 38

4.75.57 wdi_empserf Employment in services, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



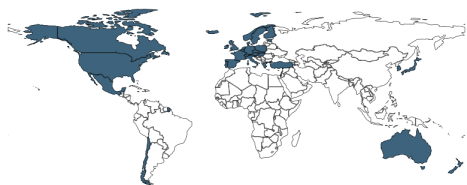
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34



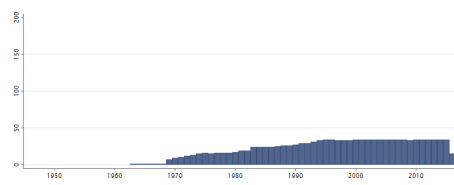
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34 **n:** 1253 **\bar{N} :** 23 **\bar{T} :** 37

4.75.58 wdi_empserm Employment in services, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



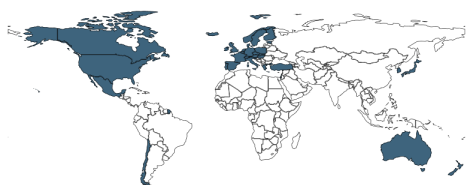
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



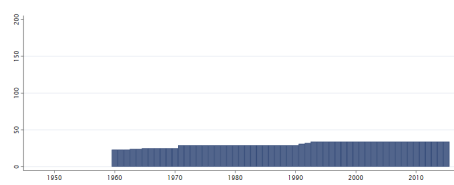
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1253 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.59 wdi_eneimp 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.



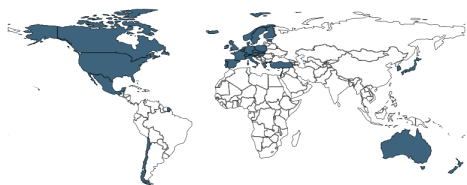
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



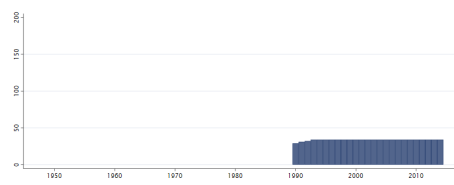
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.60 wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.



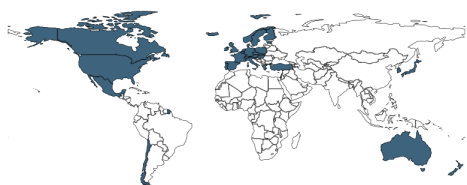
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



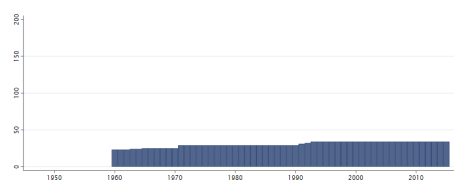
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 840 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.61 wdi_eneuse 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:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34

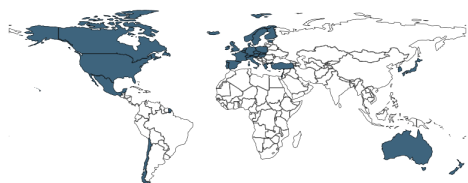


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1692 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

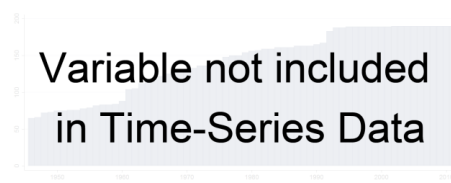
4.75.62 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

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: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34

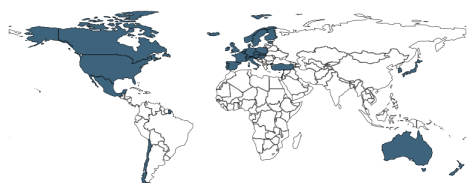


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

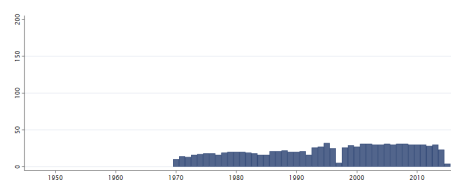
4.75.63 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.



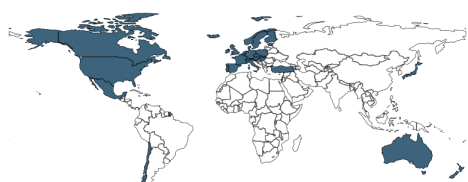
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



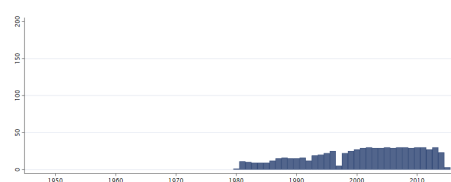
Min. Year: 1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1028 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 30

4.75.64 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



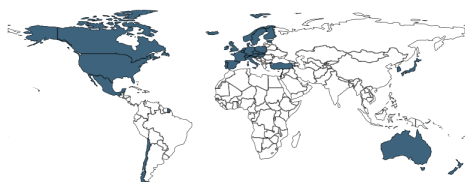
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



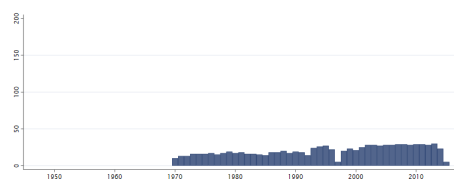
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 723 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 22

4.75.65 wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on education)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



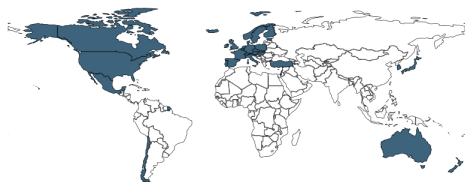
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



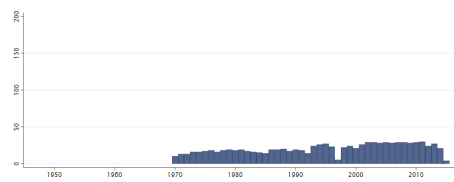
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 934 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.66 wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



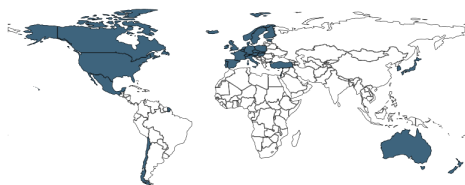
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



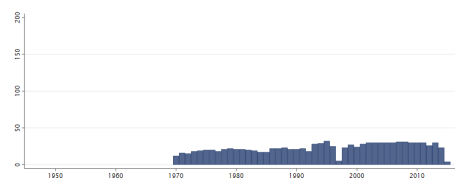
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 943 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 28

4.75.67 wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



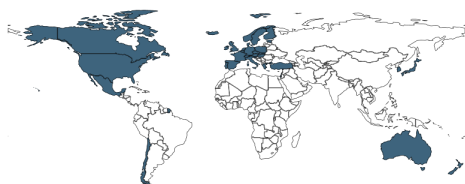
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1051 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 31

4.75.68 wdi_exph 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.



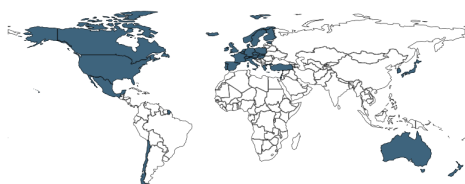
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 680 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.69 wdi_exphpr 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.



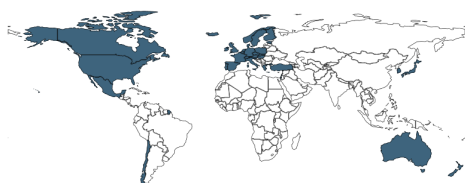
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 680 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.70 wdi_exphu 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.



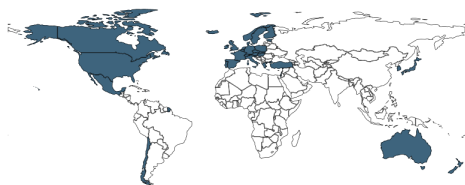
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 680 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.71 wdi_exphpu 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.



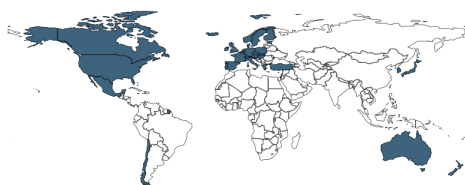
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 680 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.72 wdi_exphu 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.



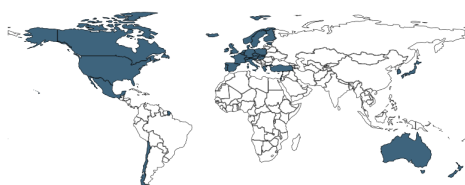
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



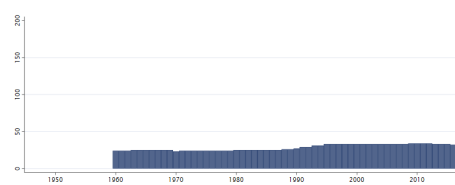
Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 680 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.73 wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34

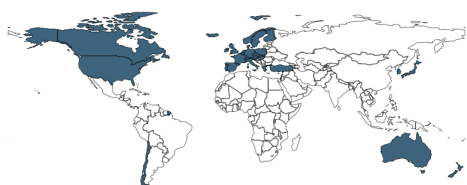


Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1614 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 47

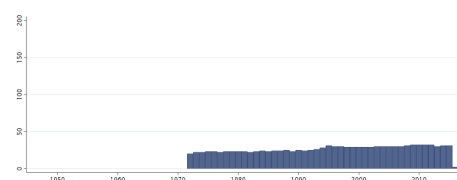
4.75.74 wdi_expmilge Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures

include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



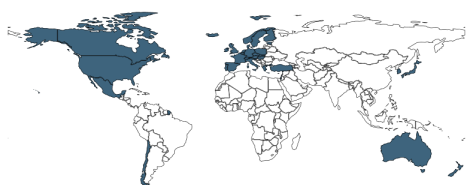
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



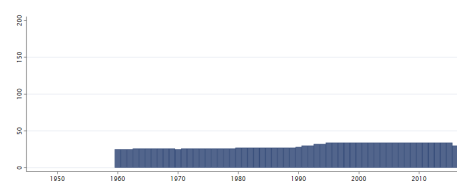
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 1179 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.75 wdi_export 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.



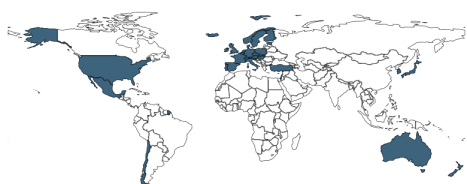
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1682 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.76 wdi_expstup Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



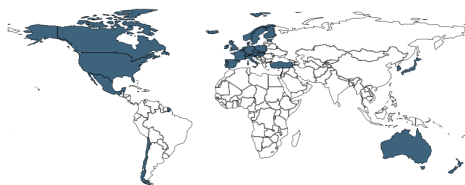
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32 n: 469 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.77 wdi_expstus Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



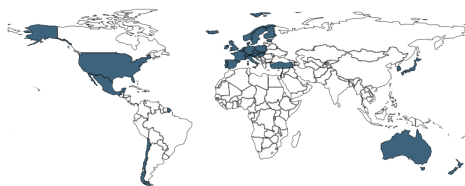
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 470 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 14

4.75.78 wdi_expstut Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



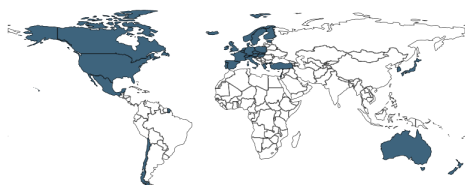
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



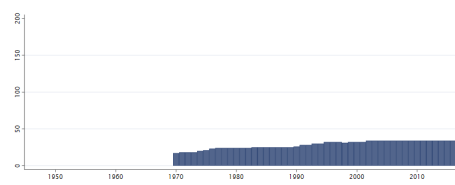
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 478 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 14

4.75.79 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.



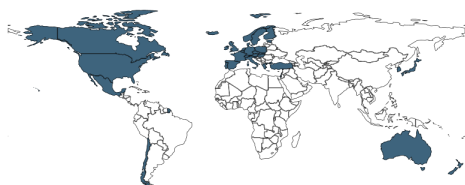
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



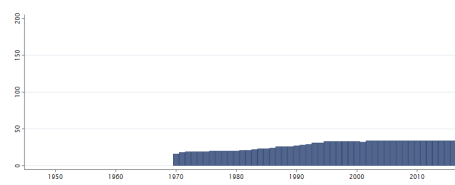
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1329 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.80 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.



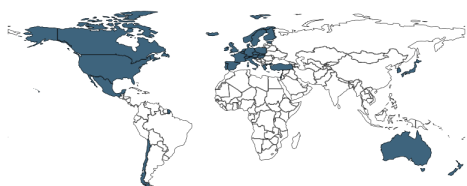
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



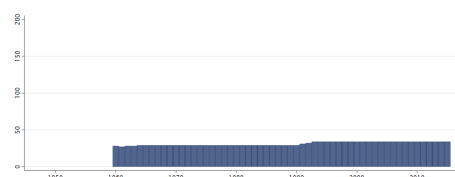
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1308 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.81 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 age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.



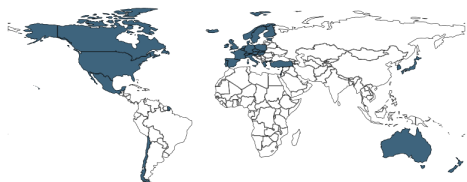
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



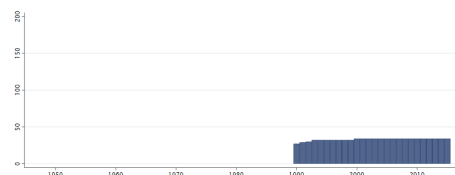
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1739 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.82 wdi_forest 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.



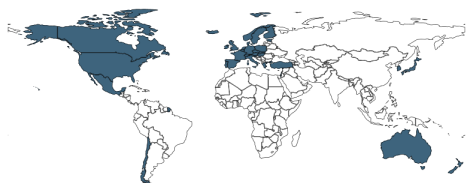
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



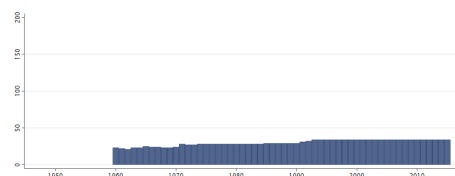
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 854 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.83 wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



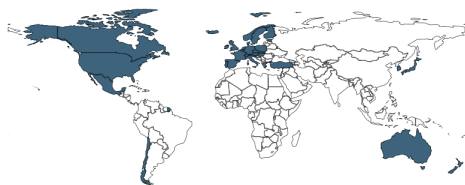
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



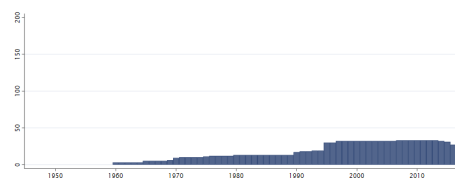
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1664 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.84 wdi_gdpagr 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.



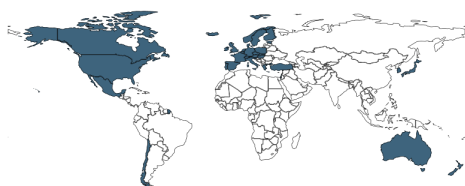
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



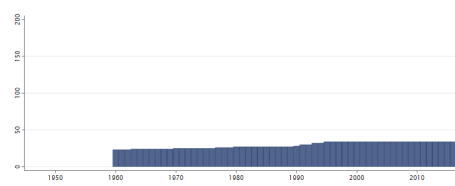
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 1071 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 32

4.75.85 wdi_gdpcapcon2010 GDP per capita (constant 2010 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 2010 U.S. dollars.



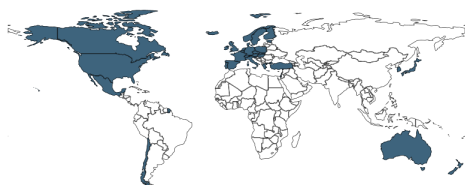
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



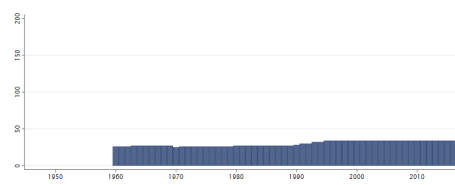
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1660 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.86 wdi_gdpcapcur 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.



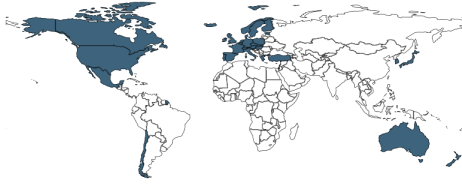
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



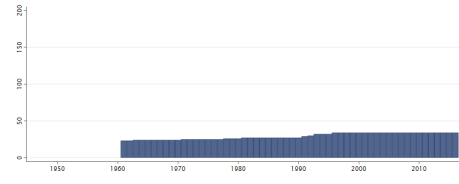
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1696 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.87 wdi_gdpcapgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



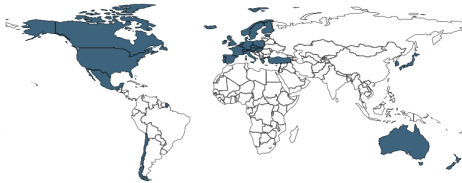
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



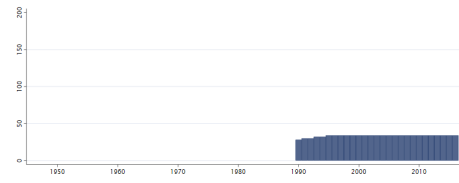
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1630 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.75.88 wdi_gdpcappppcon2011 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.



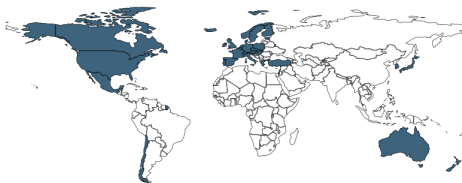
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



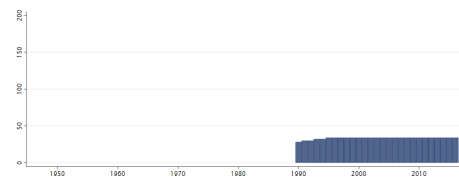
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 900 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.89 wdi_gdpcappppcur 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.



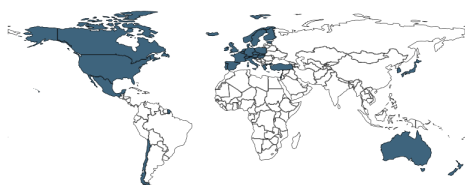
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



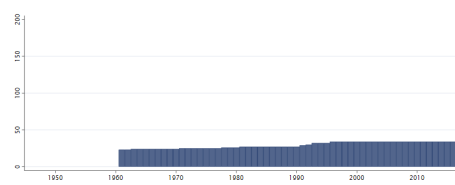
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 900 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.90 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



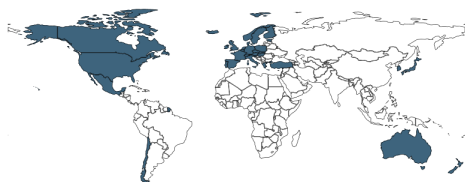
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



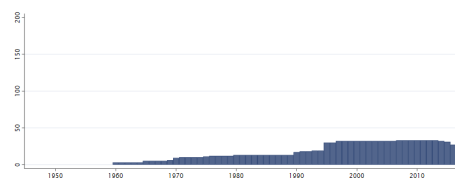
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1630 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 48

4.75.91 wdi_gdpind 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.



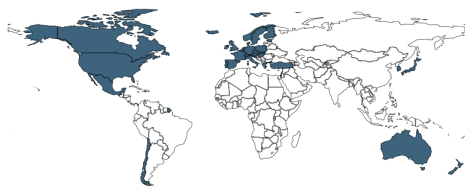
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33



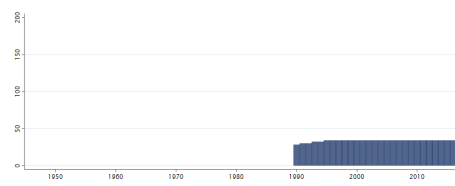
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 1071 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 32

4.75.92 wdi_gdppppcon2011 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.



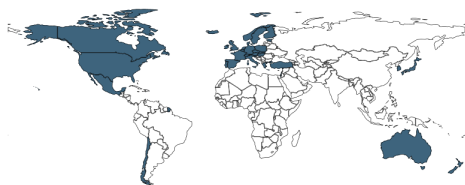
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



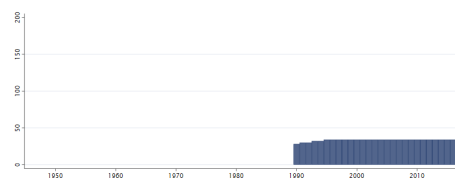
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 900 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.93 wdi_gdppppcur GDP, 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.



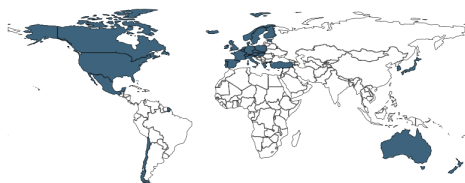
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 34



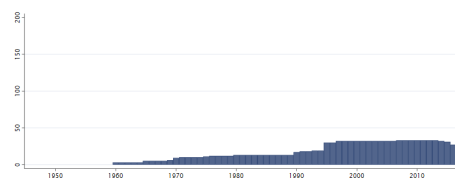
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34 **n:** 900 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.94 wdi_gdpser 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.



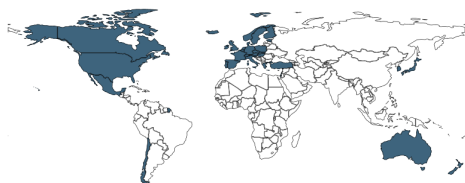
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year:** 2014
N: 33



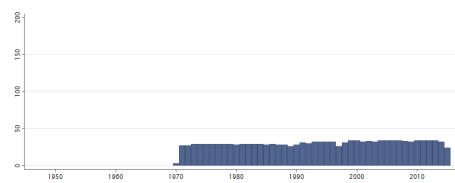
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 33 **n:** 1071 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 32

4.75.95 wdi_gerp School enrollment, primary (% gross)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



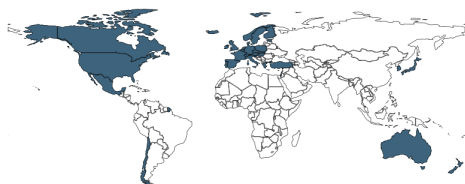
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34



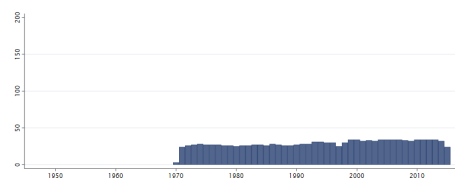
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 1375 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 40

4.75.96 wdi_gerpf School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



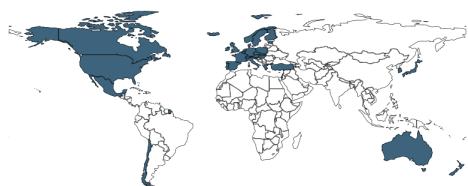
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year:** 2016
N: 34



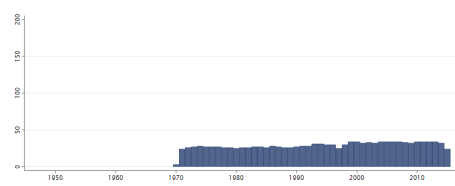
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year:** 2015
N: 34 **n:** 1323 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.97 wdi_gerpm School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



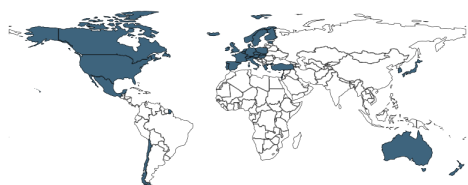
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



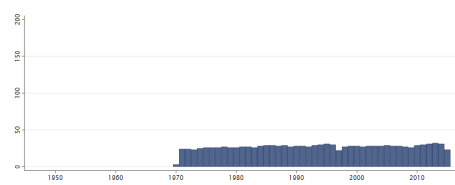
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1323 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.98 wdi_gerpp School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



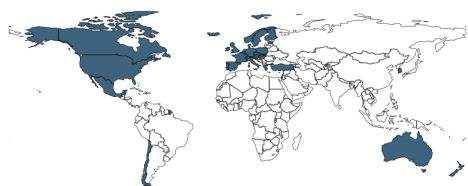
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



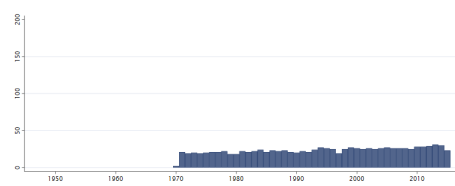
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1239 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.99 wdi_gerppf School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



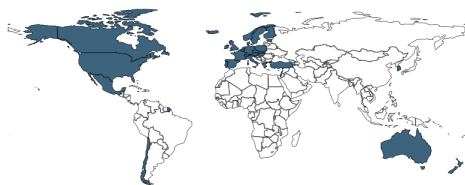
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



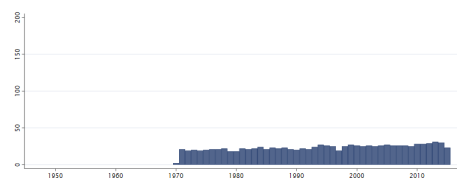
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1063 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 31

4.75.100 wdi_gerppm School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



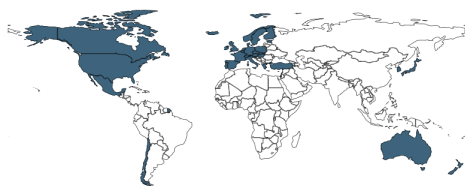
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33



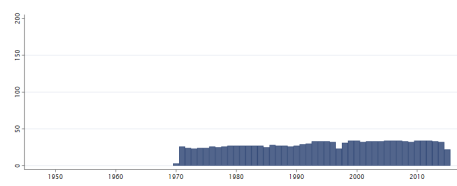
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1063 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 31

4.75.101 wdi_gers School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



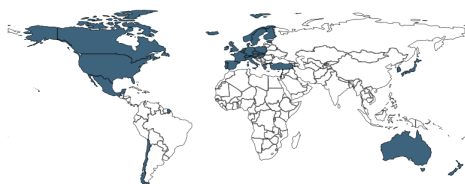
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



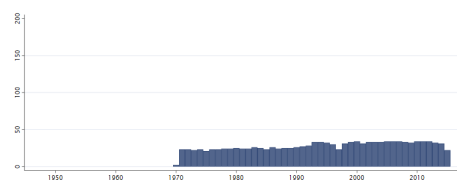
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1322 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.102 wdi_gersf School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



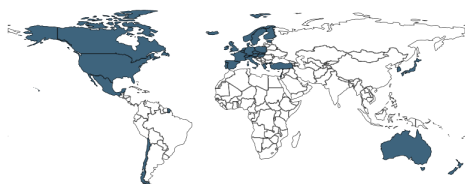
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



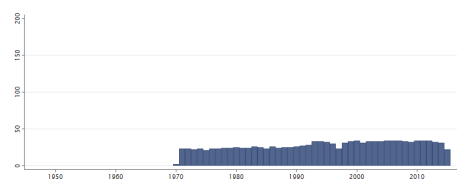
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1269 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.103 wdi_gersm School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



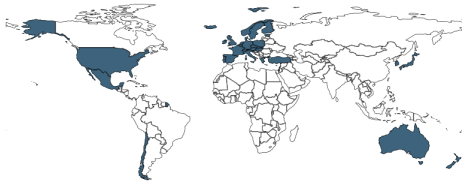
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



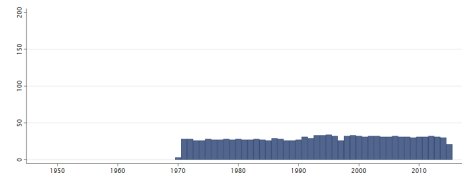
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1269 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.104 wdi_gert School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



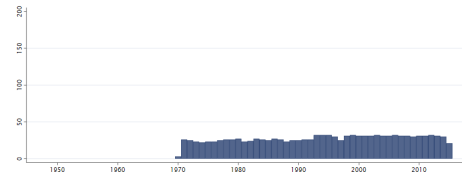
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1319 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.105 wdi_gertf School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



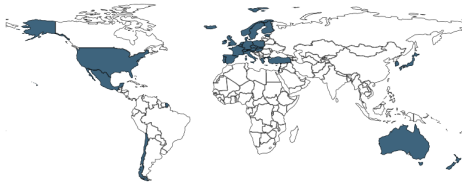
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



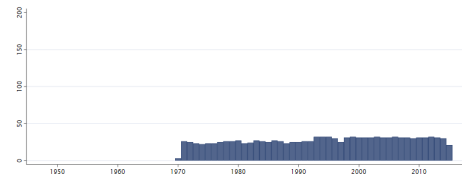
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1253 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.106 wdi_gertm School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



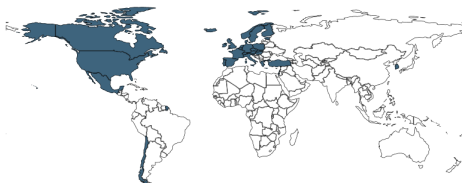
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



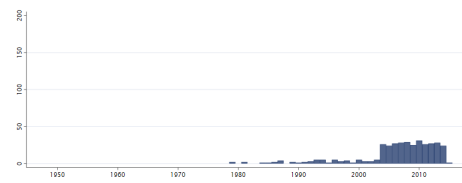
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1253 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.107 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.



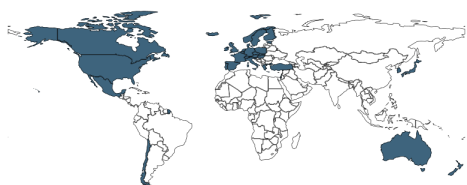
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



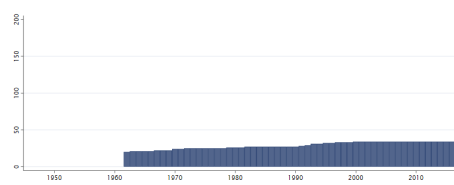
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.108 wdi_gniatlcur 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.



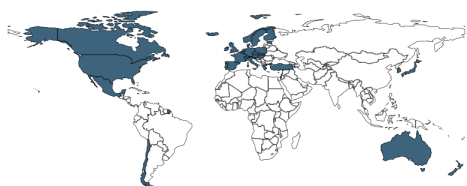
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



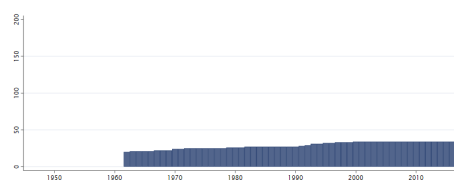
Min. Year: 1962 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1574 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.75.109 wdi_gnicapatlcur 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.



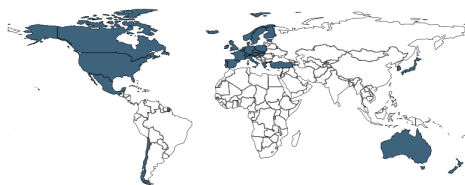
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



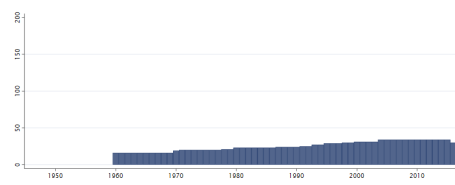
Min. Year: 1962 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1574 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.75.110 wdi_gnicapcon2010 GNI per capita (constant 2010 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 2010 U.S. dollars.



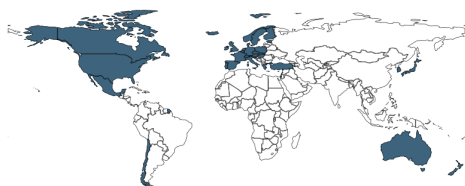
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



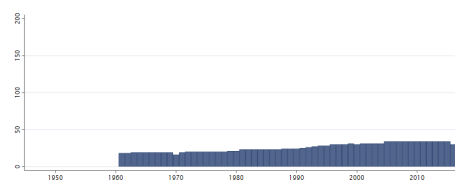
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1431 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 42

4.75.111 wdi_gnicapgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



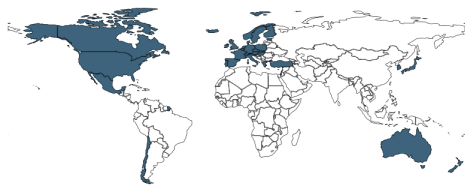
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



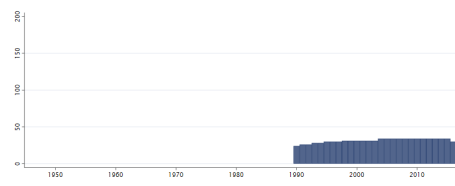
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1432 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 42

4.75.112 wdi_gnicappppcon2011 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.



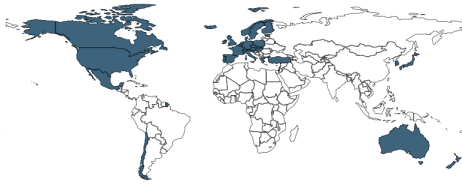
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



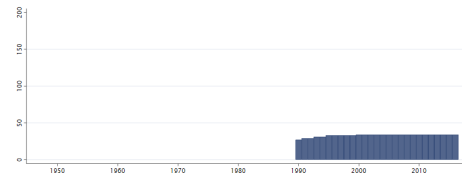
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 846 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.113 wdi_gnicappppcur 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.



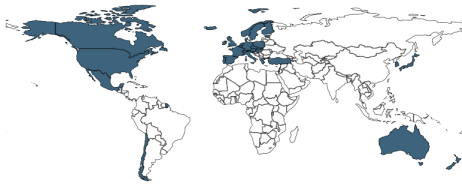
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



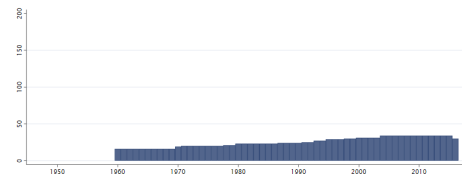
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 890 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.114 wdi_gnicon2010 GNI (constant 2010 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 2010 U.S. dollars.



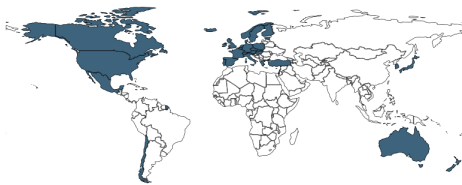
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



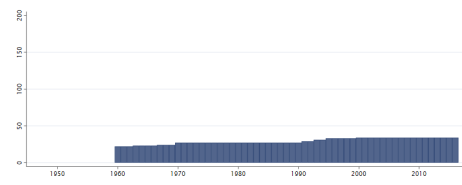
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1431 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 42

4.75.115 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.



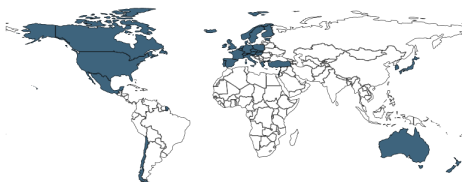
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



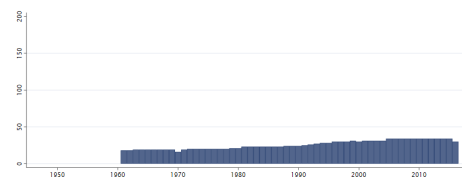
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1660 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.116 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:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34

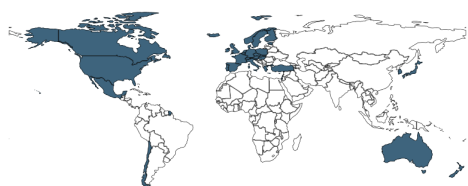


Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1432 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 42

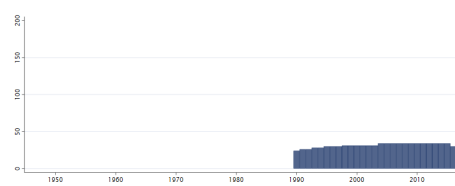
4.75.117 wdi_gnipppcon2011 GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

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.



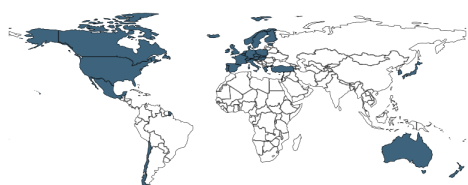
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



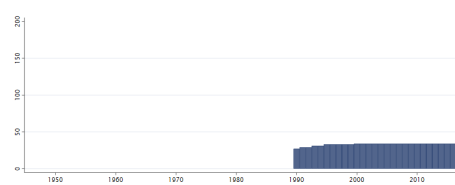
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 846 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.75.118 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).



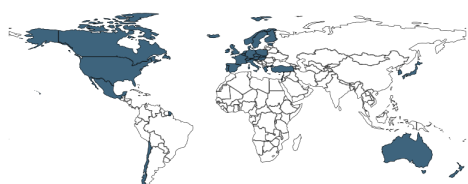
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 890 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.119 wdi_homicides 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:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34

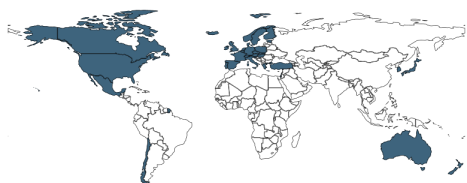


Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 654 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 19

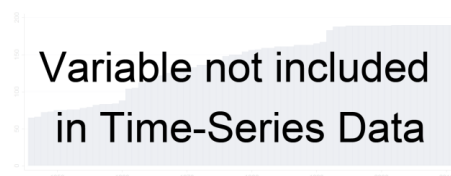
4.75.120 wdi_imig International migrant stock (% of population)

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.



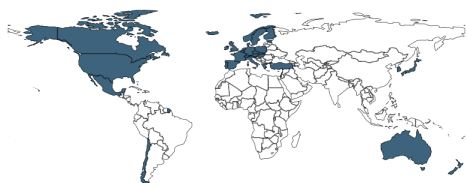
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



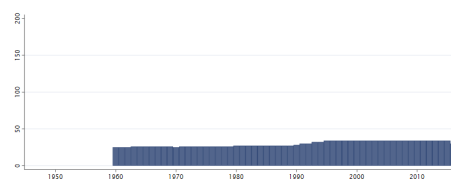
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.121 wdi_import 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.



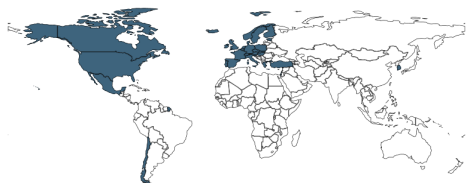
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



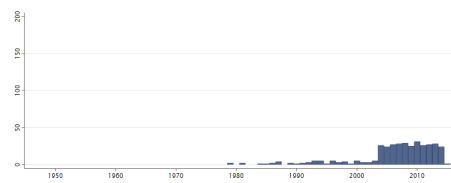
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1682 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.122 wdi_incs10h 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.



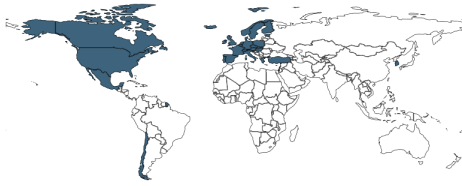
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



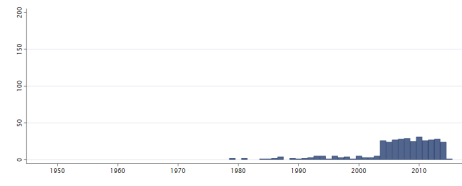
Min. Year: 1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.123 wdi_incs10l 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.



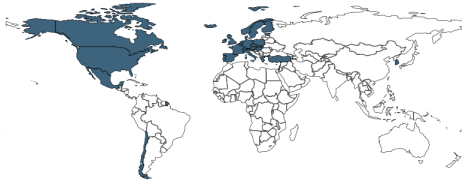
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



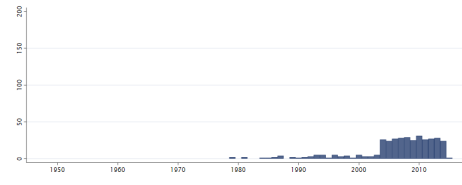
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.124 wdi_incs202 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.



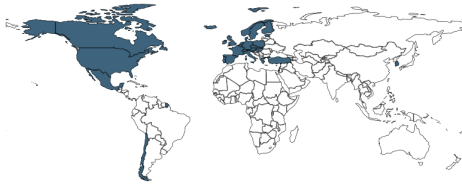
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



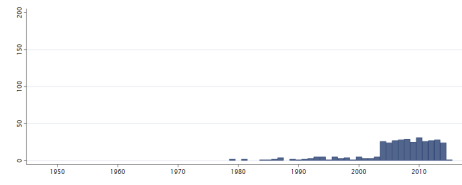
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.125 wdi_incs203 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.



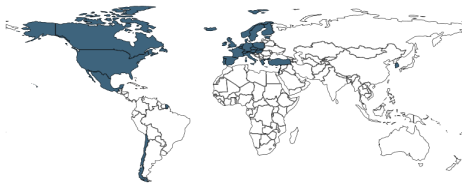
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



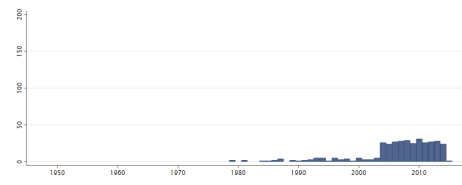
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.126 wdi_incs204 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.



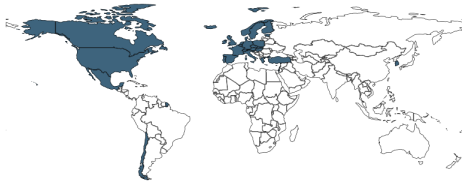
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



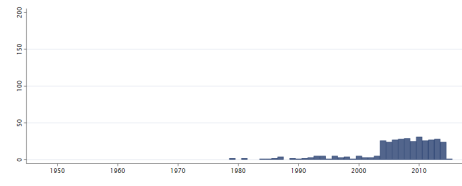
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.127 wdi_incs20h 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.



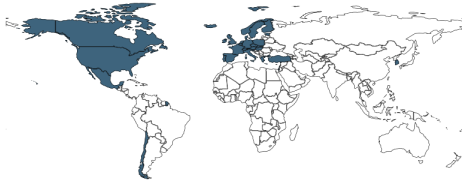
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



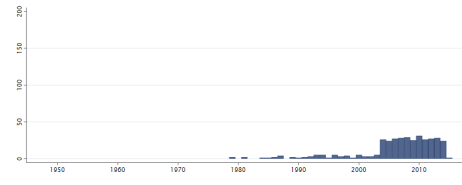
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.128 wdi_incsh20l Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



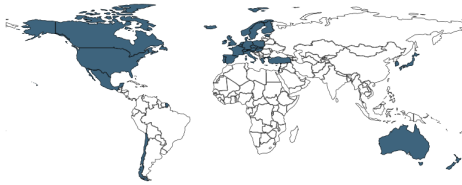
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



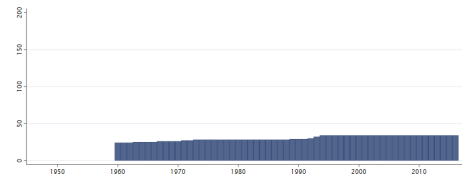
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.129 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.



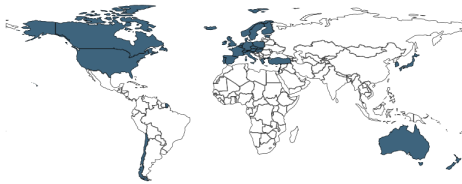
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



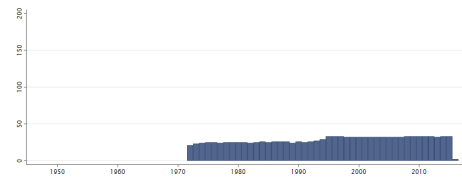
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1709 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.130 wdi_interexp Interest payments (% of expense)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt—including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments—to domestic and foreign residents.



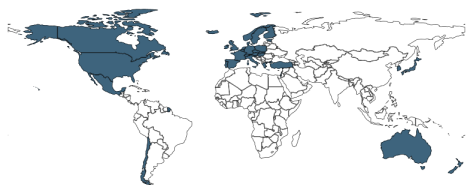
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



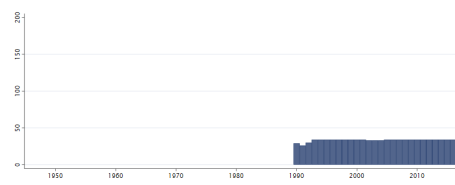
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1261 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.131 wdi_internet Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



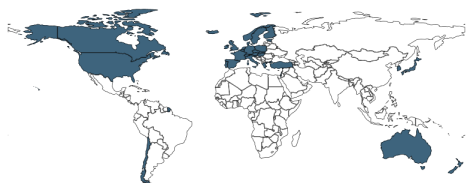
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



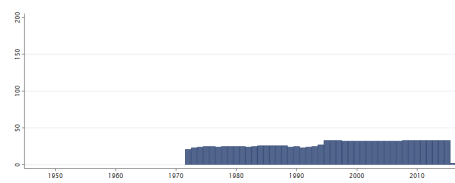
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 898 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.132 wdi_interrev Interest payments (% of revenue)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt—including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments—to domestic and foreign residents.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



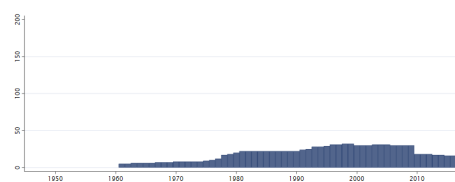
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1254 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.133 wdi_intrate 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

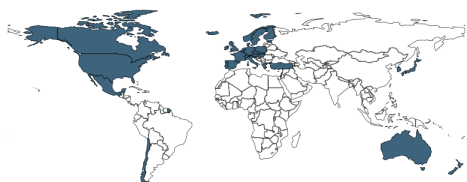
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



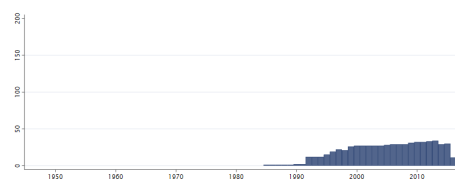
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 1084 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.134 wdi_lfpedua Labor force with advanced education-% of total working-age population

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



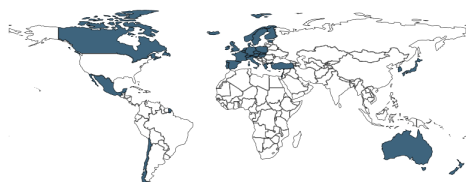
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



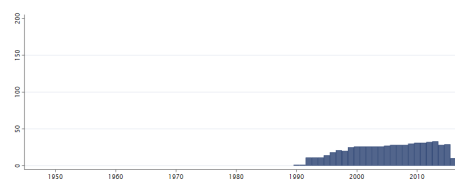
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 630 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 19

4.75.135 wdi_lfpeduaf Labor force with advanced education-% of female working-age population

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



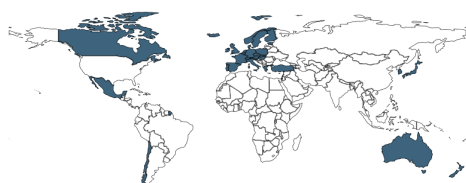
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



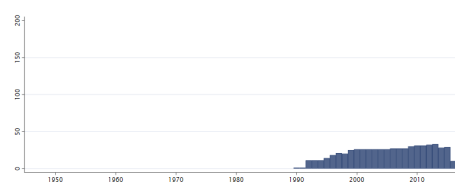
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 598 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 18

4.75.136 wdi_lfpeduam Labor force with advanced education-% of male working-age population

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



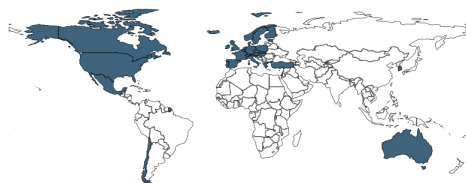
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



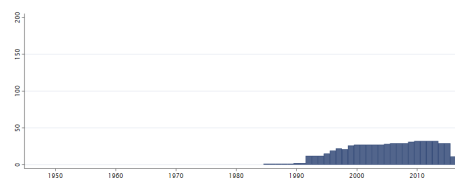
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 594 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 18

4.75.137 wdi_lfpedub Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



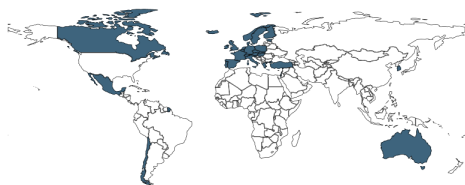
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



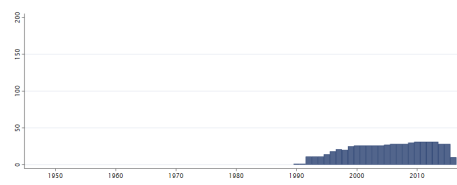
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 626 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 20

4.75.138 wdi_lfpedubf Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



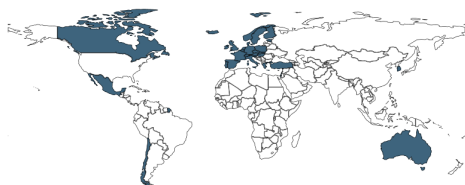
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



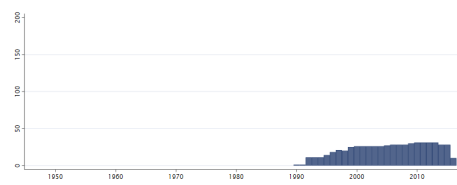
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 31 n: 594 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 19

4.75.139 wdi_lfpedubm Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



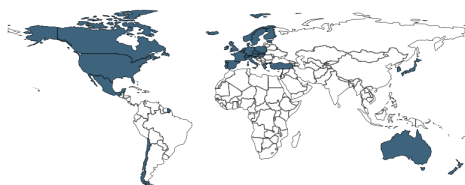
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



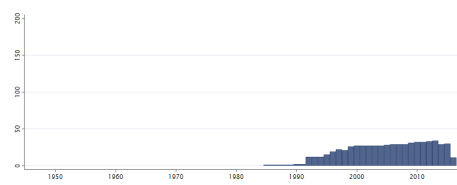
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 31 n: 594 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 19

4.75.140 wdi_lfpedui Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age population

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



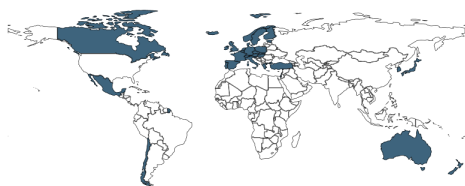
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



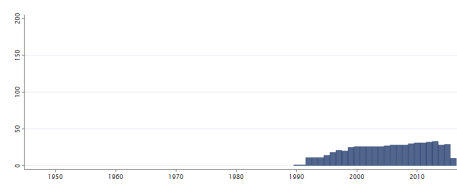
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 630 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 19

4.75.141 wdi_lfpeduif Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age population

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



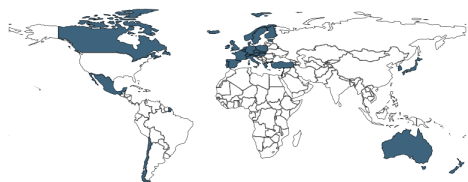
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



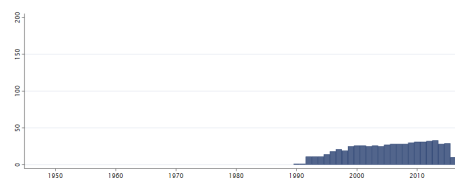
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 598 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 18

4.75.142 wdi_lfpeduim Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age population

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



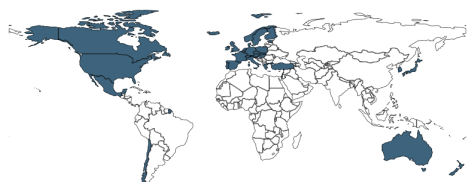
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



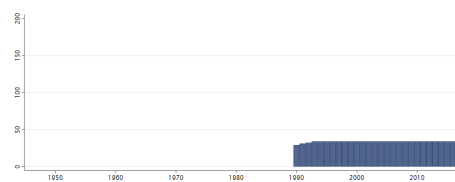
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 595 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 18

4.75.143 wdi_lfpf 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.



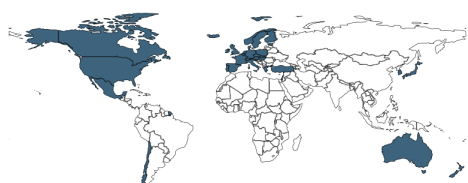
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



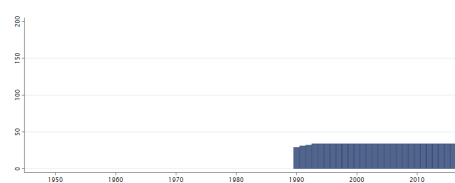
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.144 wdi_lfpfilo15 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



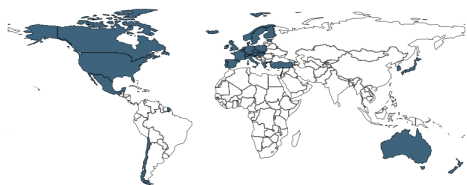
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



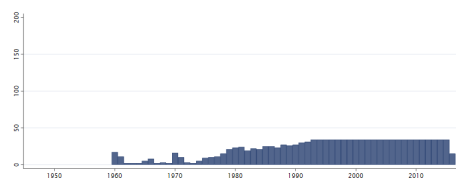
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.145 wdi_lfpfne15 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



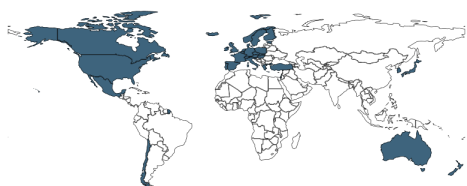
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



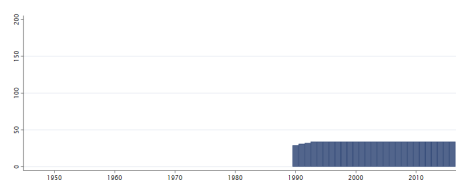
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1276 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.146 wdi_lfpilo15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



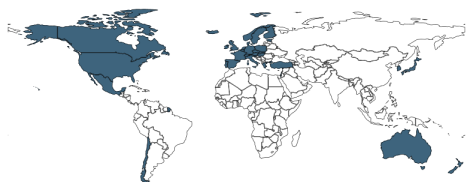
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



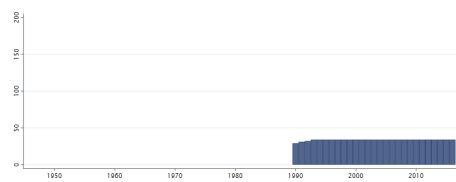
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.147 wdi_lfpmilo15 Labor force participation rate(% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



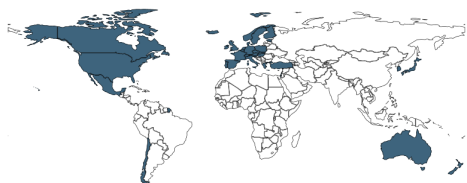
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



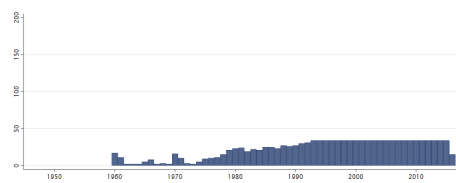
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.148 wdi_lfpmne15 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



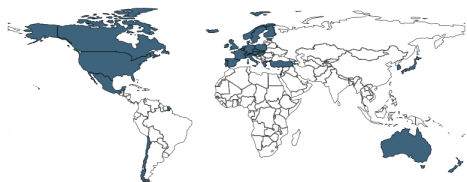
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



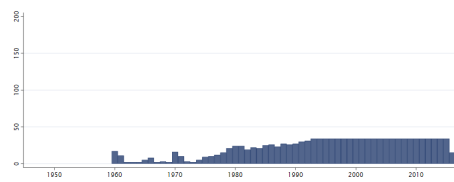
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1276 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.149 wdi_lfpne15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



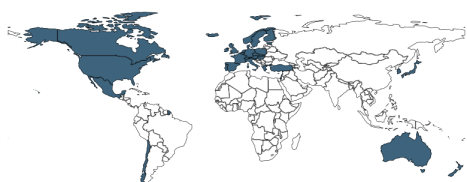
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



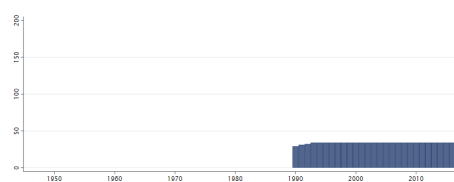
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1279 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 38

4.75.150 wdi_lfpyf15 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



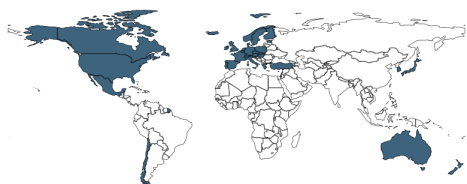
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



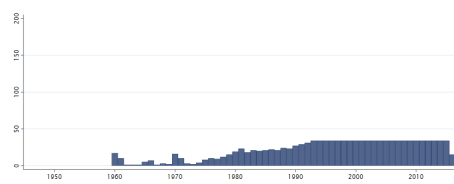
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.151 wdi_lfpyfne Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



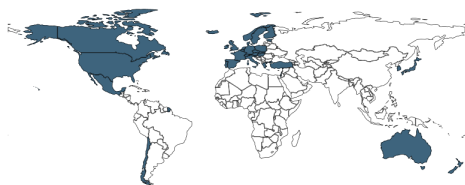
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



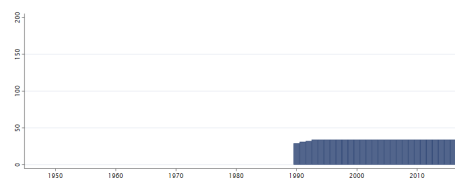
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1233 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.152 wdi_lfpyilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



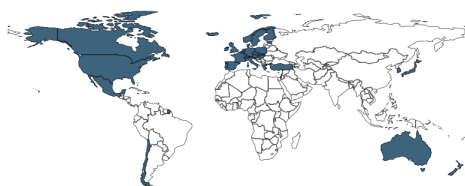
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



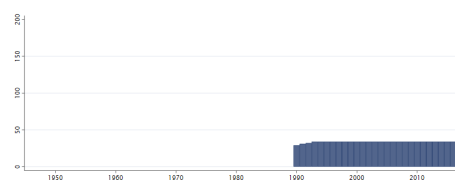
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.153 wdi_lfpymilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



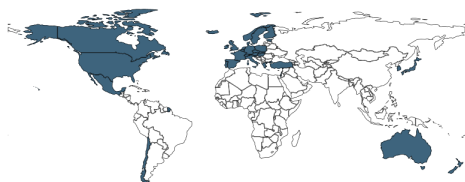
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



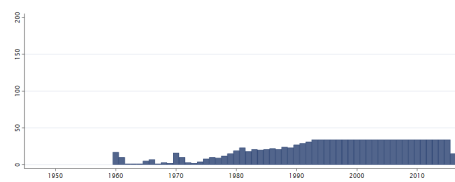
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 908 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 27

4.75.154 wdi_lfpymne Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



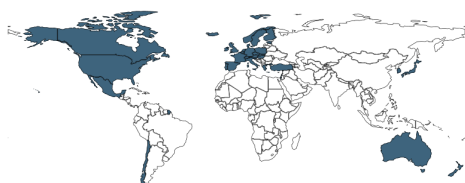
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



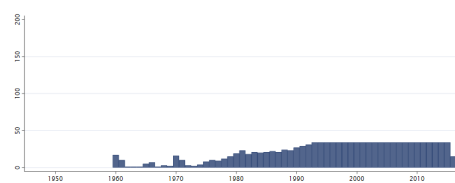
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1233 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.155 wdi_lfpyne Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



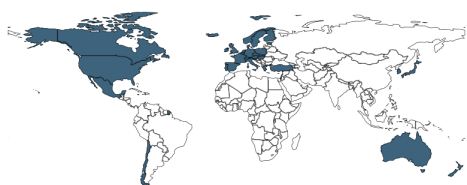
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



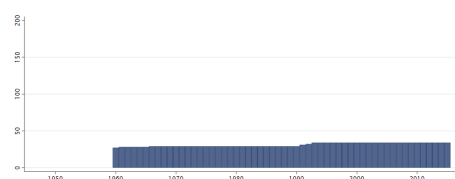
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1233 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 36

4.75.156 wdi_lifexp 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.



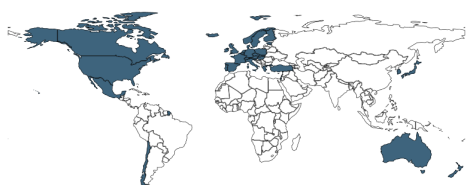
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



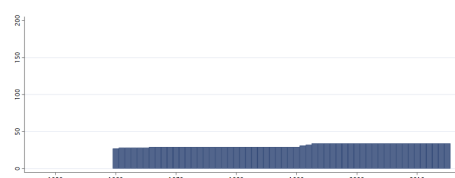
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1737 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.157 wdi_lifexpf 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.



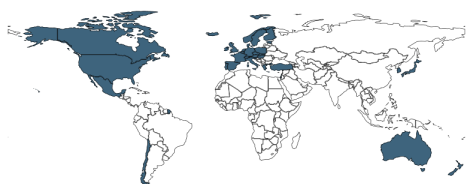
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



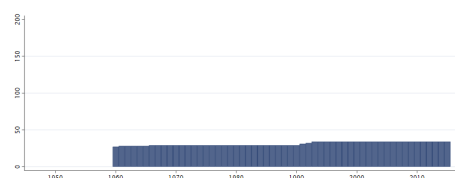
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1737 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.158 wdi_lifexpm 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.



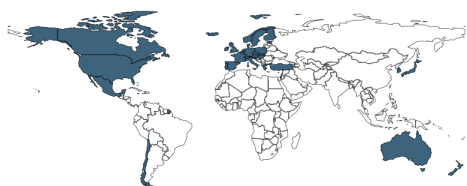
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



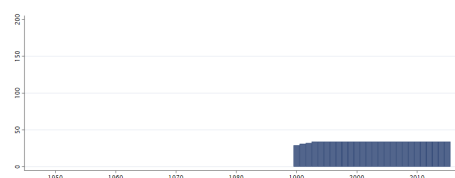
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1737 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.75.159 wdi_lrmd 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.



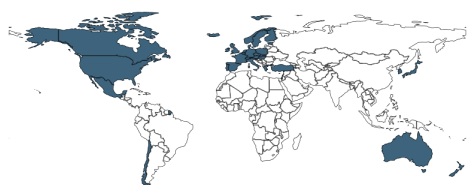
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 874 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.160 wdi_migration 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.



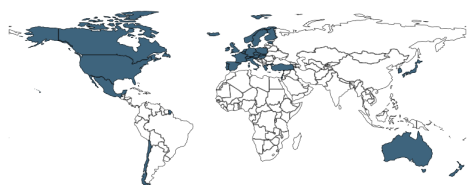
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



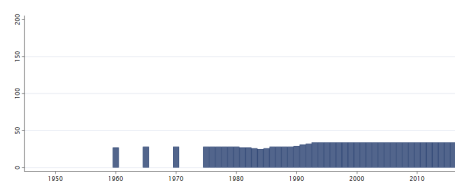
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 341 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 10

4.75.161 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.



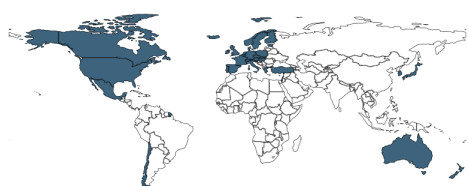
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



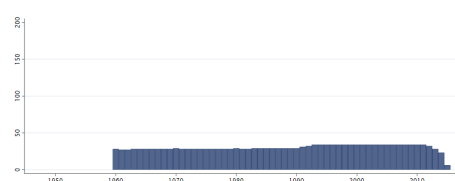
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1402 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 41

4.75.162 wdi_mortf 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 age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



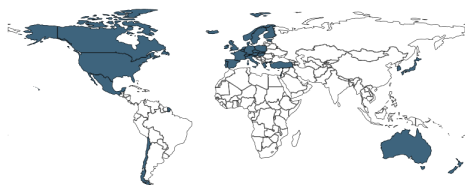
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



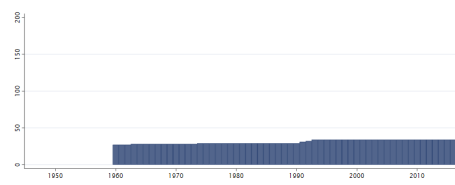
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1674 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.163 wdi_mortinf 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.



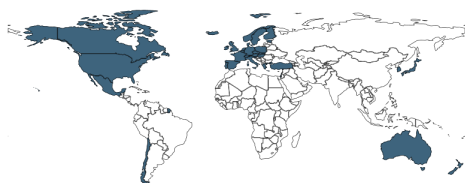
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



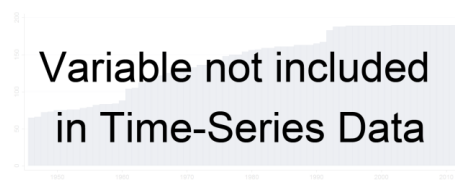
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1761 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.164 wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)

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.



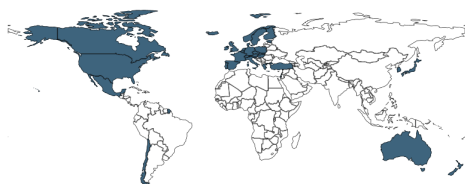
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



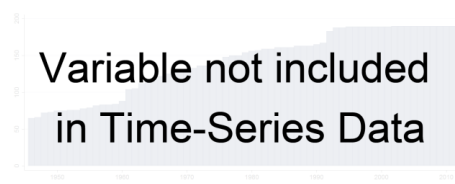
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.165 wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

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.



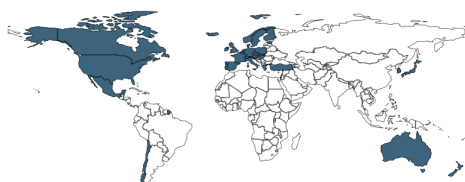
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



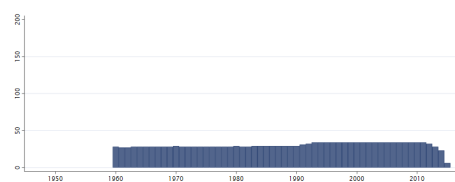
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.166 wdi_mortm 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 age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



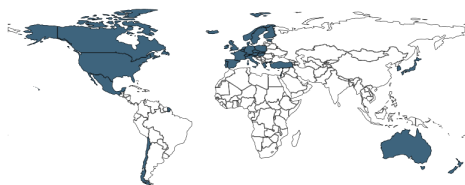
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



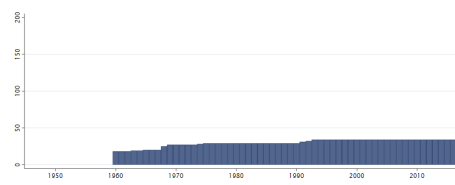
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1674 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.167 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.



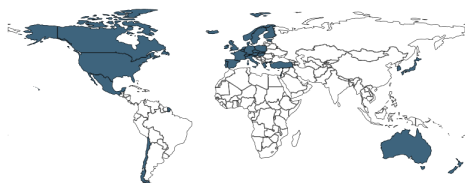
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



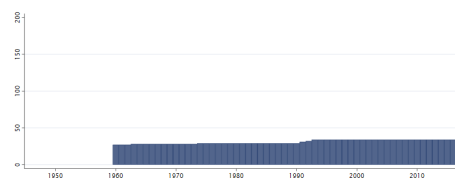
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1683 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.75.168 wdi_mortu5 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.



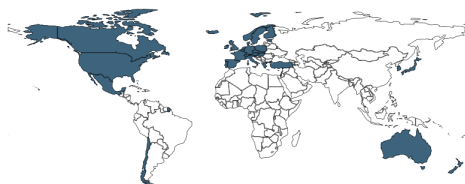
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



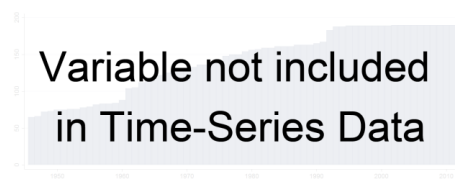
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1761 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.169 wdi_mortu5f 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.



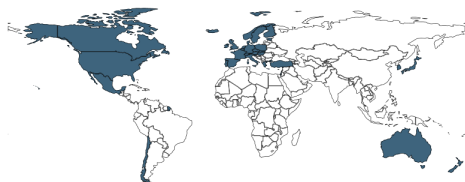
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



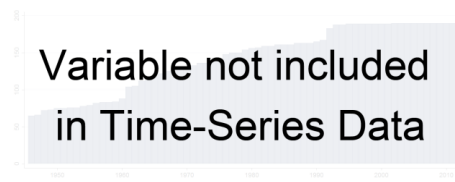
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.170 wdi_mortu5m 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.



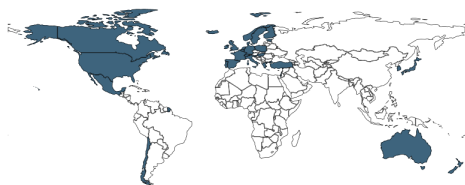
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.171 wdi_nerp School enrollment, primary (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 31



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.172 wdi_nerpf School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Females.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 402 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 13

4.75.173 wdi_nerpm School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

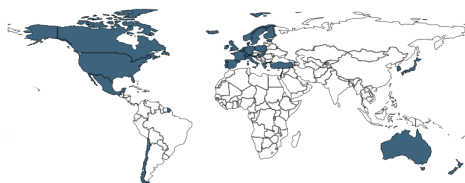
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 402 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 13

4.75.174 wdi_nerpr Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 31



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 15

4.75.175 wdi_nerprf Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



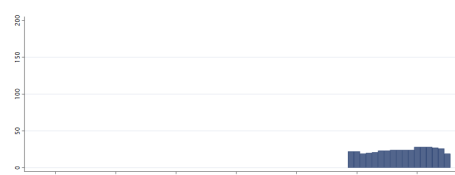
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 402 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 13

4.75.176 wdi_nerprm Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

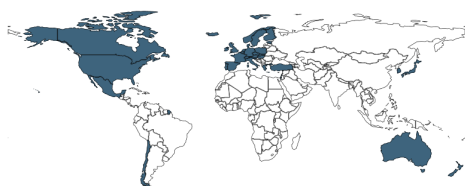
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2015
N: 30 n: 402 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 13

4.75.177 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.



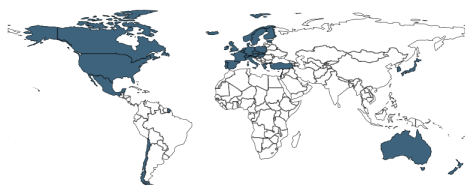
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



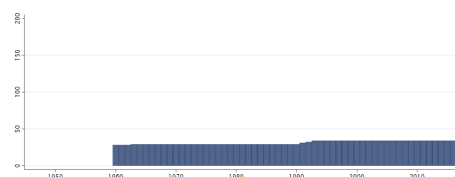
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34 n: 1381 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 41

4.75.178 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. The values shown are midyear estimates.



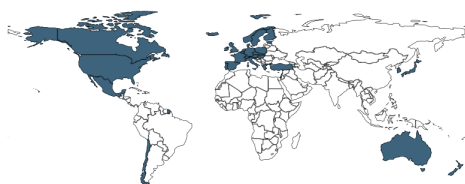
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



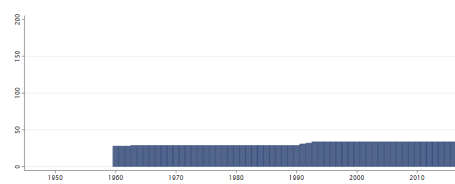
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.179 wdi_pop14 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



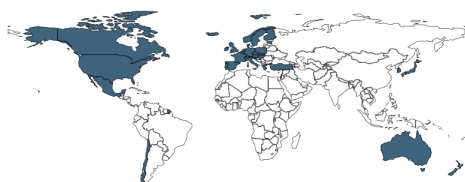
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



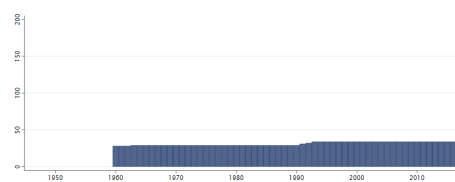
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.180 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



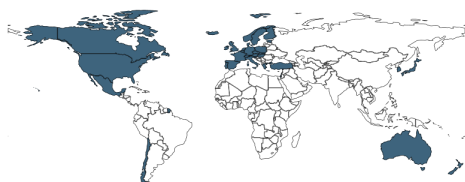
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



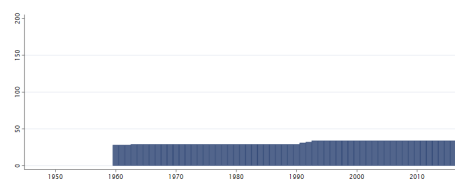
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.181 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.



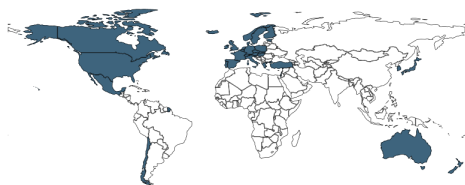
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



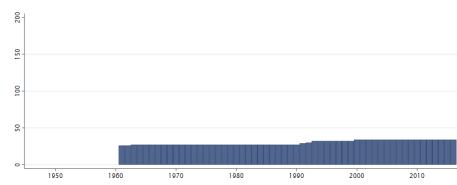
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.182 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.



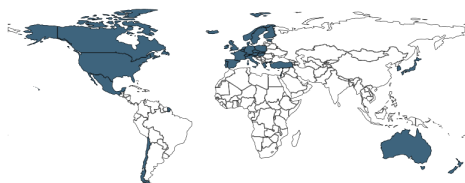
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



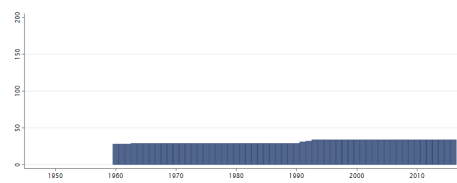
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1669 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.183 wdi_popf 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.



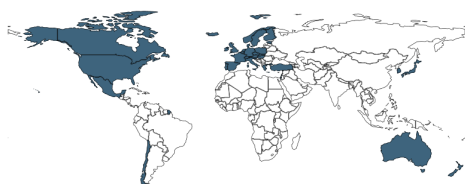
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



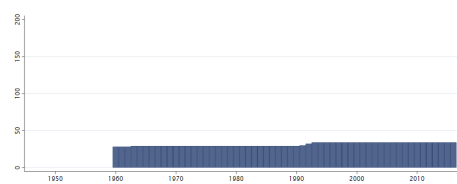
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.184 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.



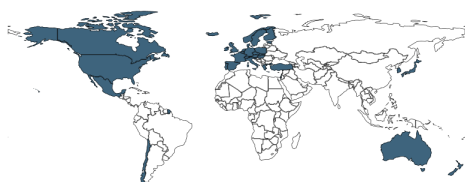
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



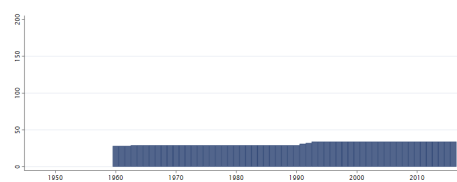
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1774 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.185 wdi_poprul 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.



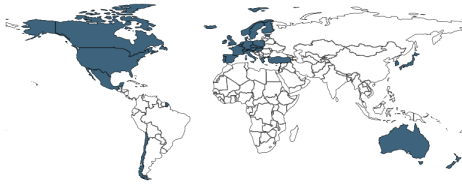
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



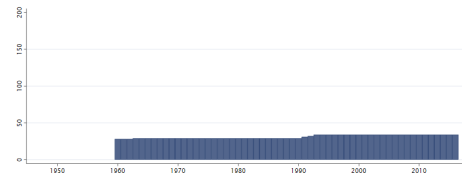
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.186 wdi_poprulgr 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.



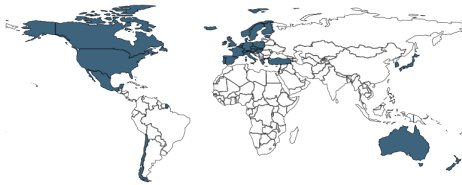
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



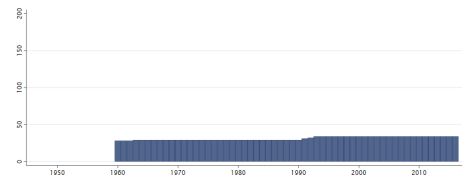
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.187 wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.



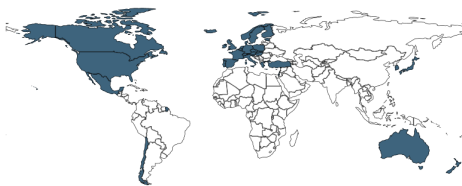
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



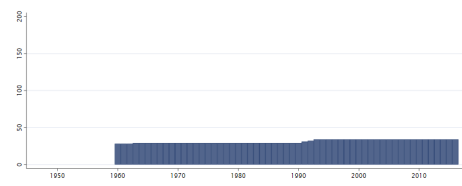
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.188 wdi_popurbagr 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.



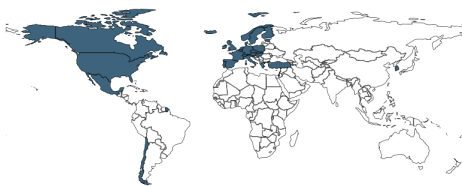
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



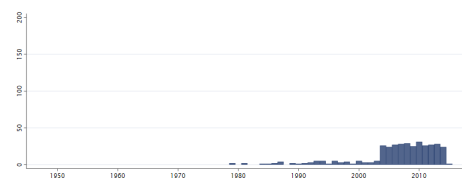
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1775 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 52

4.75.189 wdi_povgap190 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report>) for a detailed explanation.



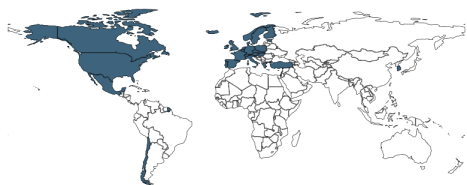
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.190 wdi_povgap320 Poverty gap at dollar3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence (% of population).



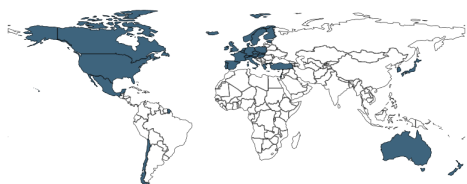
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 31



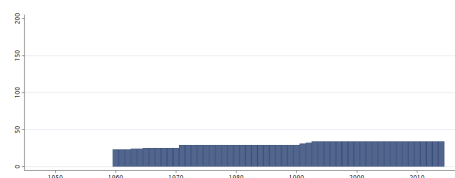
Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33 n: 356 \bar{N} : 10 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.191 wdi_powcon 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.



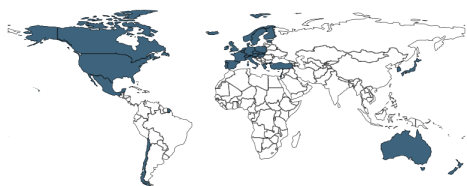
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



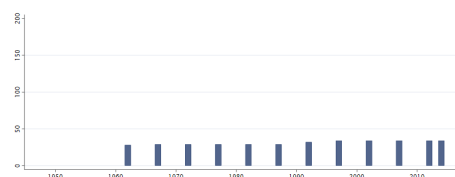
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1658 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.192 wdi_precip 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.



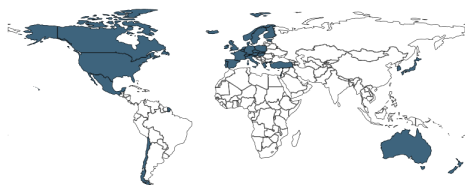
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



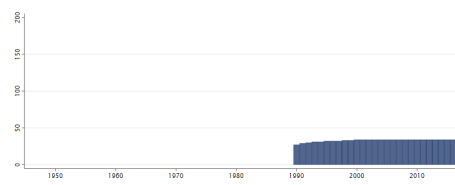
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 375 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 11

4.75.193 wdi_refasy 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.



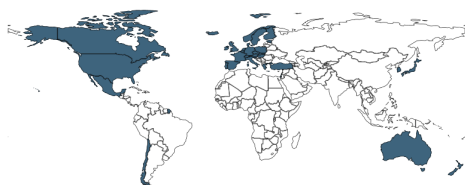
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



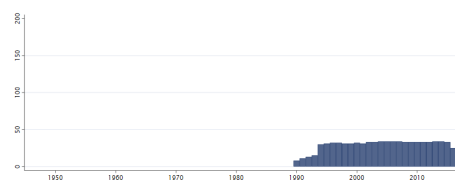
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 888 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.194 wdi_refori 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.



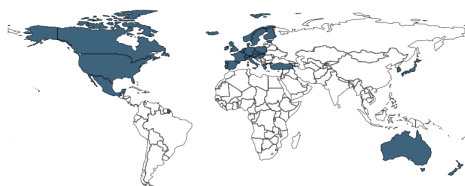
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



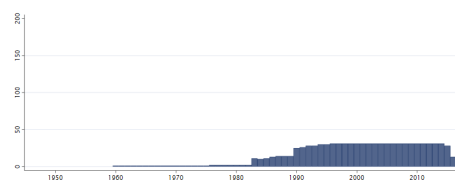
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 790 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 23

4.75.195 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employment)

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.



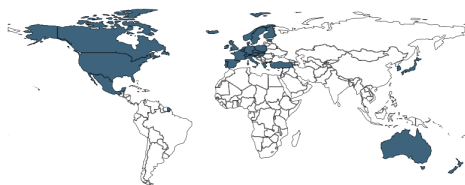
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



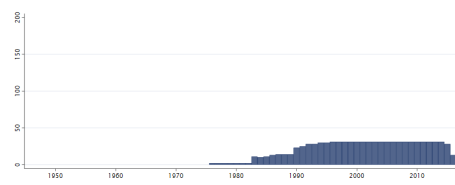
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 914 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 29

4.75.196 wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of female employment)

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.



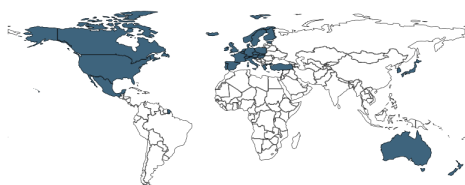
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



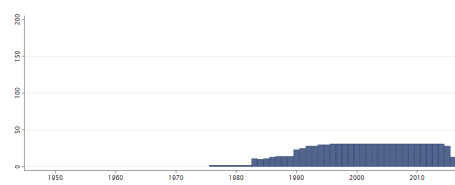
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 895 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.75.197 wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of male employment)

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.



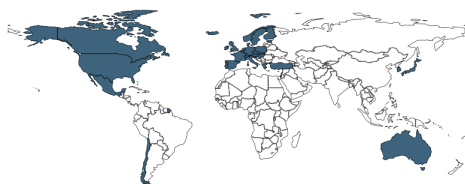
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32



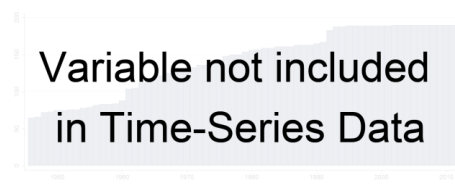
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2016
N: 32 n: 895 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.75.198 wdi_smokf 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.



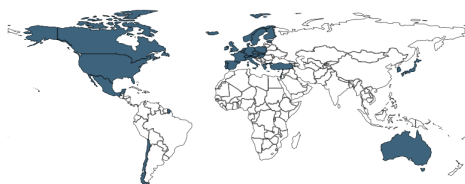
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



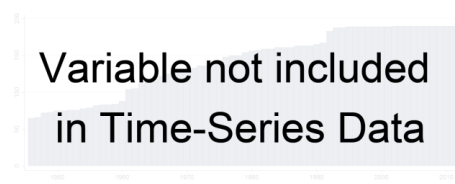
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.75.199 wdi_smokm 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:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33

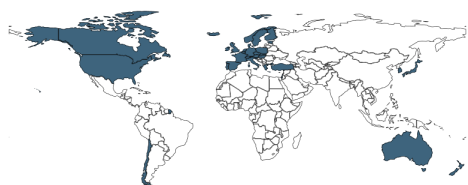


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

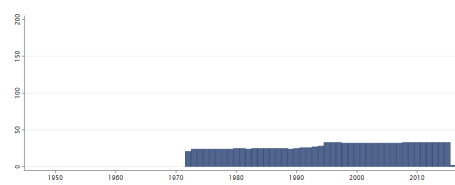
4.75.200 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

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.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.



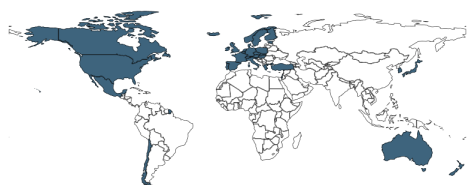
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



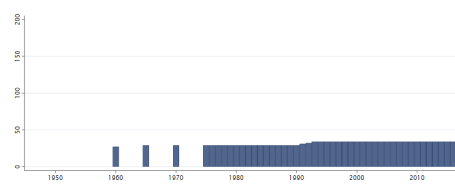
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1254 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 37

4.75.201 wdi_tele Fixed telephone subscriptions (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.



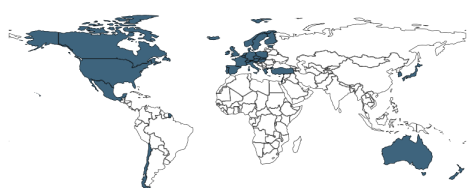
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



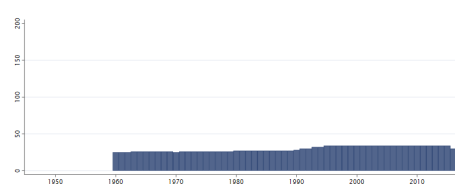
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1428 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 42

4.75.202 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.



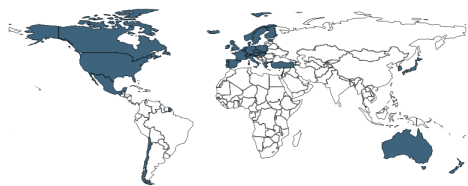
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



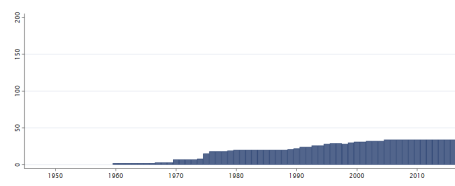
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1682 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 49

4.75.203 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.



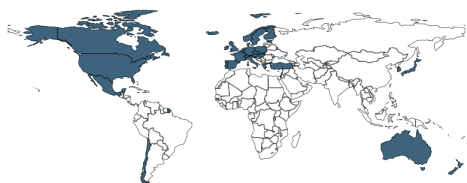
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



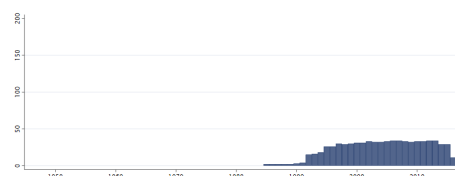
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1180 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 35

4.75.204 wdi_unempedua Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



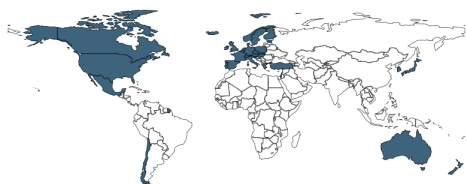
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



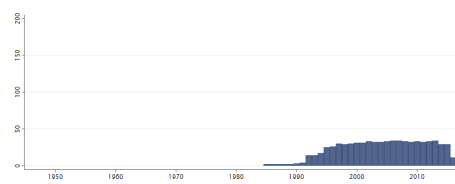
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 735 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 22

4.75.205 wdi_unempeduaf Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.



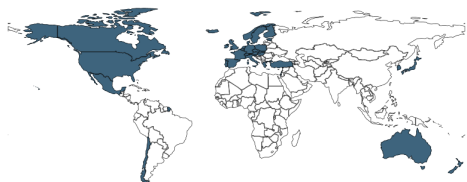
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



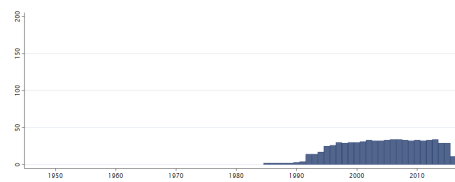
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 728 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.206 wdi_unempeduam Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



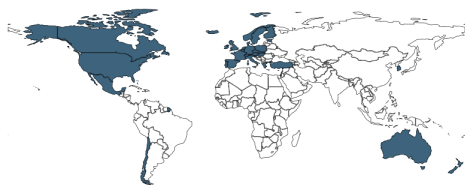
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



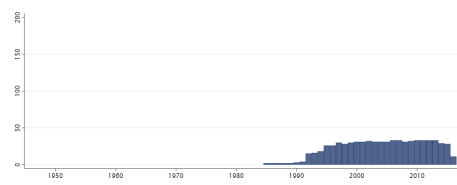
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 727 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.207 wdi_unempedub Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



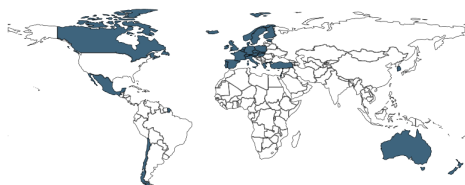
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



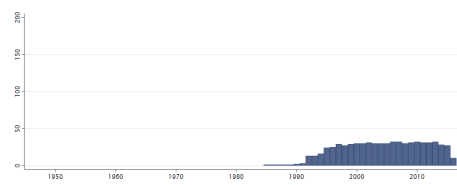
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 722 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.208 wdi_unempedubf Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.



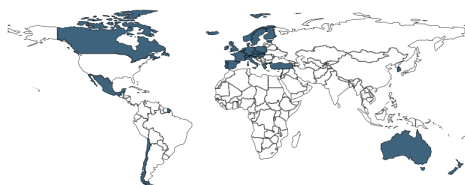
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



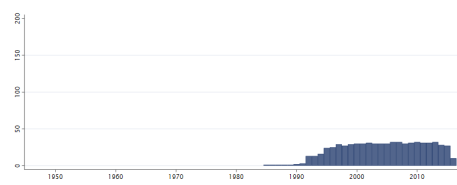
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 683 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.209 wdi_unempedubm Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



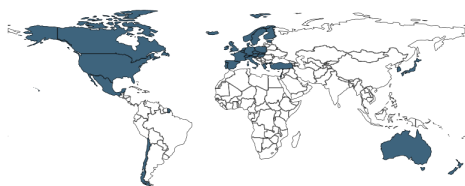
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 32



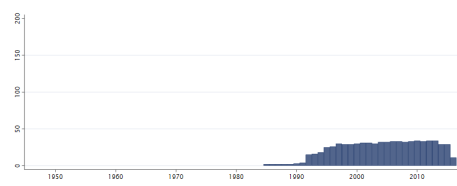
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 683 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.210 wdi_unempedui Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



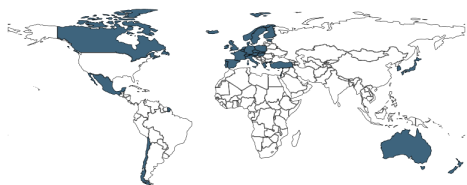
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



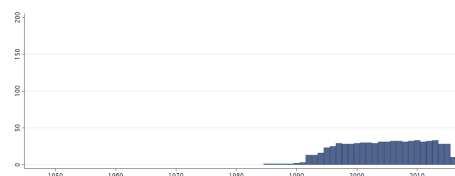
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 726 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.211 wdi_unempeduif Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.



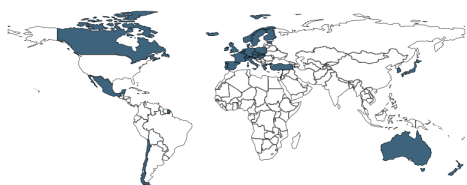
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 687 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.212 wdi_unempeduim Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



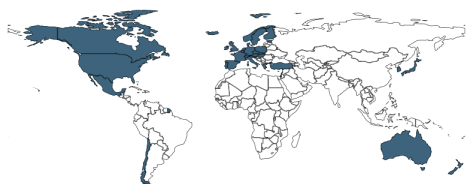
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015
N: 33



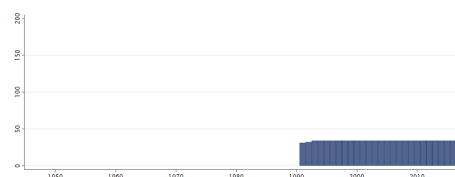
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33 n: 686 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 21

4.75.213 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. Female.



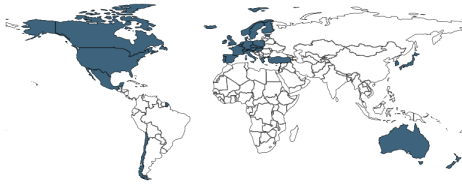
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



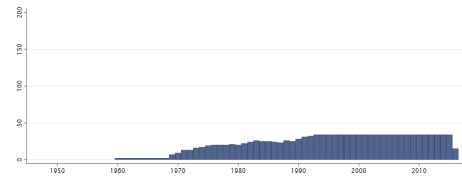
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.214 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. Female.



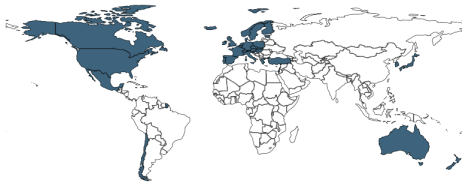
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



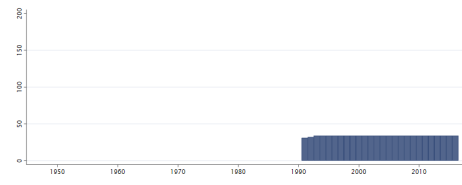
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1321 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.215 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.



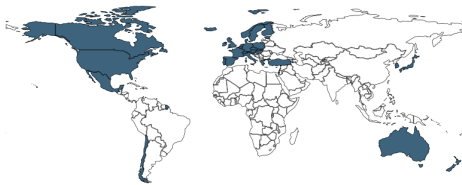
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



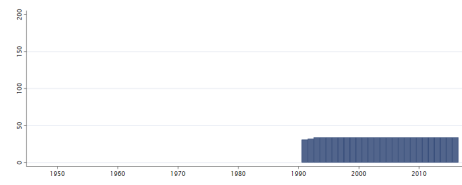
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.216 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. Male.



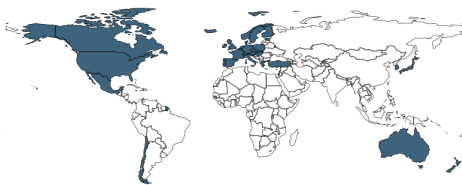
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



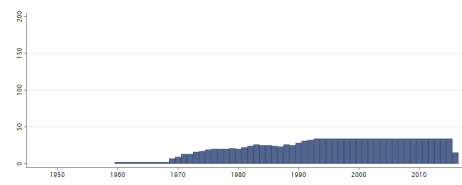
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.217 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. Male.



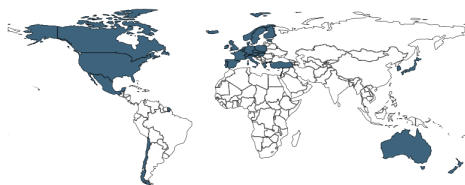
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



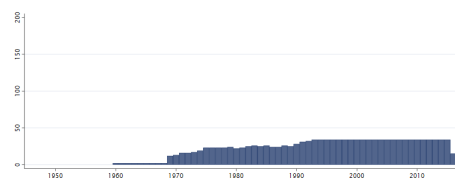
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1321 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 39

4.75.218 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. Total.



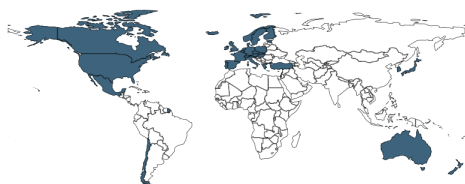
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



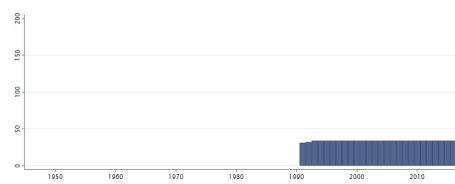
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1361 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 40

4.75.219 wdi_unempyflo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



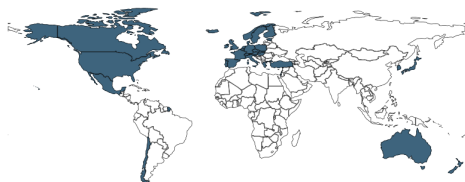
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



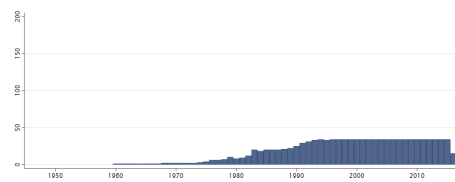
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.220 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.



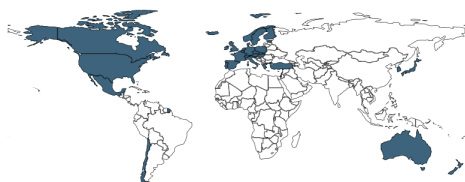
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



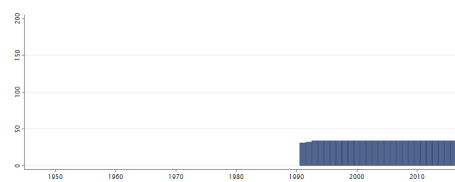
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1106 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.221 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



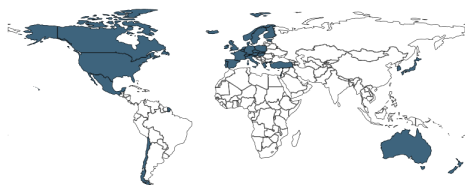
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



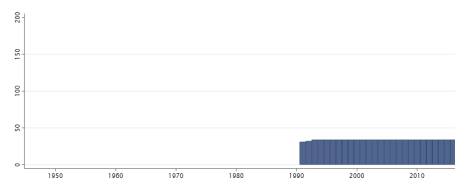
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.222 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



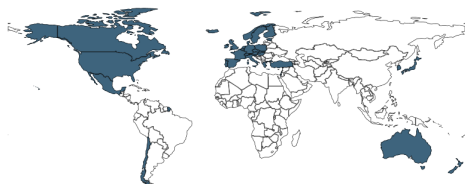
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34



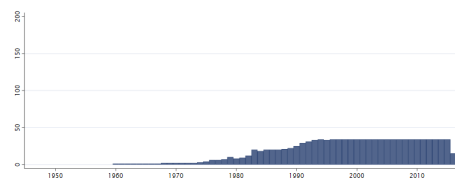
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 879 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 26

4.75.223 wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male 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.



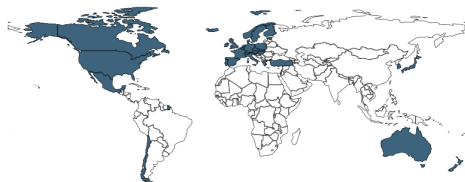
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



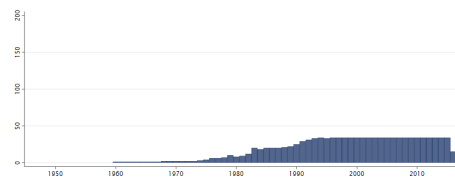
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1106 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.224 wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total 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.



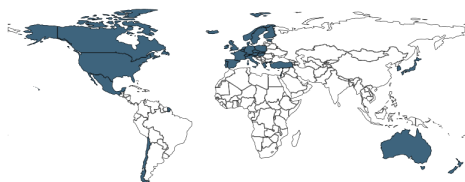
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



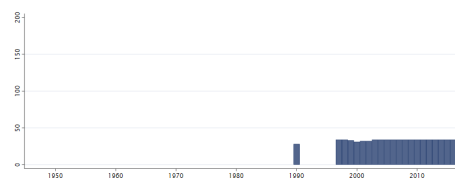
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 1106 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 33

4.75.225 wdi_wip Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 700 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 21

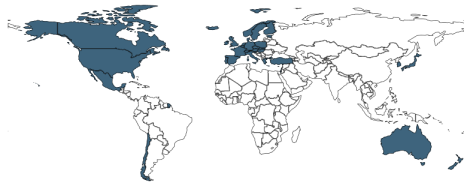
4.76 World Economic Forum

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/downloads/>
(World Economic Forum, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 151 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 every edition is assumed to correspond to a year before publishing, for example the 2006-2007 edition is assumed to contain data for year 2006, and the data from edition 2015-2016 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.76.1 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: 2016
N: 34



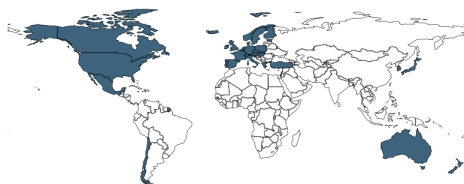
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.2 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Effectively promotes competition.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



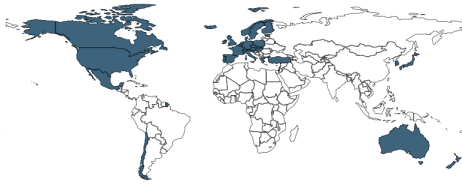
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

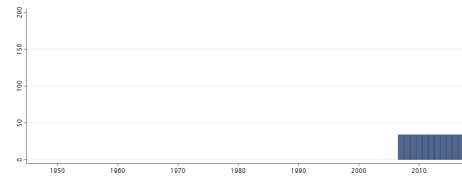
Strength of auditing and reporting standards. how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?

1. Extremely weak
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extremely strong.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



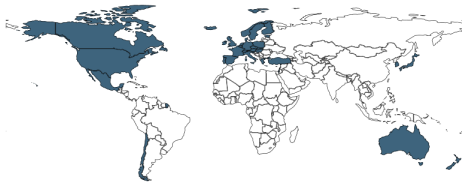
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.4 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Not at all

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



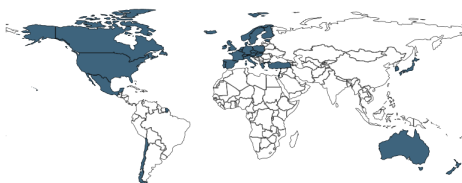
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.5 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Not at all.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

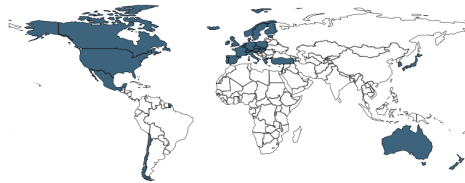


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

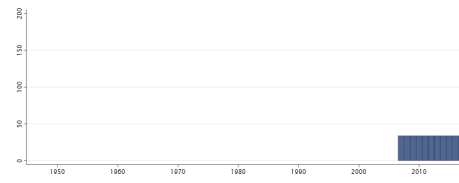
4.76.6 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Not burdensome at all



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

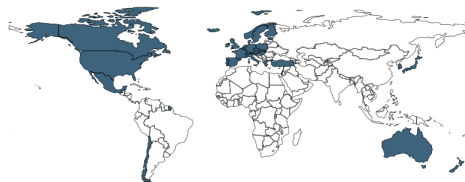


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.7 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. No impact at all



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34

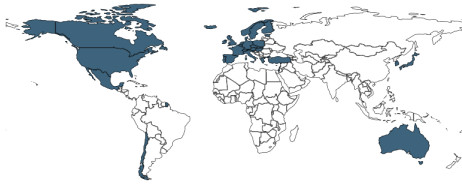


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 373 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

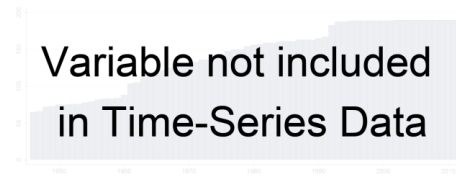
4.76.8 wef_bim Business impact of malaria

Business Impact of Malaria: How serious an impact do you consider malaria 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. No impact at all



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 33

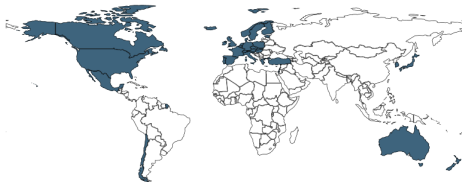


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

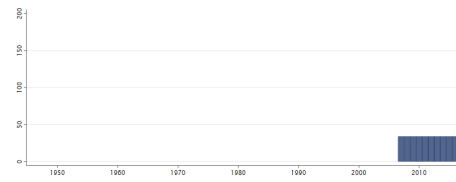
4.76.9 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. No impact at all.



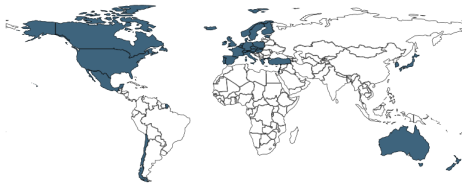
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.10 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

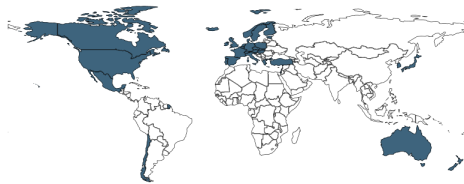


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 331 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 10

4.76.11 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

Capacity for Innovation: how do companies obtain technology?

1. Exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. By conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes.



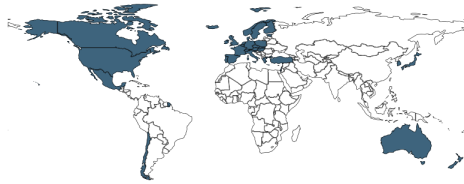
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.12 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: 2016
N: 34

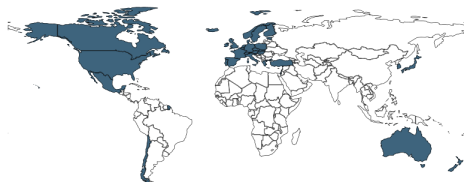


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.13 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Never occurs



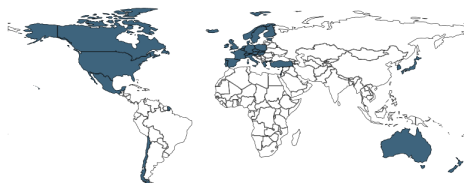
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.14 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: 2016
N: 34



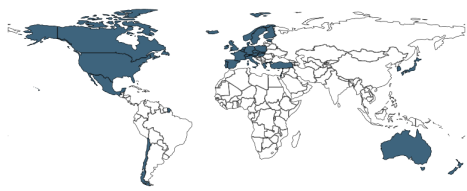
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 373 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.15 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

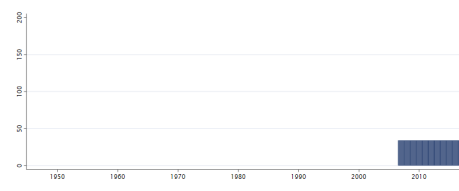
Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)?

1. Extremely poor among the worst in the world
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Excellent among the best in the world.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

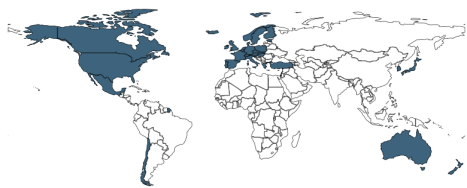


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

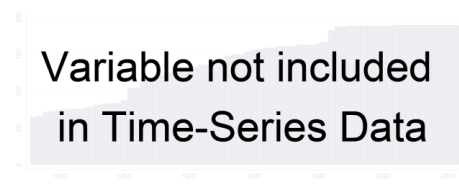
4.76.16 wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation

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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Has no impact on incentives to work or invest



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

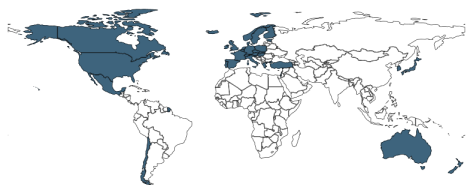


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.17 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Sufficient and reliable



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

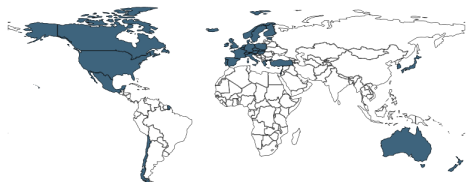


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.18 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Never show favoritism



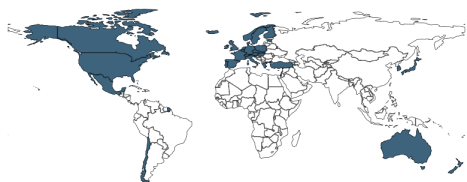
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.19 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



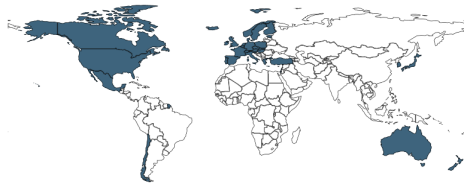
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.20 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competitiveness 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



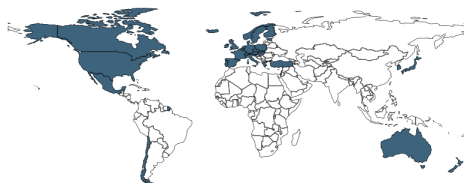
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.21 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.



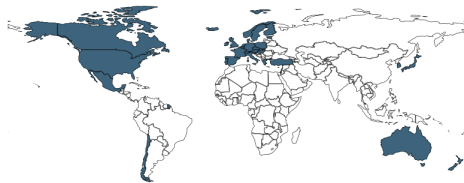
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



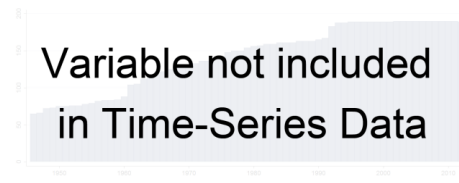
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.22 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.



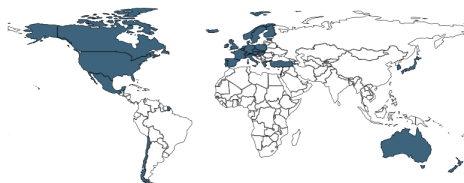
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



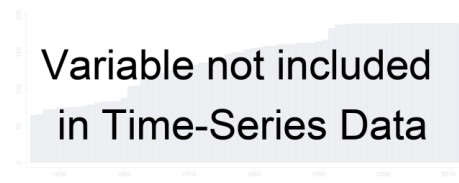
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.23 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.



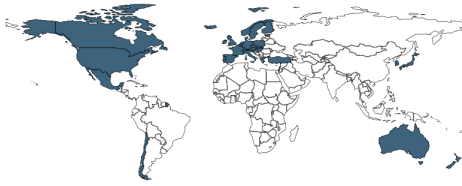
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



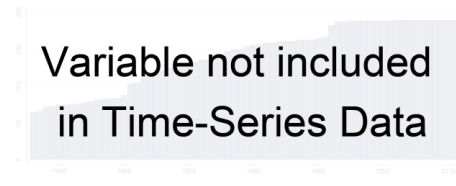
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.24 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.



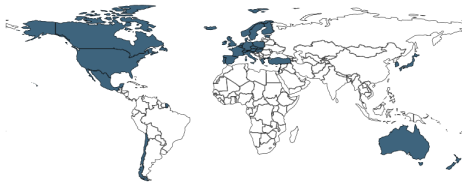
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.25 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars



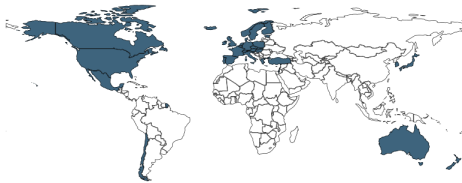
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.26 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

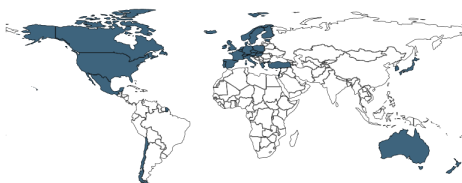


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.27 wef_ias Internet access in schools

Internet Access in Schools: How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country?

1. Very limited
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

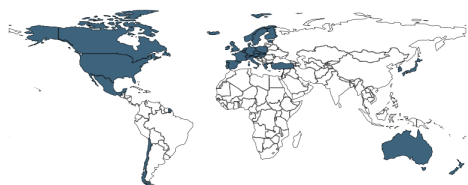


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

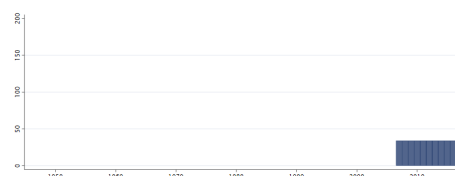
4.76.28 wef_ilc Intensity of local competition

Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country?

1. Limited in most industries
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Intense in most industries



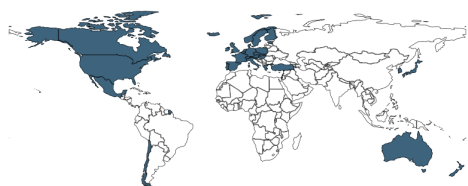
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



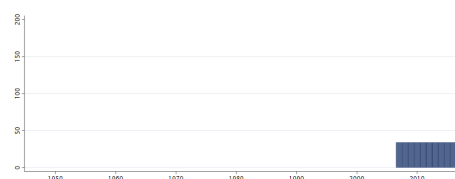
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.29 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.



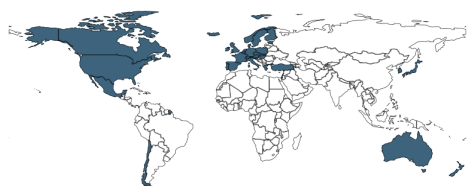
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



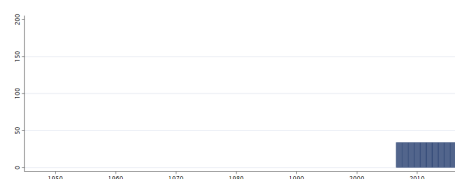
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.30 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



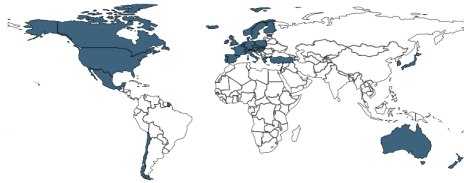
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.31 wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes

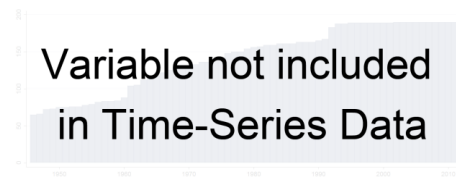
Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions.

1. Very common
- 2.
- 3.

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Never occurs



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

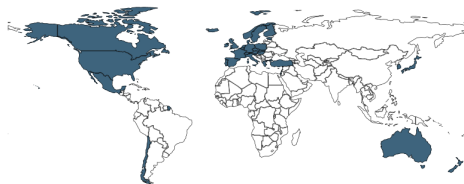


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.32 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very strong



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

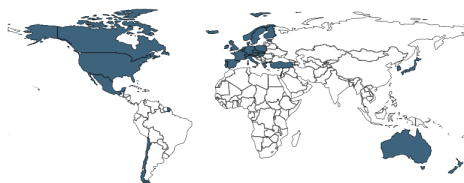


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.33 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Entirely independent



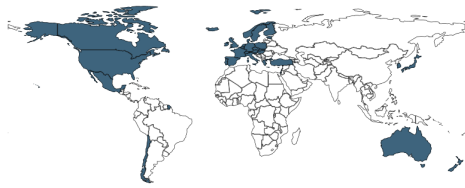
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.34 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years

Life Expectancy (Years): Life expectancy at birth (years).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

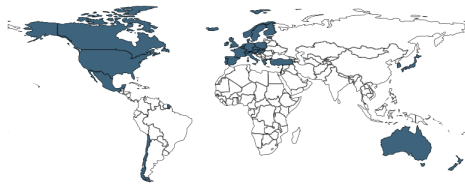


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.35 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Spread among many firms



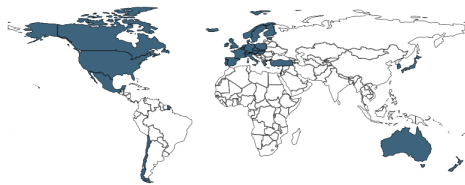
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.36 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: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

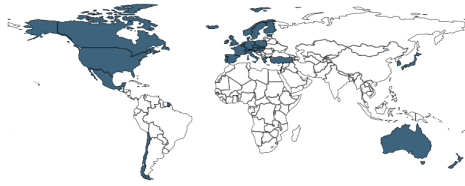
4.76.37 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?

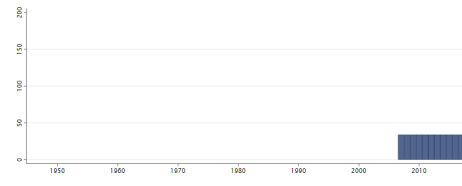
1. To a great extent
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

7. Not at all

Weighted average.



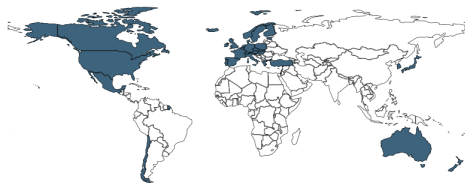
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



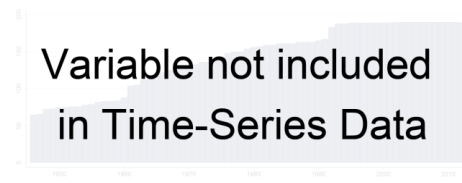
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.38 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

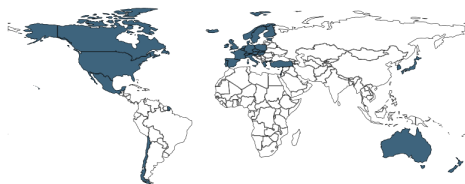


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.76.39 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?

1. Very weak
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very strong



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



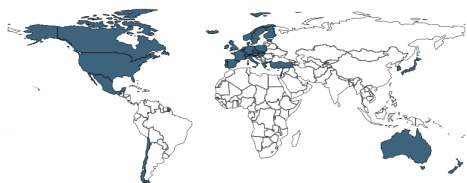
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.40 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 6.
7. Very high



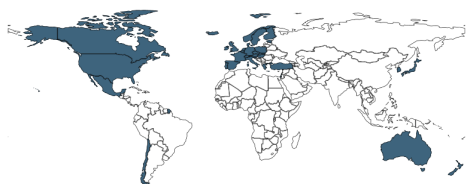
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.41 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: 2016
N: 34

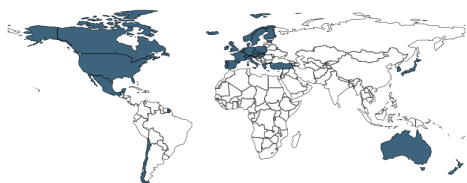


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 373 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.42 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

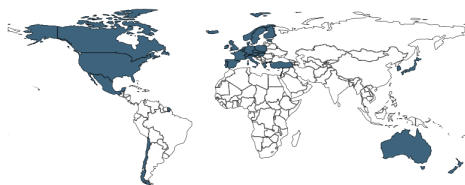


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.43 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very well



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

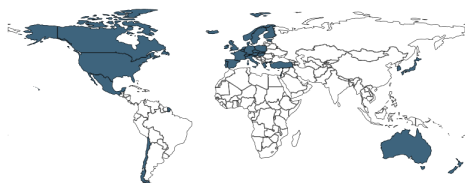


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.44 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

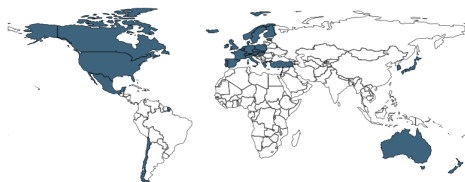


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.45 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?

1. Poor
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Excellent - among the best in the world



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.46 wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure

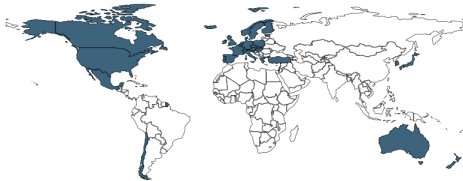
Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 5.
- 6.
7. Well developed and efficient by international standards.

For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities?

1. Extremely inaccessible
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extremely accessible



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

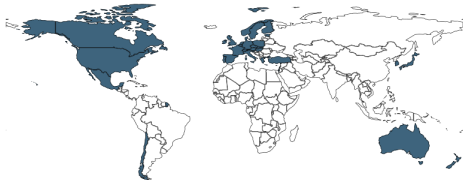


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

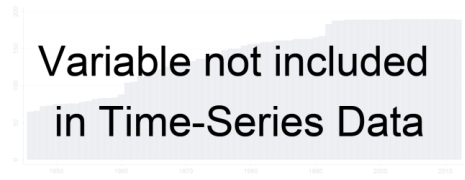
4.76.47 wef_grail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 33

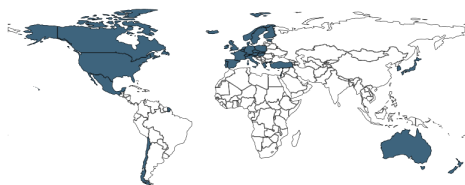


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

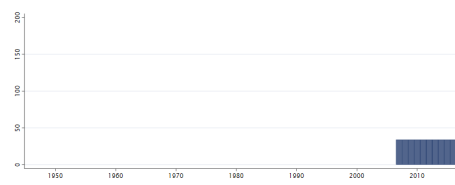
4.76.48 wef_qroad Quality of roads

Quality of Roads: How would you assess the roads in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

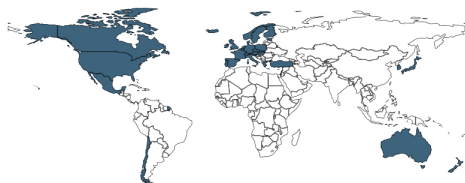


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.49 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

Quality of Scientific Research Institutions: How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country?

1. Very poor
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. The best in their field internationally



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

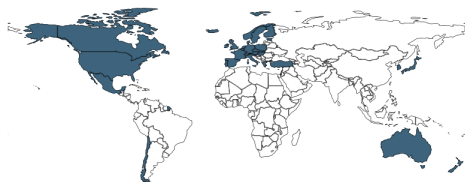


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.50 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Can be completely relied upon



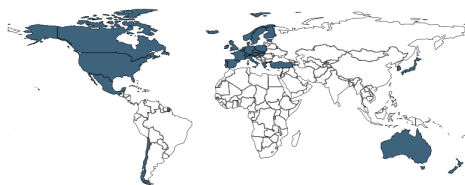
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.51 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).



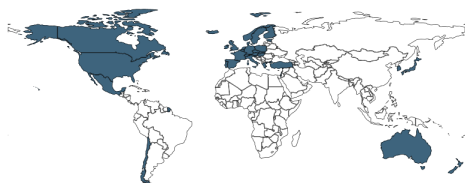
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 373 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.52 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: 2016
N: 34

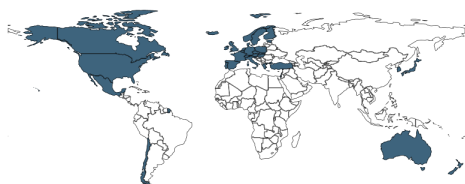


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.53 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extremely easy



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

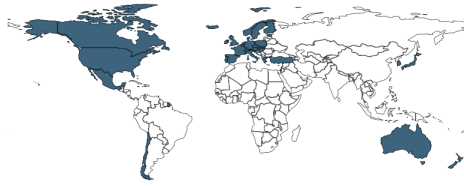


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.76.54 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Collaborate extensively



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34

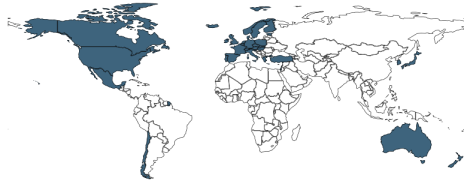


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

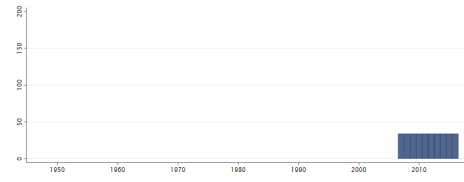
4.76.55 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spending: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country?

1. Extremely wasteful
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services



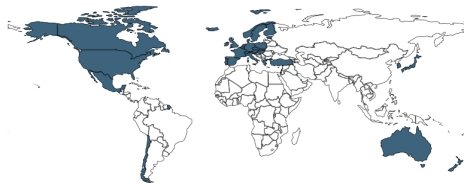
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.76.56 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: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2017
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.77 Christian Welzel

<http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html>

(Welzel, 2013)

(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

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.

4.77.1 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.

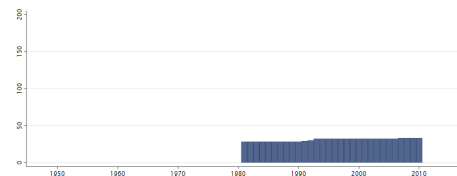
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.

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 (.).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



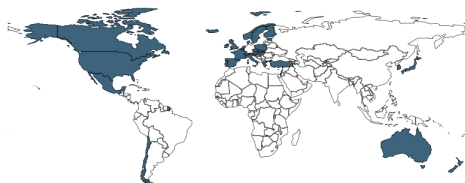
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

4.77.2 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



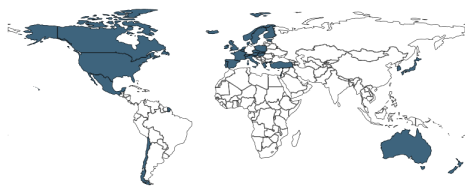
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 462 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

4.77.3 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



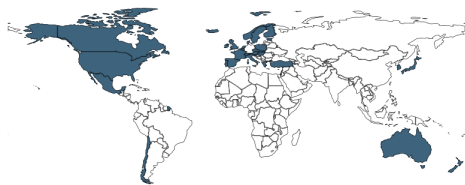
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 462 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

4.77.4 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 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

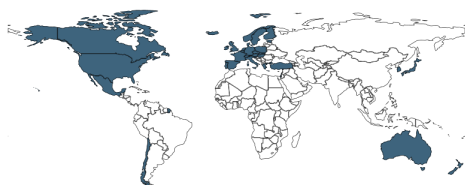
4.77.5 wel_hei Human Empowerment Index

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].

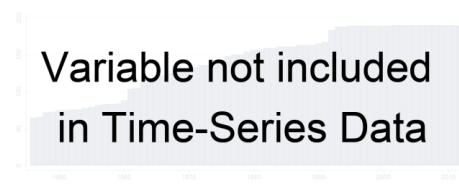
Source: Welzel, Human Empowerment Project.

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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.77.6 wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment

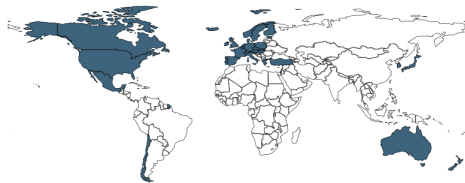
Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights and political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.

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"

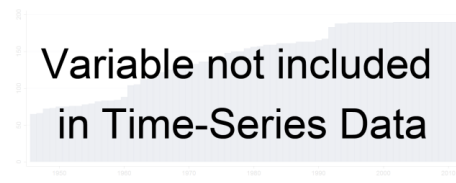
ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005.

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).



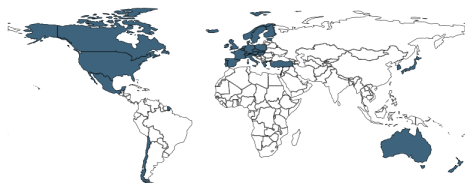
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34



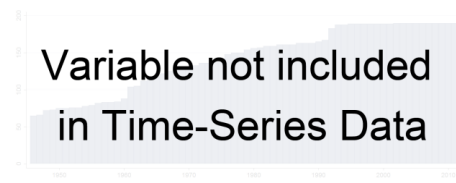
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.77.7 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34



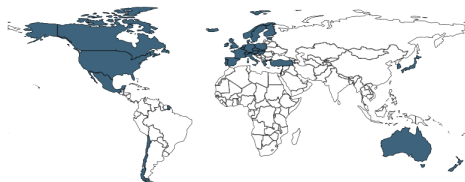
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.77.8 wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment

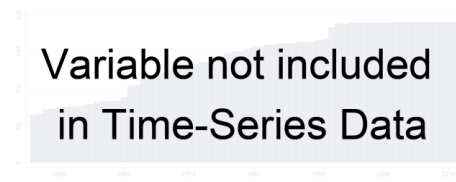
Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is motivated by emancipative values. These values are considered as an empowering motivation because they make people urge for control over their lives.

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 weakest 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 \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.77.9 wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in 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 (.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 945 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.77.10 wel_ppr Political Participation Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.

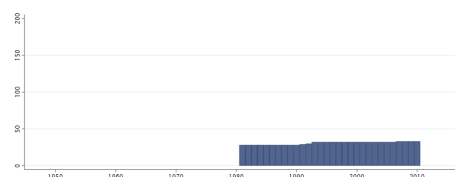
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights." Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights 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 (.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

4.77.11 wel_regtype Regime Type

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.

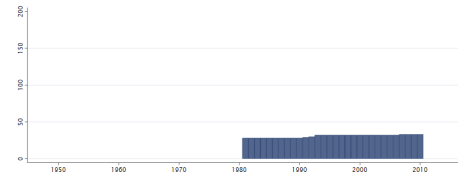
Source: Welzel, *Freedom Rising* (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.

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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

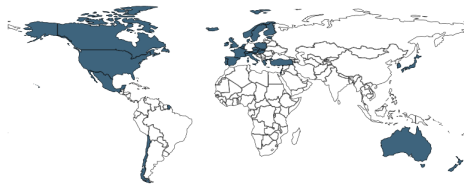
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

4.77.12 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2



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



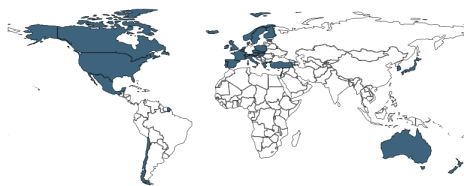
Min. Year: 1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 462 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

4.77.13 wel_rol Rule of Law

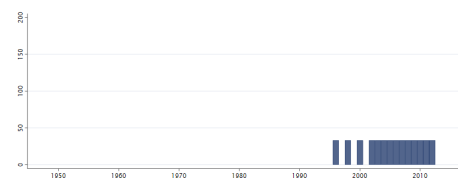
Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.

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 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

4.77.14 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.

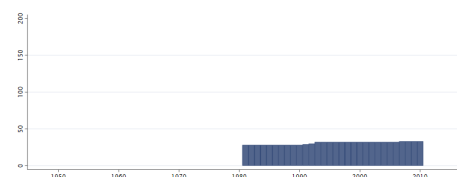
Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.

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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

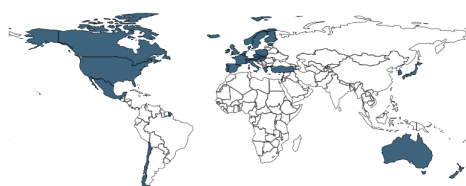
4.77.15 wel_sys Political System Type

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.

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 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 14

4.78 World Health Organization

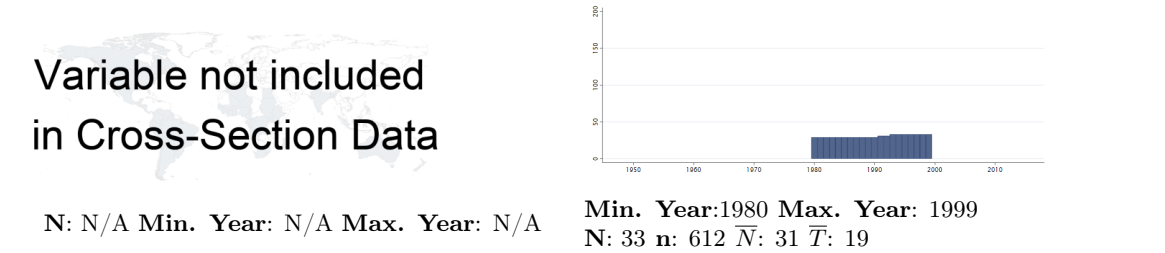
<http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/>
(World Health Organization, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-07)

Global Health Observatory data repository The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

4.78.1 who_alc1999 Alcohol consumption per capita (1980-1999)

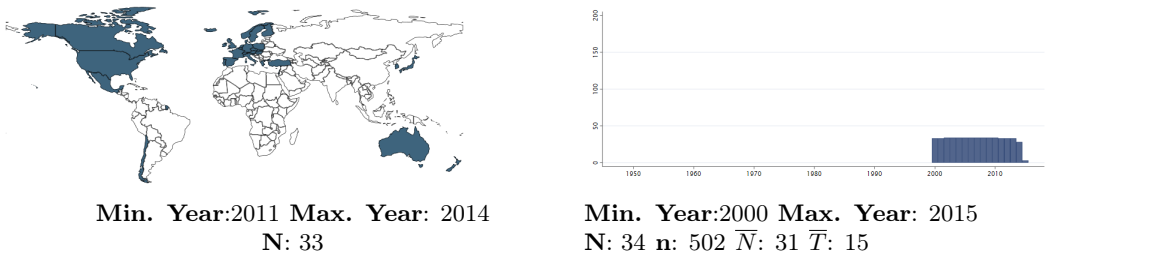
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+ years) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol) from 1980 to 1999. Recorded APC is defined as the recorded amount of alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) over a calendar year in a country, in litres of pure alcohol. The indicator only takes into account the

consumption which is recorded from production, import, export, and sales data often via taxation. Numerator: The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.



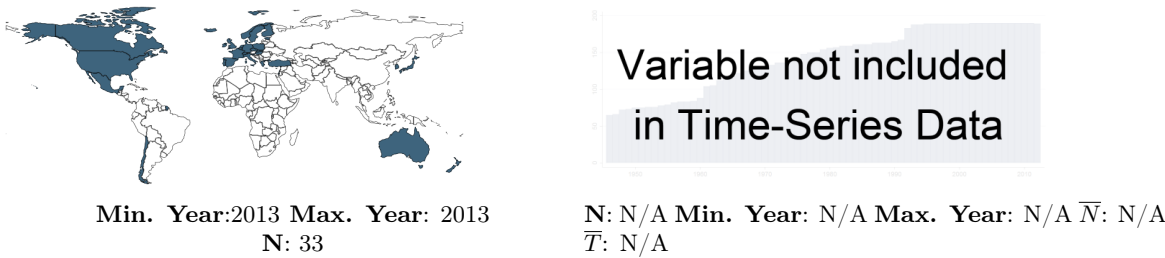
4.78.2 who_alc2000 Alcohol consumption per capita (2000-)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+ years) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol) from 2000. Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain (Canadean, IWSR-International Wine and Spirit Research, OIV-International Organisation of Vine and Wine, Wine Institute, historically World Drink Trends); and third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAO-STAT). For countries, where the data source is FAOSTAT the unrecorded consumption may be included in the recorded consumption. As from the introduction of the "Other" beverage-specific category, beer includes malt beers, wine includes wine made from grapes, spirits include all distilled beverages, and other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc. Also, there has been a change in the data source for some countries in the early 2000's.



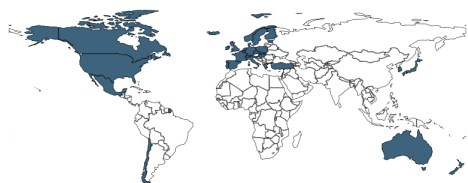
4.78.3 who_tobf Current smoking of any tobacco product (Female)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) female. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.

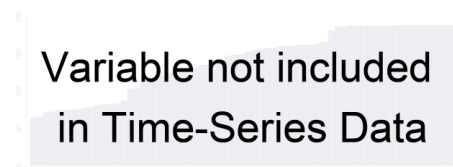


4.78.4 who_tobm Current smoking of any tobacco product (Male)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) male. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.



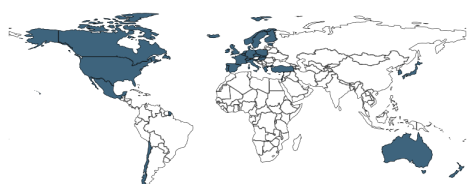
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33



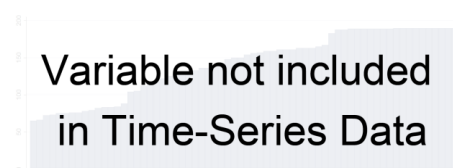
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.78.5 who_tobt Current smoking of any tobacco product (Total)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) total. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

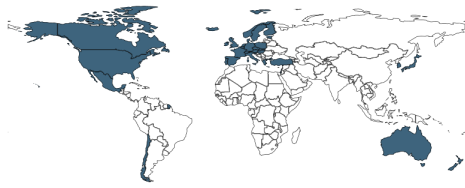
4.79 World Happiness Report

<http://worldhappiness.report/>
(Helliwell et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

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.

4.79.1 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 34 n: 333 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 10

4.80 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

<http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/>
(Geddes et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions: A New Data Set 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.

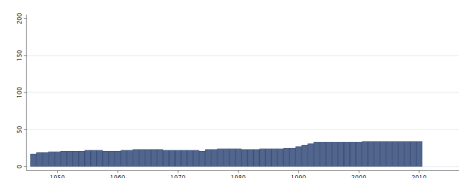
4.80.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1668 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 49

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2017	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2017	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2017	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2017	Statute of Westminster 1931
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2017	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2017	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2017	Consolidation 8th century
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2017	Independence restored 1991
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2017	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2017	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2017	Reunification 1990
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2017	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2017	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2017	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2017	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2017	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2017	Unification 1861
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2017	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2017	Division of Korea 1948
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2017	End of Personal Union 1890
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2017	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2017	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2017	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2017	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Poland	616	POL	1946	2017	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2017	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2017	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2017	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2017	Nation State 1812
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2017	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2017	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2017	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2017	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2017	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783