# THE QOG OECD DATASET 2019

## CODEBOOK

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

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

## 1.2 The QoG Data

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

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

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

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

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2010 & 2013) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2017). The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on a regional level within the EU (NUTS 2).

Previous versions of all our datasets are available in the Data Archive on the QoG website: 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 2015 is included. Data from 2015 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2015, data for 2016 is included. If no data for 2015 exists, data for 2014 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 2018 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ($\overline{N}$) and average number of years per country ($\overline{T}$)) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2015. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself; it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

### 1.3.3 Country and Time Coverage

We included all 35 countries which were members of OECD in the end of year 2018. 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 2019 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2019 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:

- The ATOP State-Year dataset (Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project, 2002). It provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2016.
- Comparative Abortion Index (Forman and Sommer, 2018). It provides data about the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide.
- Ease of Doing Business (Ease of Doing Business Report, 2018). It provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies.
- The Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, 2018). It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.
- Human Understanding Measured Across National (HUMAN) Surveys (Klassen, 2018). It combines multiple sources of public opinion data and creates commonly formatted variables.
- Societal Violence Scale (The Political Terror Scale Project, 2016). It seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State DepartmentâĂŹs Human Rights reports.

## 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 Gender Equality

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

### 1.4.8 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

### 1.4.9 History

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

### 1.4.10 Judicial

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

#### 1.4.11 Labour Market

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

#### 1.4.12 Media

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

#### 1.4.13 Migration

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

#### 1.4.14 Political Parties and Elections

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

#### 1.4.15 Political System

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

#### 1.4.16 Public Economy

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

#### 1.4.17 Private Economy

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

#### 1.4.18 Religion

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

#### 1.4.19 Welfare

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

# 2 List of Variables by Categories

## 2.1 Quality of Government


bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 55
bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 56
bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns 67
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 74
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 74
cspf_sfi State Fragility Index 100
dpi_maj Margin of Majority 111
ffp_fsi Fragile States Index 148
ffp_ps Public Services 150
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 150
fh_fog Functioning of Government 153
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights 153
fh_pr Political Rights 154
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 163
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 163
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 164
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services 164
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 164
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 164
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 165
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants 165
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 165
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 165
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 166
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 166
hf_govint Government Integrity 185
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 203
ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index) 218
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 306
qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 307
qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 307
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 307
qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 307
qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 308
sgi_pp Policy Performance 321
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 328
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - max range 328
ti_cpi_max_om Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) 328
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - min range 328
ti_cpi_min_om Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) 329
ti_cpi_om Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) 329
vdem_corr Political corruption index 336
vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying 339
vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges 339
vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges 340
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index 340
vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft 340
vdem_exthftps Public sector theft 341
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 341
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 342
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt 343
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index 344
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption, Estimate 351
wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption, Number of Sources 351
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption, Standard Error 351

wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness, Estimate 351
wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources 352
wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness, Standard Error 352
wel_coc Control of Corruption 422

## 2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture


al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization 51
al_language Language Fractionalization 52
al_religion Religion Fractionalization 52
ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution 76
ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution 77
ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association 80
dr_sg Social Globalization 120
em_active Number of Active Metal Bands 123
eu_isilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (% percentage of individuals) 140
eu_isiubk Internet use: internet banking 140
fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity 145
fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization 145
fe_plural Plurality Group 146
ffp_dp Demographic Pressure 147
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 150
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 165
gle_pop Population (1000's) 173
hum_trust Social trust 190
ipi_e E-Citizenship (index) 219
oecd_agedpopgeo_g1 Elderly population 238
oecd_evopop_g1 Population growth rates 243
oecd_evopop_t1 Population levels 243
oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-born population 268
oecd_popgeo_g1 Share of national pop. in the 10% of regions with the largest population 275
oecd_popgeo_g2a Percentage of urban population by city size: Small urban areas 275
oecd_popgeo_g2b Percentage of urban population by city size: Medium-sized urban areas 275
oecd_popgeo_g2c Percentage of urban population by city size: Metropolitan areas 276
oecd_popgeo_g3a Distribution of the national population into urban regions 276
oecd_popgeo_g3b Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions 276
oecd_popgeo_g3c Distribution of the national population into rural regions 276
oecd_popgeo_g4a Distribution of the national area into urban regions 277
oecd_popgeo_g4b Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions 277
oecd_popgeo_g4c Distribution of the national area into rural regions 277
pwt_pop Population (in millions) 304
r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) 308
vdem_gender Women political empowerment index 341
wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) 359
wdi_birthreg Completeness of birth registration (%) 359
wdi_birthskill Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) 360
wdi_death Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) 361
wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman) 377
wdi_lifexp Life expectancy at birth, total (years) 399
wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years) 400
wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years) 400
wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) 401
wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) 401
wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) 402
wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) 402
wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) 402
wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) 402
wdi_mortu5 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 403
wdi_mortu5f Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) 403
wdi_mortu5m Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) 403
wdi_pop Population, total 406
wdi_pop14 Population ages 0-14 (% of total) 407
wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total) 407
wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total) 407

wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area) 407
wdi_popf Population, female (% of total) 408
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %) 408
wdi_poprul Rural population (% of total population) 408
wdi_poprulgr Rural population growth (annual %) 408
wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total) 409
wdi_popurbagr Urban population growth (annual %) 409
wel_citrig Citizen Rights 422

## 2.3 Conflict and Military Service

atop_ally Member of an Alliance 52
atop_consult Consultancy Obligation 53
atop_defensive Defensive Obligation 53
atop_neutrality Neutrality Obligation 53
atop_nonagg Non-Aggression Obligation 54
atop_number Number of Alliances 54
atop_offensive Offensive Obligation 54
atop_transyr Transition Year 54
bicc_gmi Global Militarization Index 59
bicc_hw Heavy Weapons Index 60
bicc_milexp Military Expenditure Index 60
bicc_milper Military Personnel Index 61
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer? 102
dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? 103
ffp_ext External Intervention 148
ffp_gg Group Grievance 149
ffp_sec Security Apparatus 150
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 164
gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International 166
gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department 167
iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force 196
iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad 199
nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election 233
nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election 233
oecd_gengovdistri_t1b Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence 251
svs_ind Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 327
ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict 329
voh_gti Global Terrorism Index 350
wbgi_pve Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate 352
wbgi_pvn Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources 352
wbgi_pvs Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error 353
wdi_afp Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) 356
wdi_afpt Armed forces personnel, total 357
wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 358
wdi_armimp Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 359
wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP) 374
wdi_expmilge Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure) 375

## 2.4 Education


bl_asyf Average Schooling Years, Female 63
bl_asym Average Schooling Years, Male 63
bl_asymf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male 63
bl_lhf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female 64
bl_lhm Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male 64
bl_lhmf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male 64
bl_lpf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female 64
bl_lpm Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male 64
bl_lpmf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male 65
bl_lsf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female 65
bl_lsm Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male 65
bl_lsmf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male 65
bl_luf Percentage with No Schooling, Female 66
bl_lum Percentage with No Schooling, Male 66
bl_lumf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male 66
ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain 149
ffp_ps Public Services 150
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 163
gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) 168
gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) 168
gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) 168
gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) 168
gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) 169
gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) 169
gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) 169
gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) 169
gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) 170
gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) 170
gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) 170
gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) 170
oecd_doctor_g3 Medical graduates 240
oecd_eduterexpnd_t1c Annual expenditure per student in all tertiary education 240
oecd_eduterexpnd_t1d Annual expenditure per student in tertiary edu. excluding R&D activ 240
oecd_eduterexpnd_t1h Public expenditure in tertiary education as % of total expenditures 241
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# 3 Identification Variables

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

### 3.0.2 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

### 3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-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) (AidData, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**AidData v. 3.1**

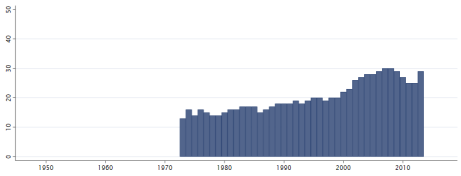
AidData's Core Research Release 3.1 is a corrected snapshot of AidData's entire project-level database from April 2016. This database includes commitment information for over 1.5 million development finance activities funded between 1947 and 2013.

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

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

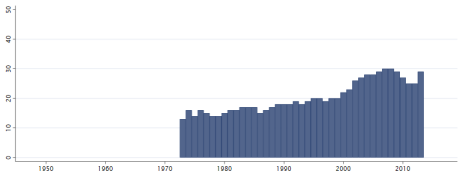


**Min. Year**:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 33 **n**: 841 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

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

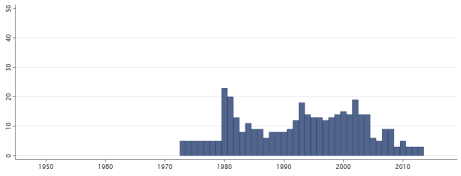


**Min. Year**:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 33 **n**: 841 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 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

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

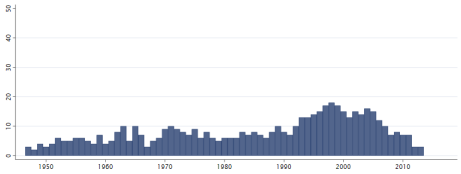


**Min. Year**:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

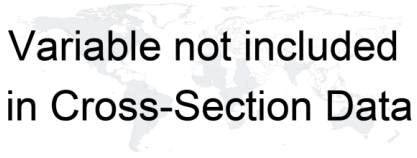
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



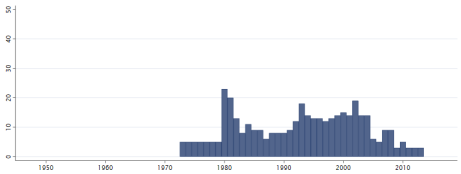
**Min. Year**:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 33 **n**: 568 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

#### 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




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

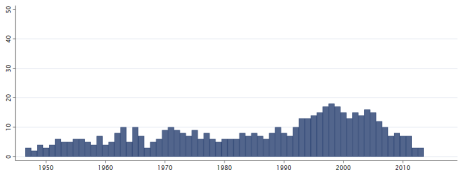


**Min. Year**:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.1.6 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

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



**Min. Year**:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 33 **n**: 568 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat and Wacziarg

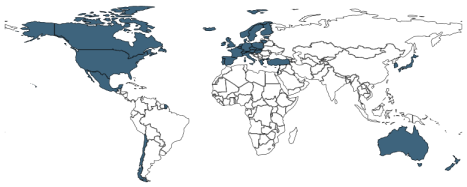
`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-18)

**Fractionalization**

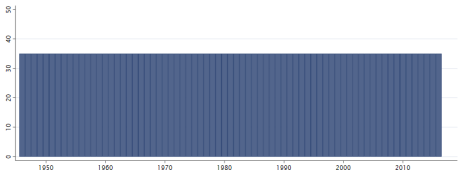
The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic.

#### 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.



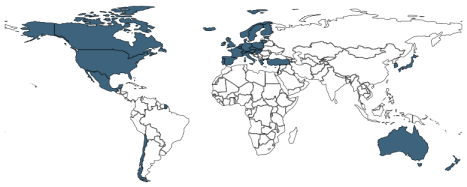
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



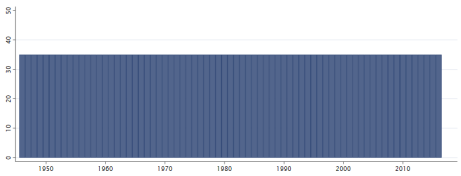
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 71

#### 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.



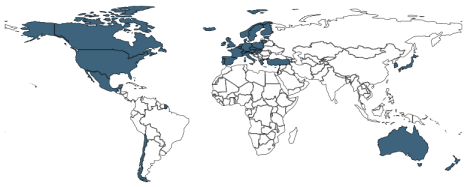
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



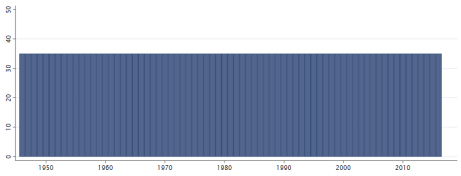
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 71

#### 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 71

### 4.3 Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project (ATOP)

`http://www.atopdata.org/`
(Leeds et al., 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2018-12-10)

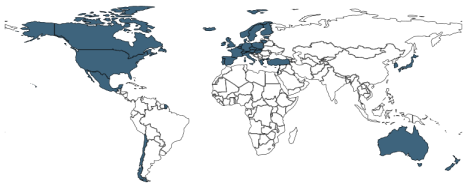
#### The ATOP State-Year dataset

The Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2016.

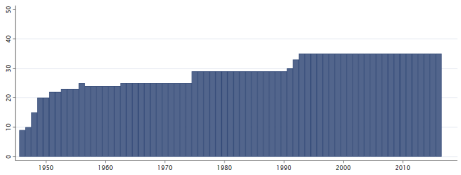
#### 4.3.1 atop_ally Member of an Alliance

Member of an Alliance

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



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

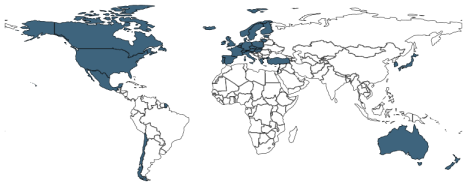


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

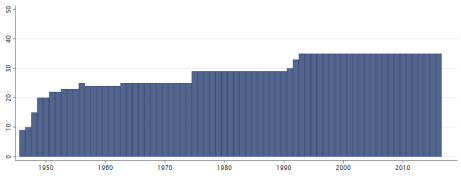
### 4.3.2 atop_consult Consultancy Obligation

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

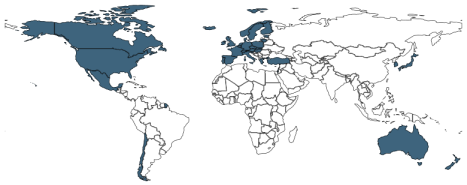


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

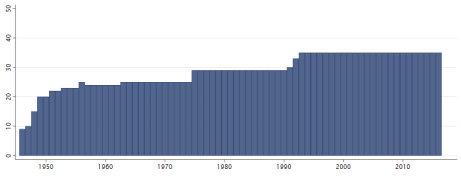
### 4.3.3 atop_defensive Defensive Obligation

Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

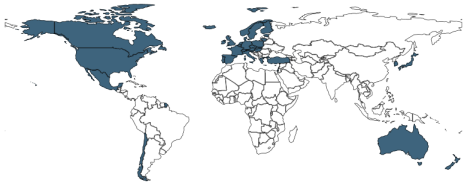


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

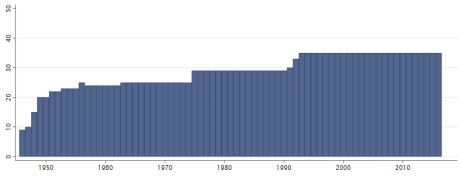
### 4.3.4 atop_neutrality Neutrality Obligation

Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

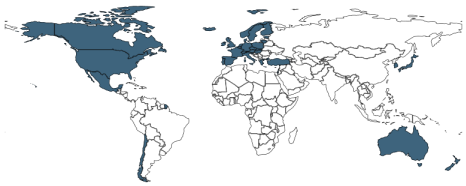


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

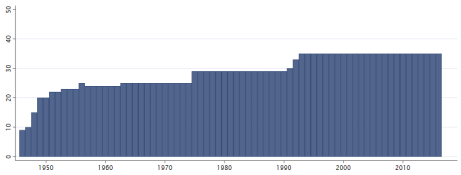
### 4.3.5 atop_nonagg Non-Aggression Obligation

Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations



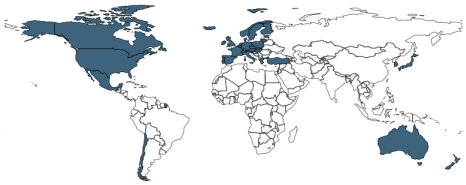
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



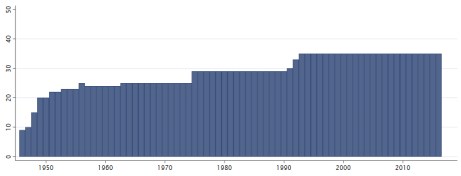
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

### 4.3.6 atop_number Number of Alliances

Number of Alliances



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

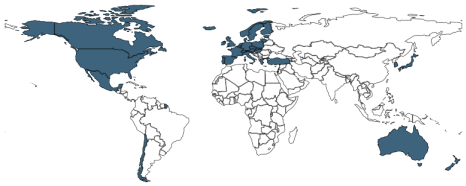


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

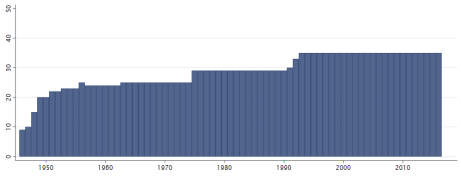
### 4.3.7 atop_offensive Offensive Obligation

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations



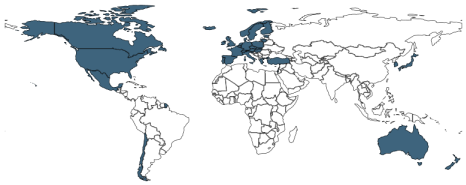
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



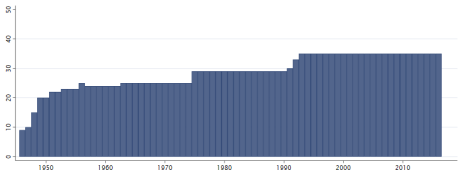
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

### 4.3.8 atop_transyr Transition Year

Transition Year



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

## 4.4 Sherppa Ghent University

http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html
(Standaert, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-03)

**The Bayesian Corruption Index**

The Bayesian Corruption Index is a composite index of the perceived overall level of corruption: with corruption refered to as the "abuse of public power for private gain". Perceived corruption: Given the hidden nature of corruption, direct measures are hard to come by, or inherently flawed (e.g. the number of corruption convictions). Instead, we amalgamate the opinion on the level of corruption from inhabitants of the country, companies operating there, NGOs, and officials working both in governmental and supra-governmental organizations. Composite: It combines the information of 20 different surveys and more than 80 different survey questions that cover the perceived level of corruption.

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

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

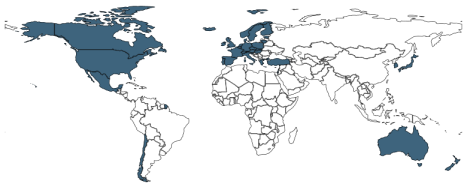
### 4.4.1 bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

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.

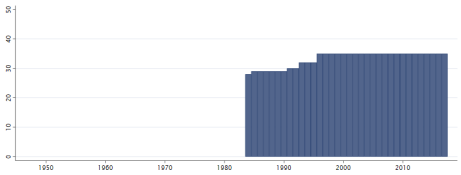
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the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



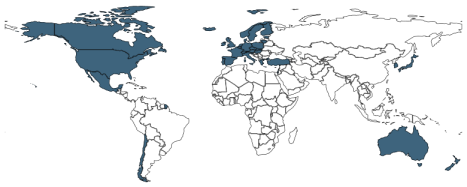
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



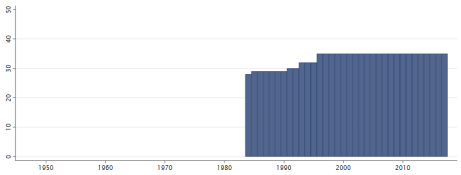
**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1150 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.4.2 bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1150 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 32

## 4.5 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

`https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics`
(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-11)

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (version 2018-1)**

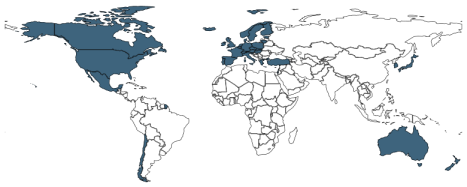
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role 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.

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

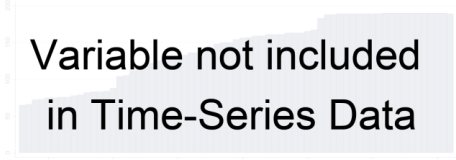
We advise users to abstain from making comparisons through time using this data, given that there could be changes to the methodology for the country reports.

### 4.5.1 bi_amphibians Threatened Species: Amphibians

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



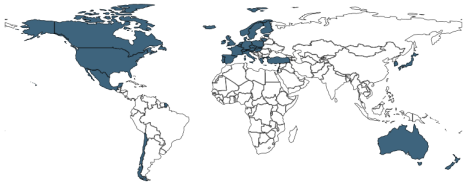
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



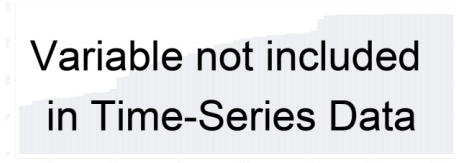

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.2 bi_birds Threatened Species: Birds

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



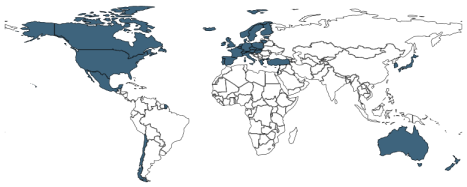
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



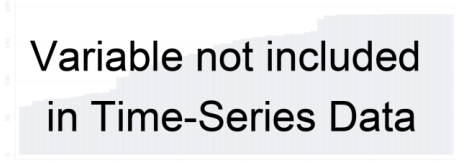

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.3 bi_fishes Threatened Species: Fishes

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



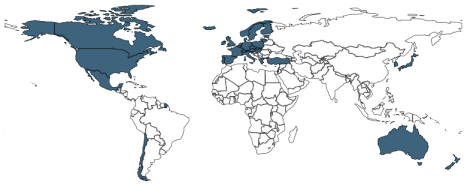
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



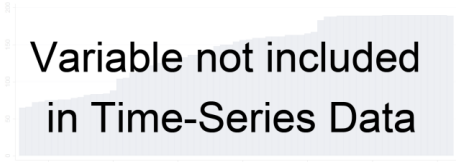

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.4 bi_fungiprot Threatened Species: Fungi and Protists

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



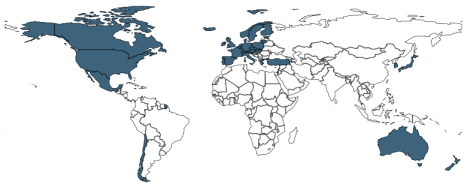
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



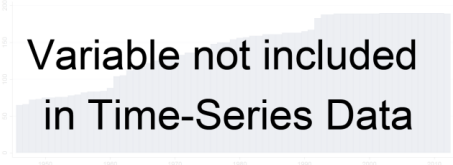

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.5 bi_mammals Threatened Species: Mammals

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



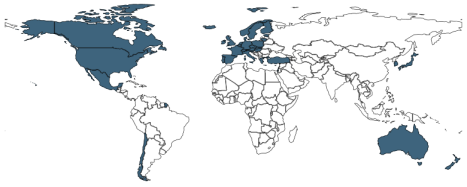
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



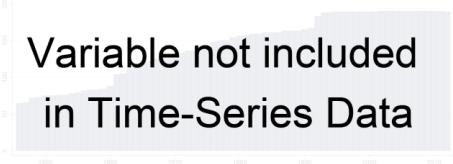

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.6 bi_molluscs Threatened Species: Molluscs

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



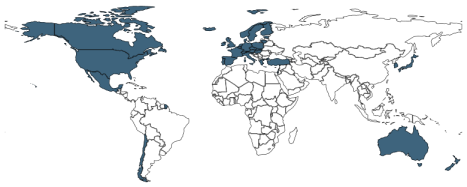
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



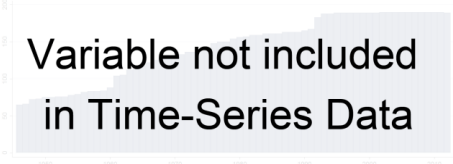

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.7 bi_othinverts Threatened Species: Other Inverts

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



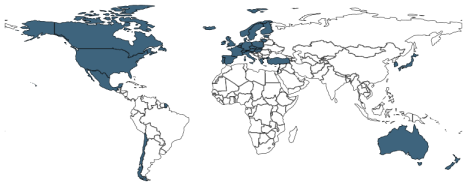
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



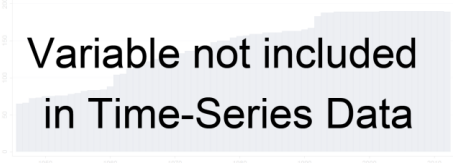

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.8 bi_plants Threatened Species: Plants

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



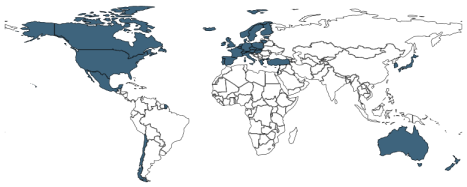
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



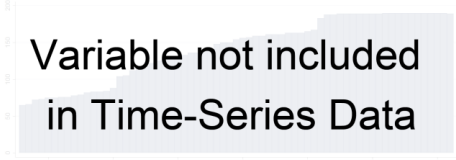

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.5.9 bi_reptiles Threatened Species: Reptiles

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



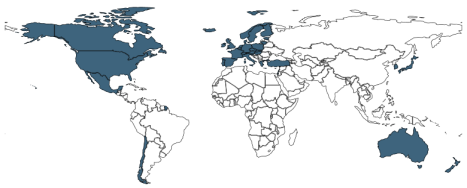
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



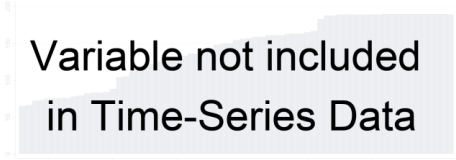

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.5.10 bi_total Threatened Species: Total

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



**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36




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

### 4.6 Bonn International Center for Conversion

`http://gmi.bicc.de/`
(Mutschlet, Max. M and Marius Bales, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-15)

**Global Militarization Index**

Compiled by BICC, the Global Militarization Index (GMI) presents on an annual basis the relative weight and importance of a country's military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole. The GMI 2018 covers 155 countries and is based on the latest available figures (in most cases data for 2017). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

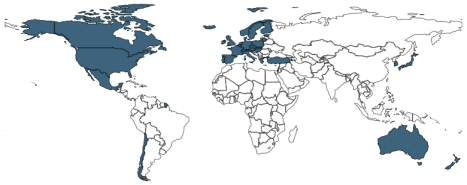
#### 4.6.1 bicc_gmi Global Militarization Index

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

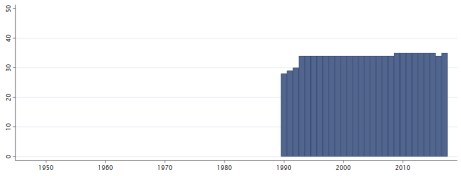
In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with 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 reservers in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4



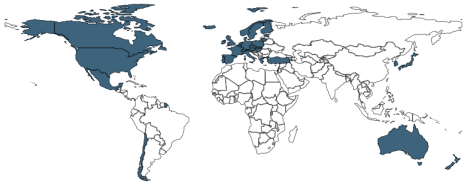
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



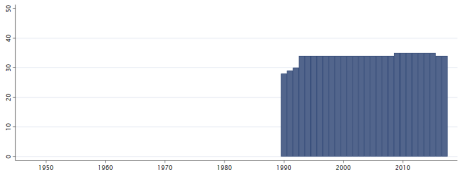
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



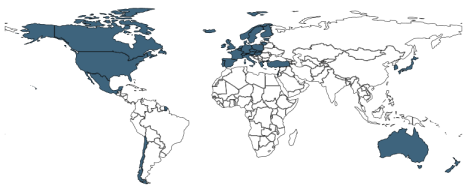
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 969 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.6.3 bicc_milexp Military Expenditure Index

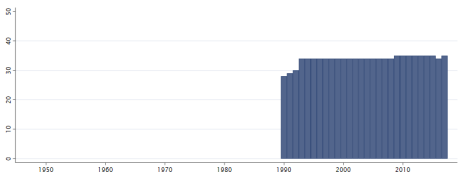
Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



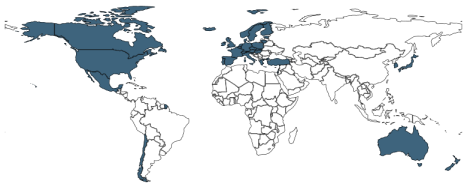
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.6.4 bicc_milper Military Personnel Index

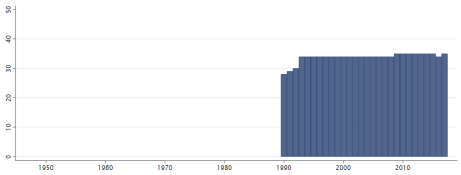
the level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36




**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

## 4.7 Bar-Ilan University

`http://www.religionandstate.org`
(Fox, 2011) (Fox, 2015) (Fox, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

#### Religion and State Project

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

Round 2 of the RAS dataset, which is currently the official version available for download, measures the extent of government involvement in religion (GIR) or the lack thereof for 175 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 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.

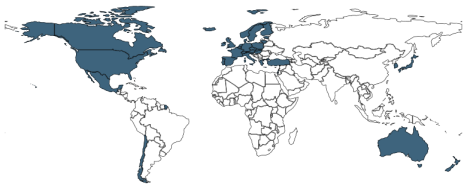
Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This includes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions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

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

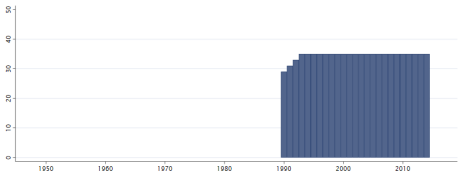
### 4.7.1 biu_offrel Official Religion

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.



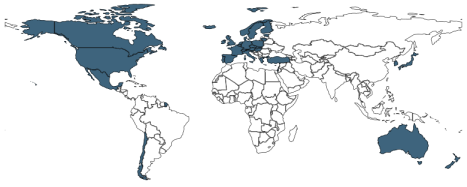
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



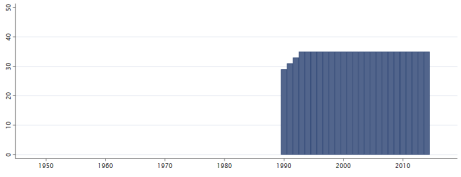

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 886 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.7.2 biu_relleg Religious Legislation

Composite measure of religious legislation, 2014 (higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation).



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36




**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 886 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 25

## 4.8 Barro and Lee

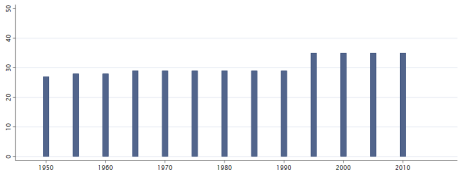
`http://www.barrolee.com/`
(Barro & Lee, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-13)

**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 the previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), the accuracy of estimation in the current version is improved 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_asyf Average Schooling Years, Female

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).

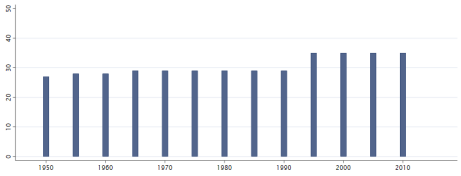


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.2 bl_asym Average Schooling Years, Male

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).

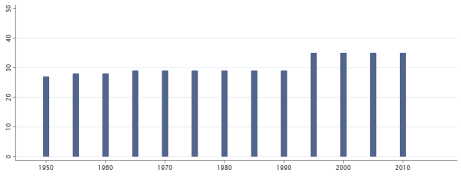


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.3 bl_asymf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male

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

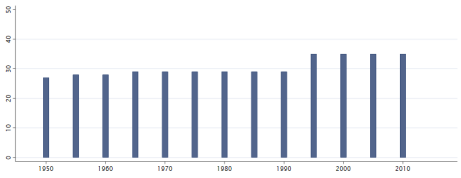


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.4 bl_lhf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).

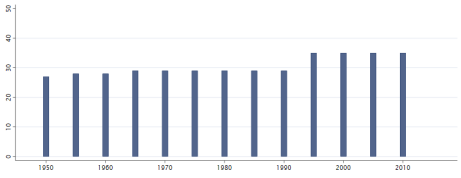


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.5 bl_lhm Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).

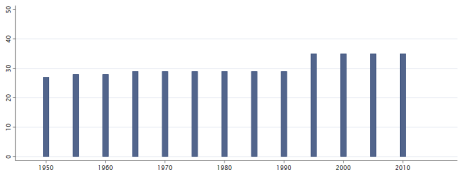


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.6 bl_lhmf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male

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

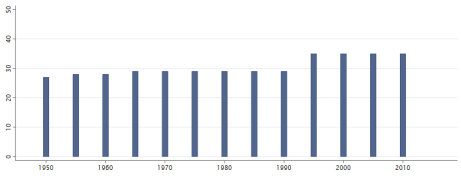


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.7 bl_lpf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



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

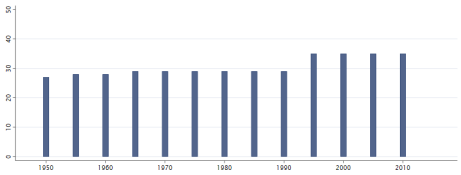
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.8.8 bl_lpm Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



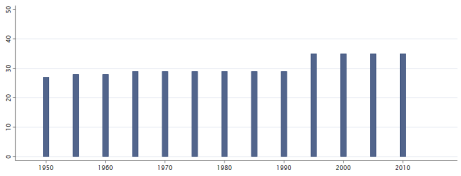
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.9 bl_lpmf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male

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



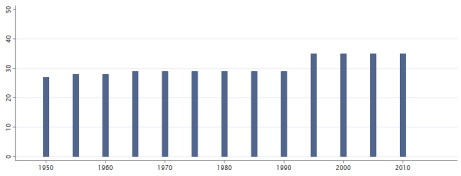
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.10 bl_lsf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



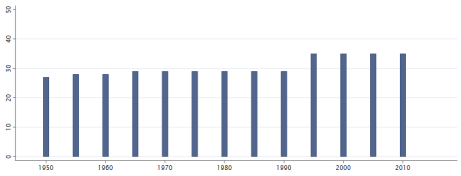
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.11 bl_lsm Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

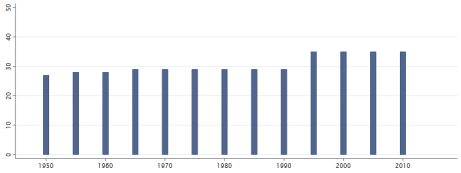


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.12 bl_lsmf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male

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

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

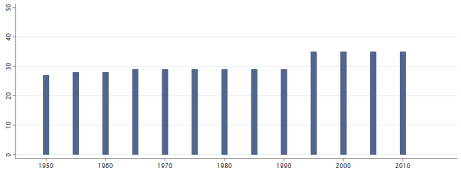


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.13 bl_luf Percentage with No Schooling, Female

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).

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

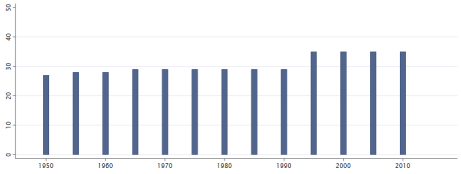


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.14 bl_lum Percentage with No Schooling, Male

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).

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

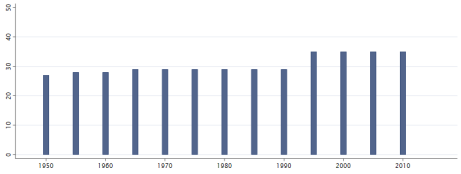


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.8.15 bl_lumf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male

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

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



**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.9 Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller and Sebastian Rosato

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Boix et al., 2014) (Boix et al., 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-05)

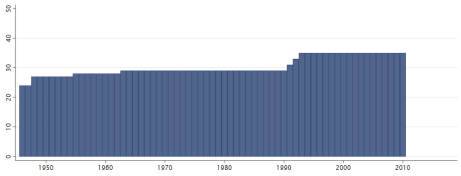
**Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 (2013)**

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.

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

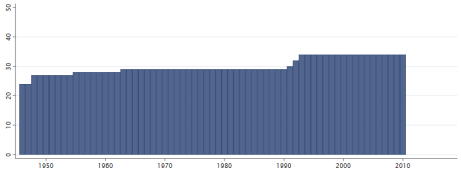


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1986 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.9.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

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

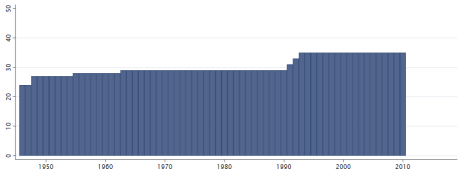


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 1966 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 56

### 4.9.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.

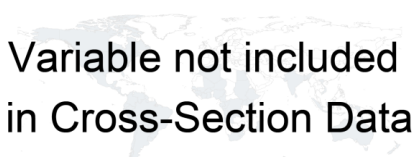
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



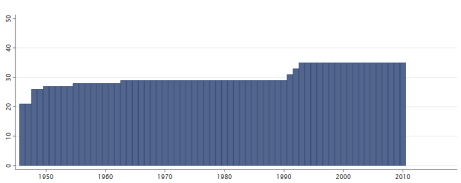
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1986 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 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.




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

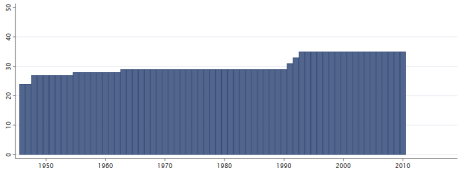


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1978 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 55

#### 4.9.5 bmr_demtran Democratic transition

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

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1986 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.10 Bernhard, Nordstrom and Reenock

`http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm`
(Bernhard et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-19)

**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

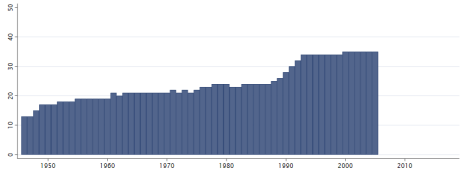
The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease 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.

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 1463 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 41

## 4.11 Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

`https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/`
(Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-24)

**The Comparative Abortion Index Project**

The comparative abortion index quantifies the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide, accounting for a variety of considerations. It aims to provide researchers with a tool to assess trends in worldwide reproductive rights, and to study how these changes over time and space occur. It is unique in its breadth and its method. Not only does it include a scale that reflects the number of criteria accepted as grounds for abortion, but it includes a second scale which gives weighted scores to each criterion, based on how common it is. These data are relevant for anyone interested in tracking trends in women's rights, public health policy, and reproductive rights policy over time.

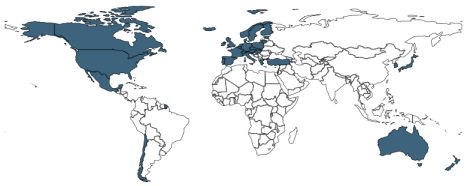
The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2013. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2013 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions under which a woman can receive an abortion gets a score of 0. A country, in which a woman may access an abortion under all conditions including on request, receives a score of 7.

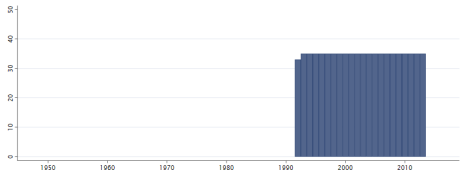
For the purposes of robustnessŮand to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first indexŮwe also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

### 4.11.1 cai_cai1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7)

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request



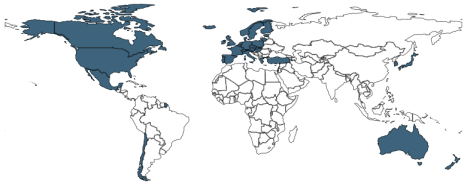
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



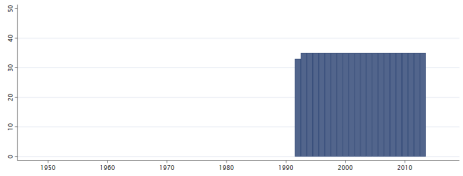
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.2 cai_cai2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.



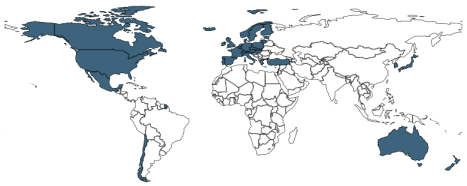
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



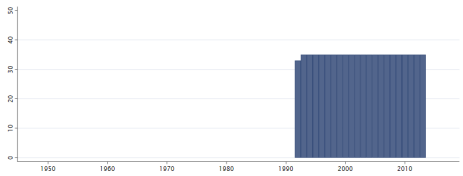
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.3 cai_foetal Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



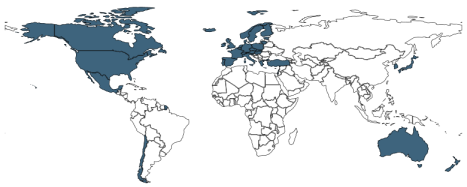
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



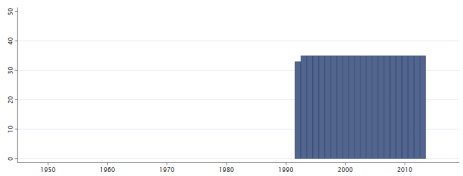
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.4 cai_life Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



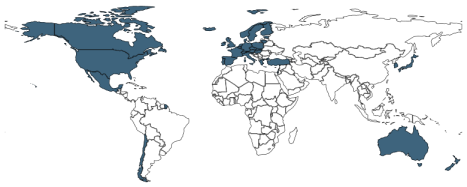
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



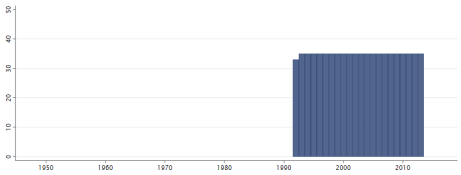
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.5 cai_mental Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



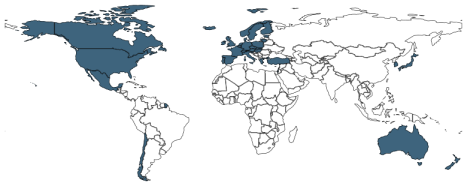
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



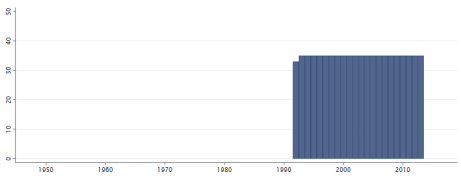
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.6 cai_physical Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



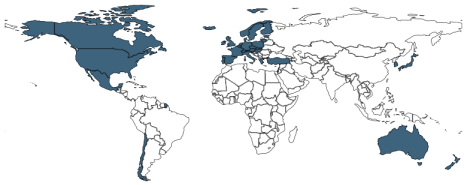
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



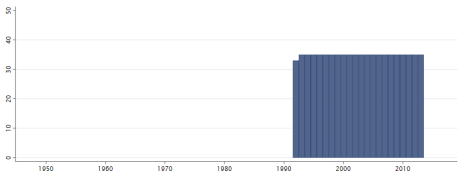
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.7 cai_rape Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



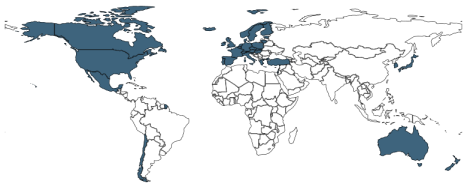
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



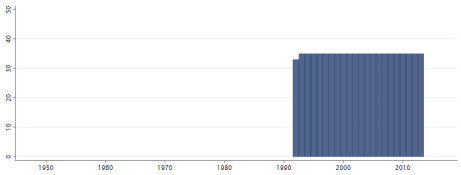
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.11.8 cai_request Abortion is available on request

Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.



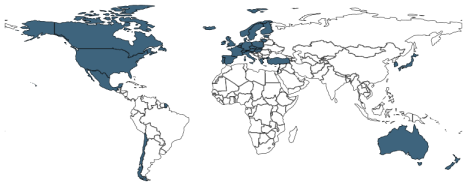
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



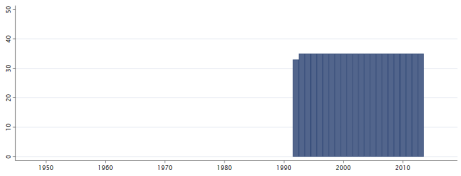
**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

#### 4.11.9 cai_social Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion

Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.12 Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado

`http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm`
(Coppedge et al., 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-19)

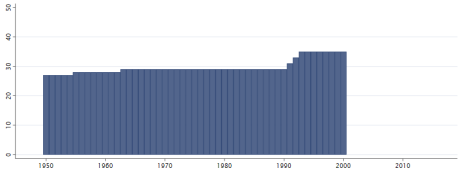
**Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000**

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), the authors argue that these principal components, which capture 75 percent of variation in the most commonly used democracy indicators, measure Robert Dahl's two dimensions of polyarchy: contestation and inclusiveness.

#### 4.12.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

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

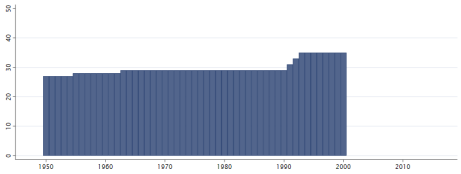


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
**N**: 36 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.12.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

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



**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
**N**: 36 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 42

## 4.13 The Comparative Constitutions Project

`http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/`
(Elkins et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**Characteristics of National Constitutions**

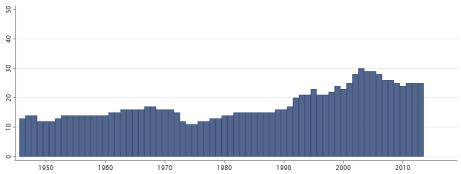
This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual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

### 4.13.1 ccp_buildsoc Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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



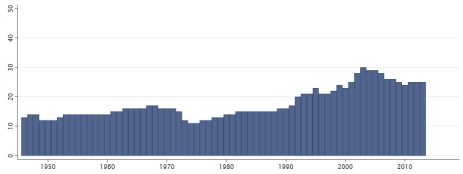
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.2 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

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



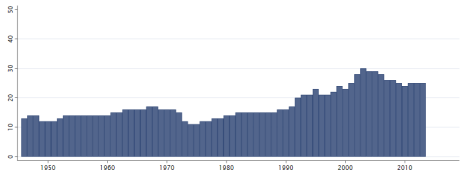
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.3 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

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



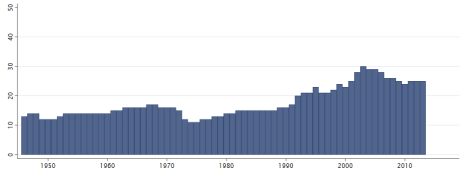
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.4 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

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

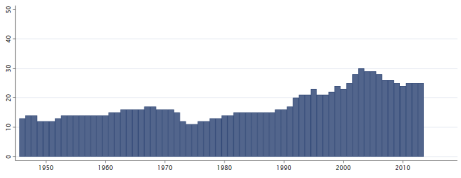
### 4.13.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

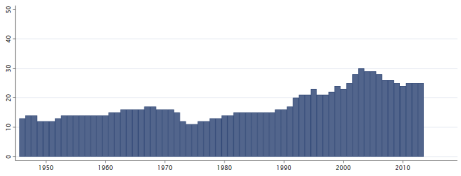
### 4.13.6 ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

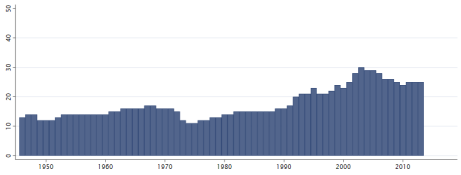
### 4.13.7 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

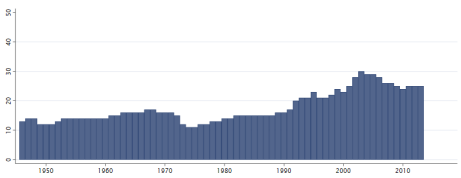
### 4.13.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

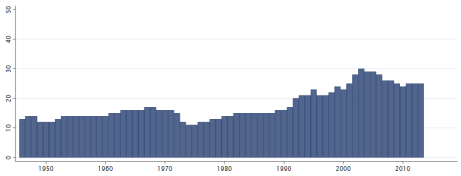
#### 4.13.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

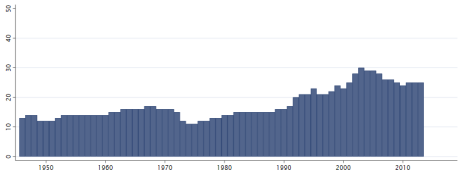
#### 4.13.10 ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

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**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

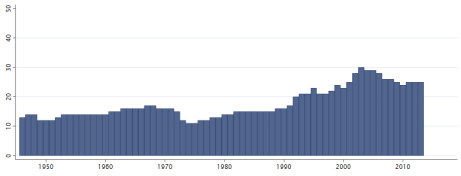
#### 4.13.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

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



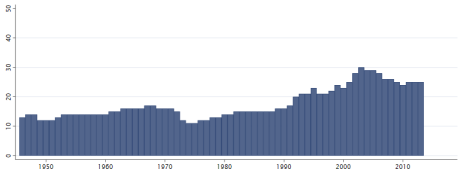
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

#### 4.13.12 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



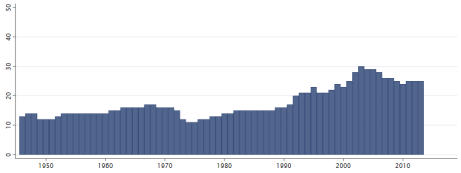
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.13 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



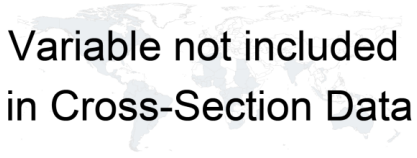
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

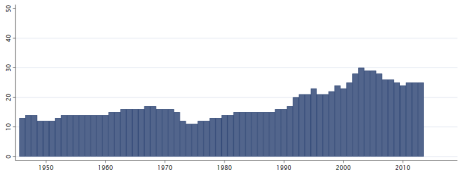
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

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

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified



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

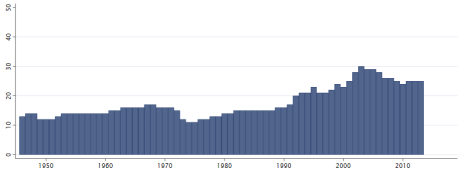
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.15 ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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



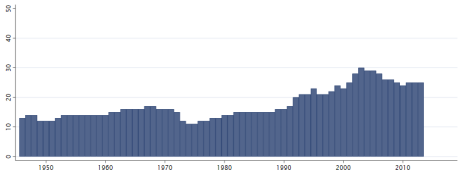
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.16 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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

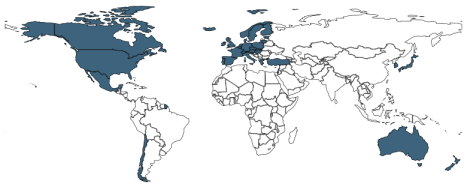
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



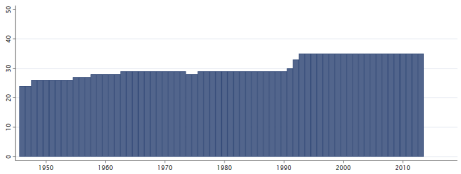
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.13.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.



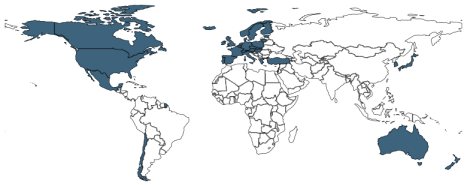
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



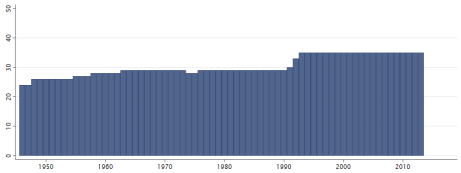
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 2081 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.13.18 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**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 2081 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

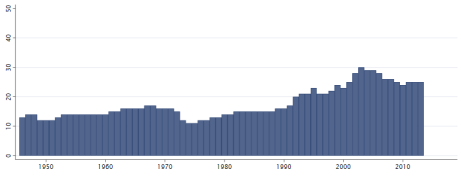
### 4.13.19 ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

2. No
96. Other

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 35

## 4.14 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi and Vreeland

`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2018-08-21)

**Classification of Political Regimes**

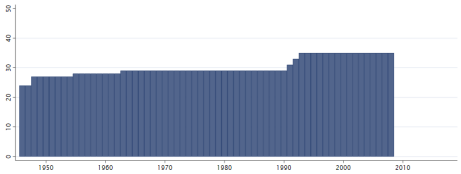
Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

### 4.14.1 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

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



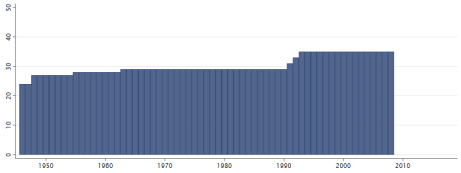
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
**N**: 36 **n**: 1914 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 53

### 4.14.2 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.

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
**N**: 36 **n**: 1914 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 53

## 4.15 Cingranelli and Richards

`http://www.humanrightsdata.com/`
(Cingranelli et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset**

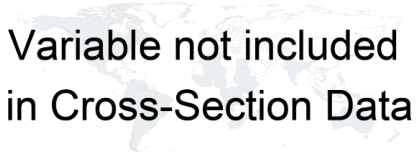
The CIRI Human Rights Dataset (version 2014.04.14) contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes 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.

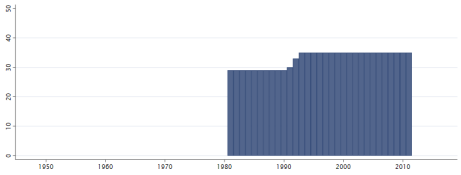
### 4.15.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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




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



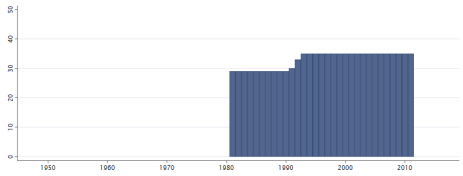
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.2 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

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



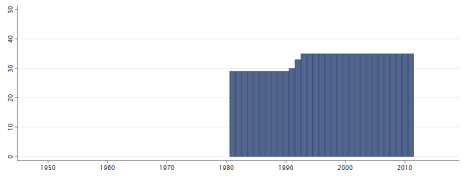
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.3 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

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



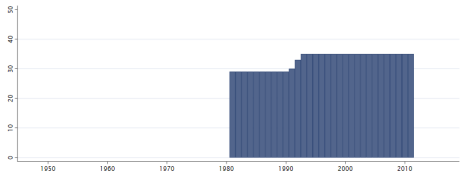
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.4 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

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

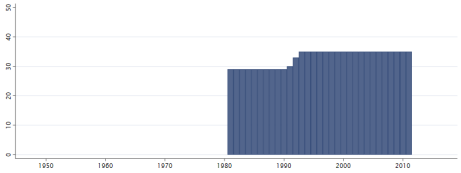


**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.5 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).

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



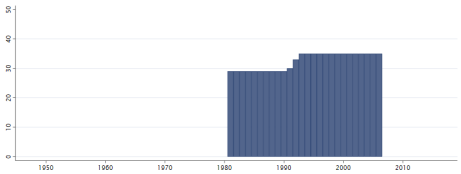
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.6 ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

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

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

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



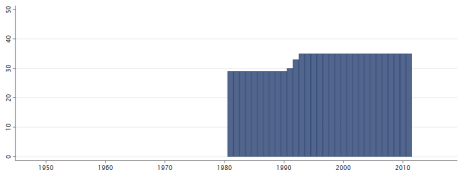
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
**N**: 36 **n**: 858 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.15.7 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

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

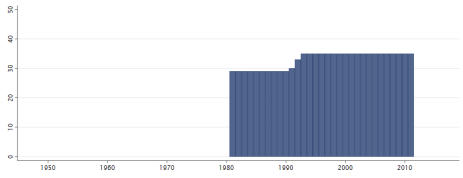
### 4.15.8 ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

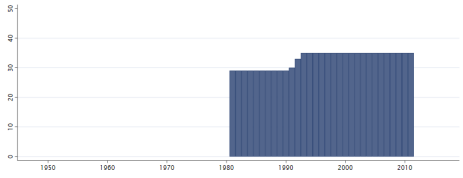
### 4.15.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

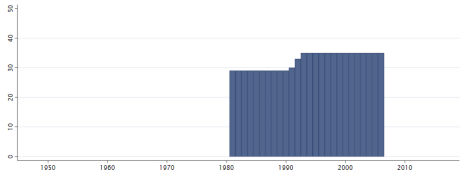
This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country.

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

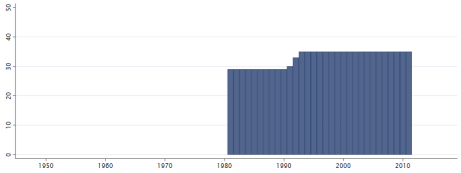


**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
**N**: 36 **n**: 858 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.15.11 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).

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



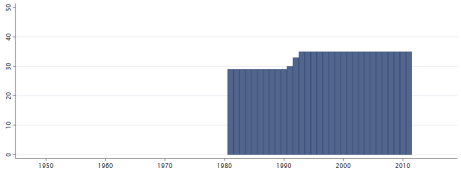
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.12 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

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



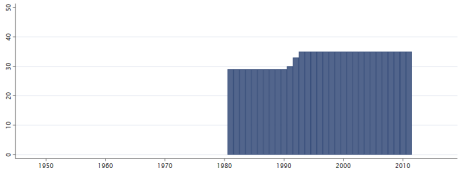
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.13 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

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.14 ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)

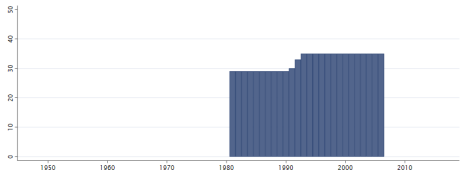
This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as 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**: 36 **n**: 858 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 24

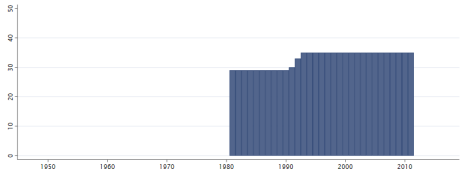
#### 4.15.15 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

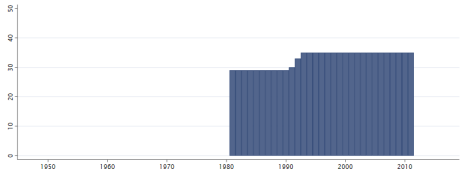
#### 4.15.16 ciri_tort Torture

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

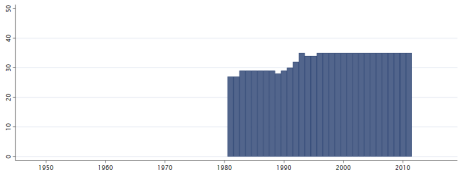


**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

#### 4.15.17 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



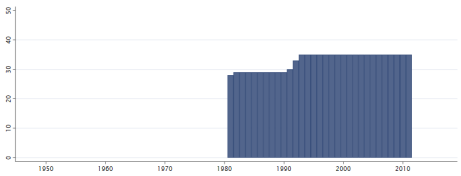
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.18 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



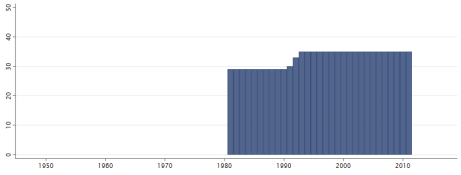
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.15.19 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



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

**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

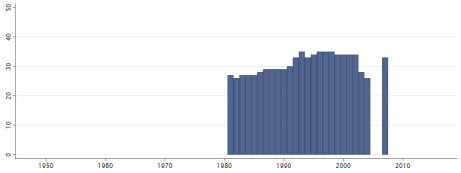
#### 4.15.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to equal inheritance, The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, The right to travel abroad, The right to obtain a passport, The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, The right to initiate a divorce, The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage, The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities, The right to an education, The freedom to choose a residence/domicile, Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent, Freedom from forced sterilization.

0 There were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law
1. Women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced
2. Women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters
3. All or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.

Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

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



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007
**N**: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.16 Armingeon, Wegner, Wiedemeier, Isler, Knoepfel, Weisstanner and Engler

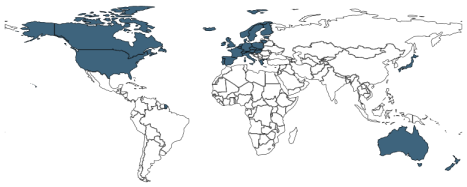
`http://www.cpds-data.org/`
(Armingeon et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**Comparative Political Data Set**

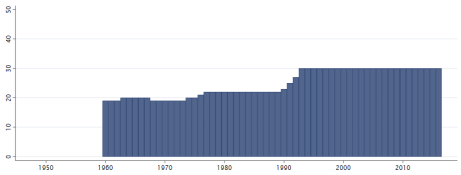
The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2014 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Hand-lungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2013. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

#### 4.16.1 cpds_chg Number of changes in government per year

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).



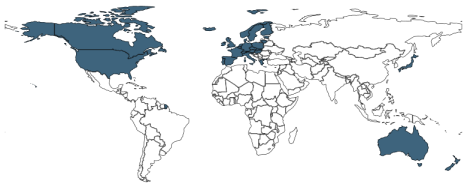
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



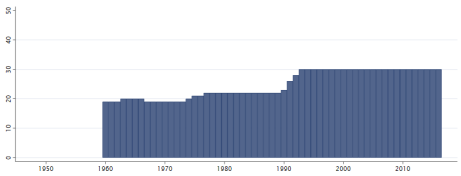
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1437 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.2 cpds_enps Effective number of parties on the seats level

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



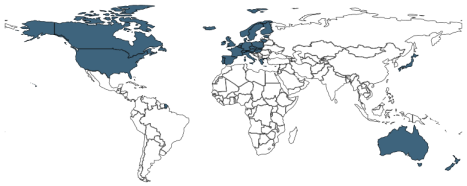
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



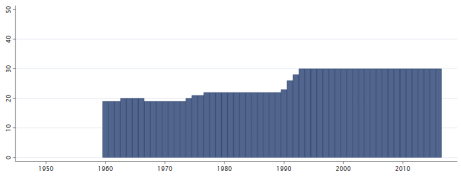
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.3 cpds_enpv Effective number of parties on the votes level

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



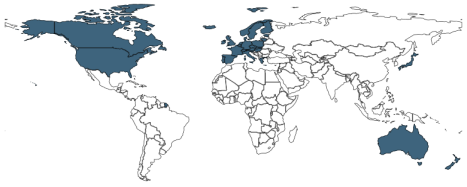
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



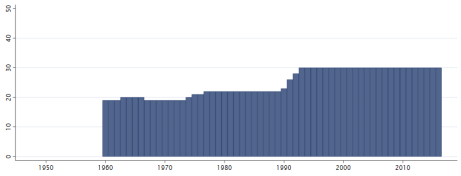
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.4 cpds_frel Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).



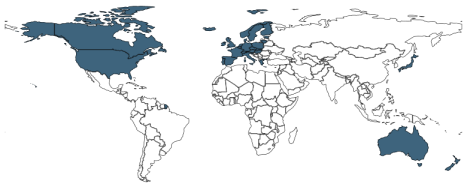
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



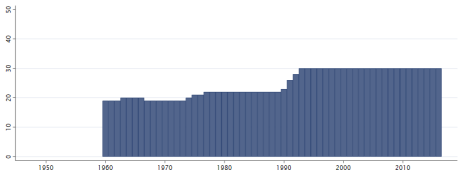
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.5 cpds_frleg Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).



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

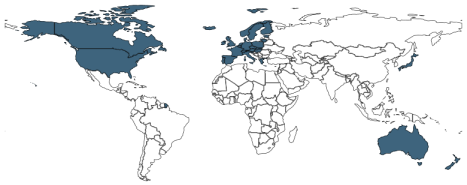


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

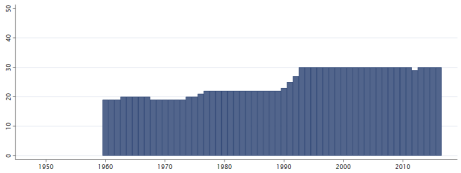
### 4.16.6 cpds_govlr Cabinet composition (Schmidt index)

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.



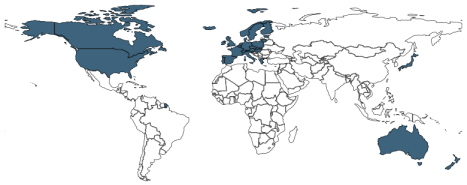
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



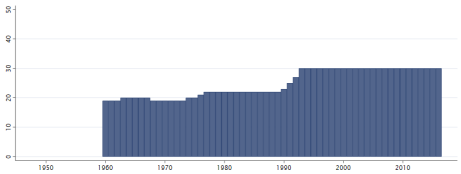
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1436 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.7 cpds_govsup Government support (seat share of all parties in government)

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.



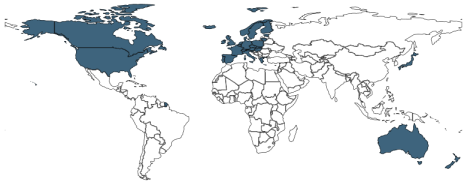
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



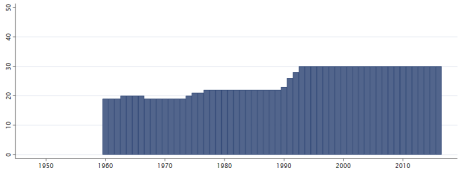
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1437 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.8 cpds_la Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

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



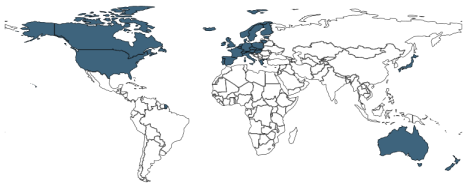
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



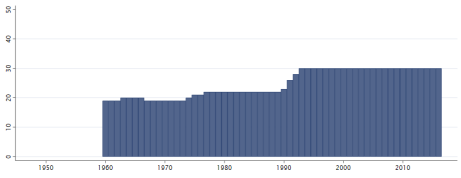
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.9 cpds_lall Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

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



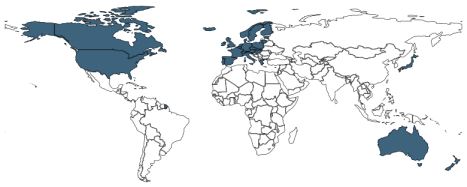
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



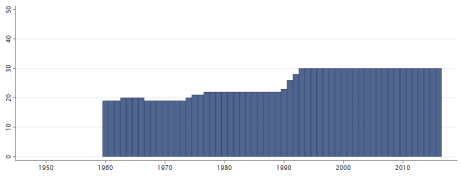
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.10 cpds_lcom Share of seats in parliament: communist

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



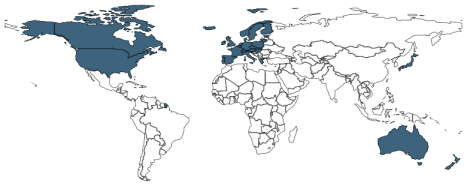
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



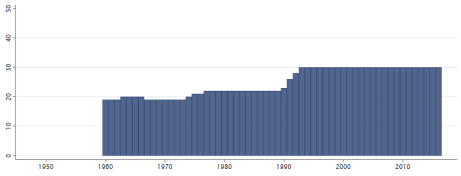
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.11 cpds_lcon Share of seats in parliament: conservative

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



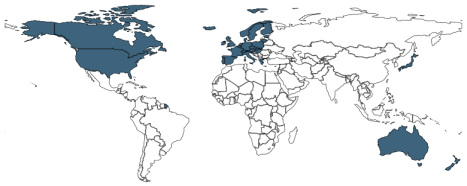
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



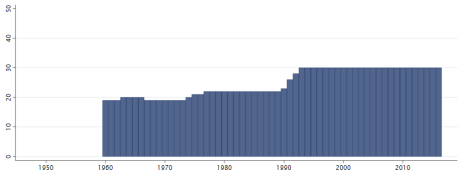
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.12 cpds_le Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

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



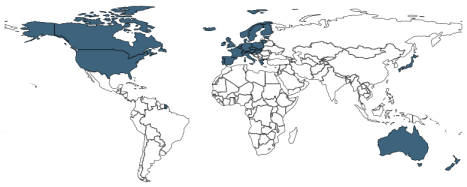
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



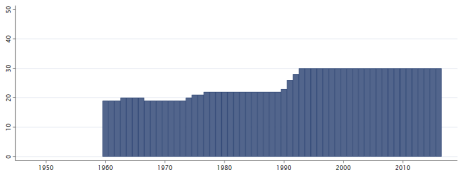
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.13 cpds_lfe Share of seats in parliament: feminist

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



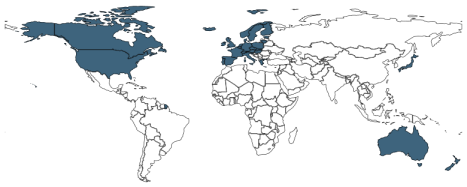
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



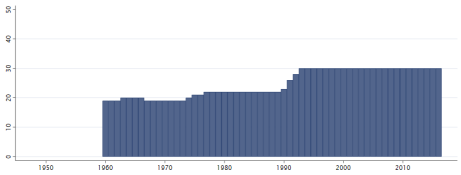
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.14 cpds_lg Share of seats in parliament: green

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



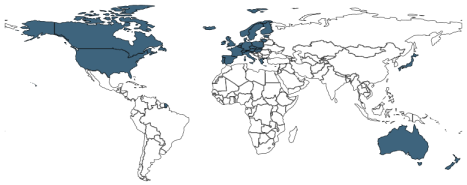
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



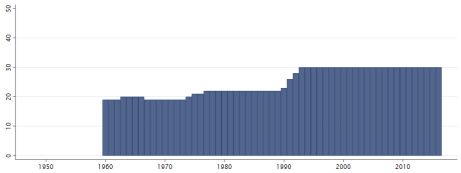
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.15 cpds_ll Share of seats in parliament: liberal

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



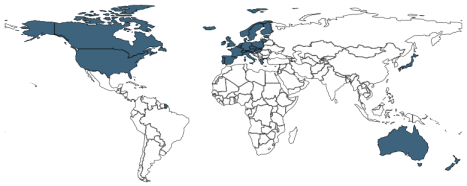
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



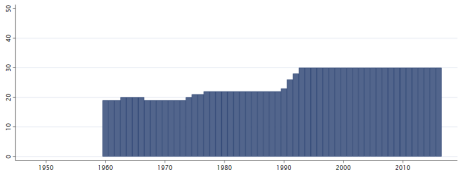
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.16 cpds_lls Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

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



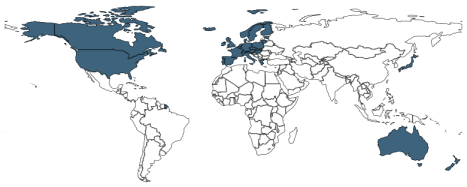
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



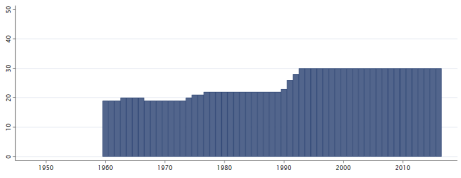
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.17 cpds_lmo Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

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



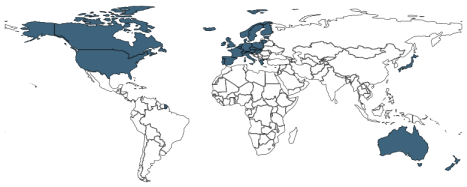
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



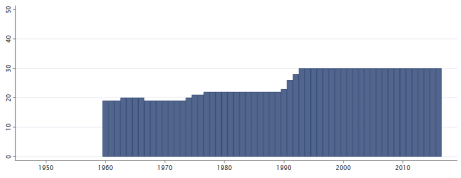
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.18 cpds_lnl Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

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



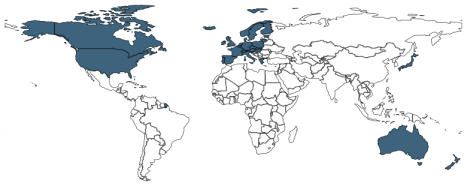
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



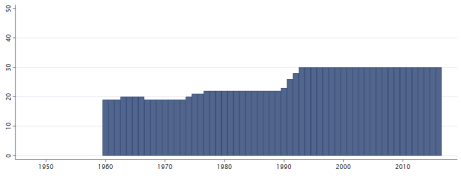
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.19 cpds_lo Share of seats in parliament: other

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



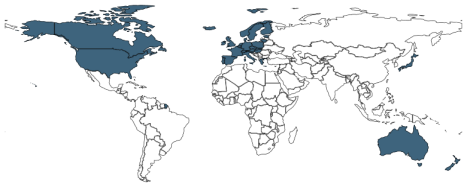
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



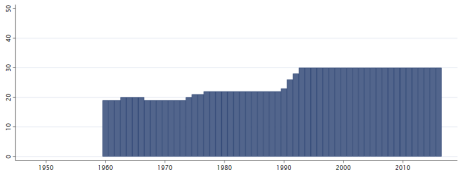
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.20 cpds_lp Share of seats in parliament: protest

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



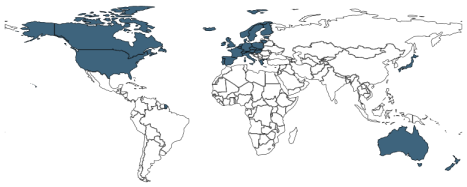
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



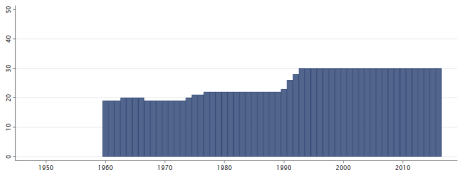
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.21 cpds_lpc Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

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



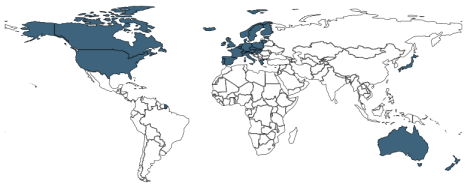
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



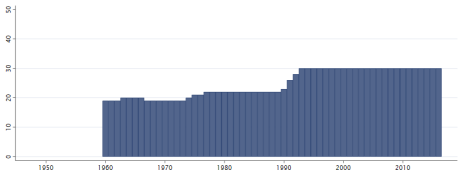
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.22 cpds_lpen Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

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



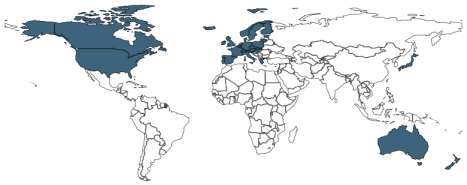
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



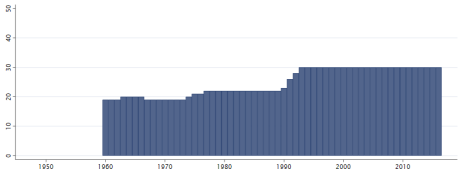
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.23 cpds_lper Share of seats in parliament: personalist

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



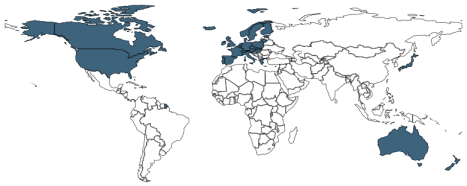
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



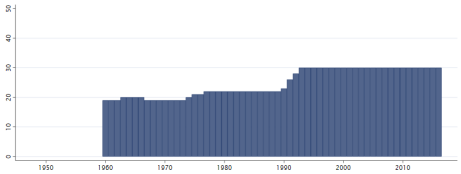
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.24 cpds_lr Share of seats in parliament: right

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



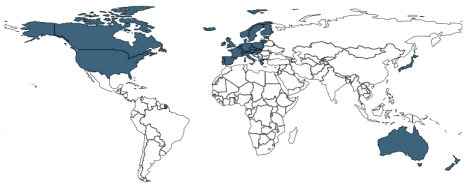
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



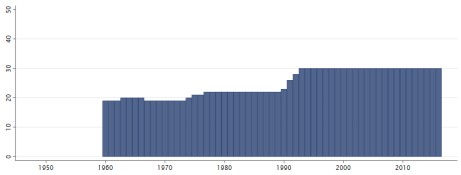
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.25 cpds_lreg Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

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



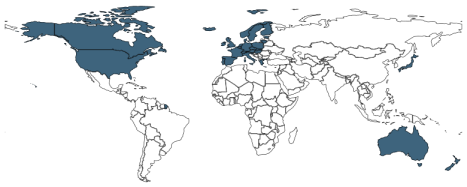
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



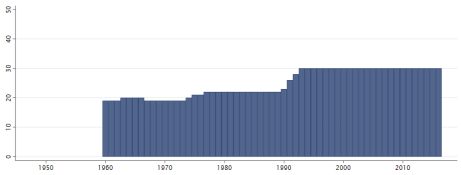
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.26 cpds_lrel Share of seats in parliament: religious

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



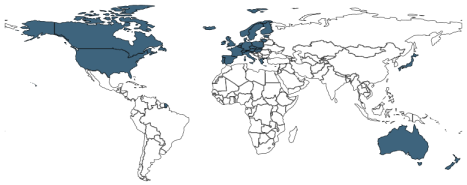
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



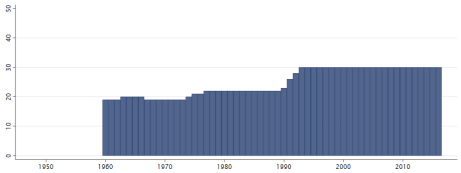
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.27 cpds_ls Share of seats in parliament: social democratic

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



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

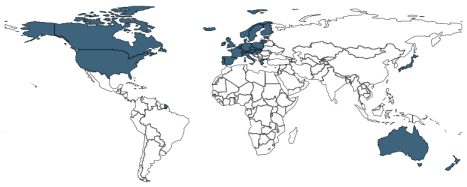


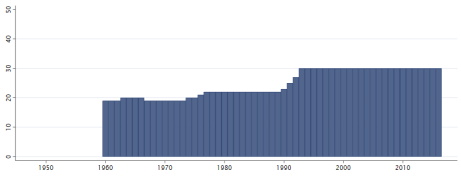
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.28 cpds_tg Type of Government

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.



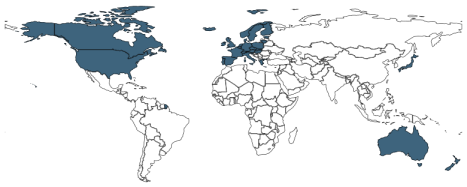


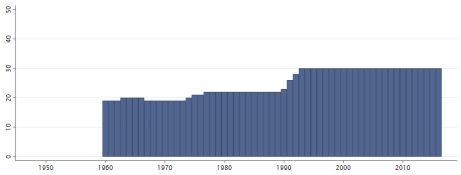
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1436 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.29 cpds_va Share of votes: agrarian

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.



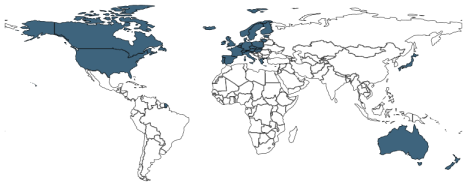


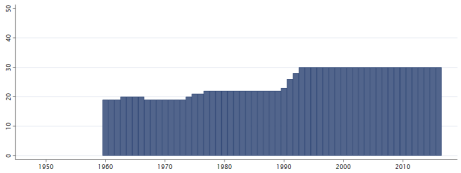
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.30 cpds_vall Share of votes: electoral alliance

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.



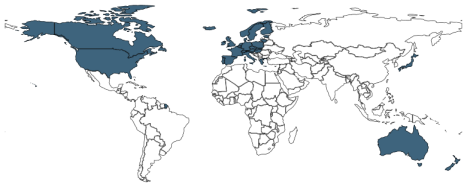


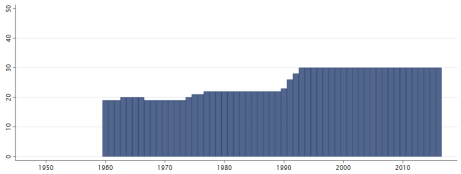
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.31 cpds_vcom Share of votes: communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.



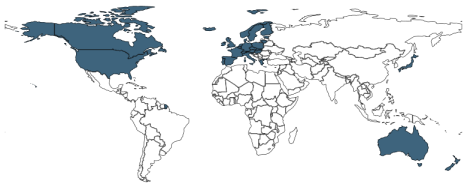


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

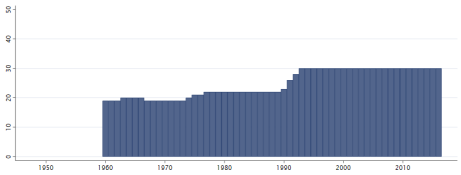
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.32 cpds_vcon Share of votes: conservative

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.



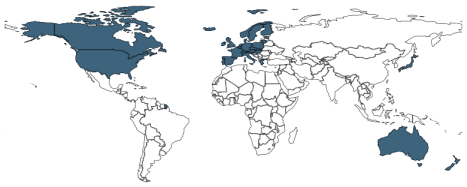
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



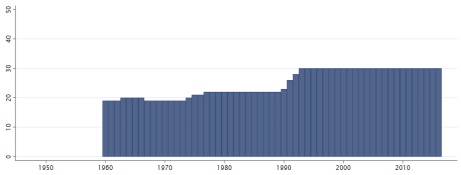
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.33 cpds_ve Share of votes: ethnic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.



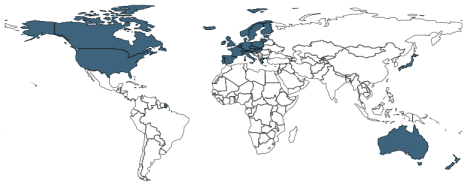
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



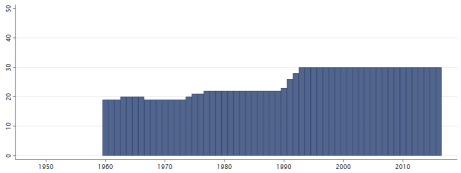
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.34 cpds_vfe Share of votes: feminist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.



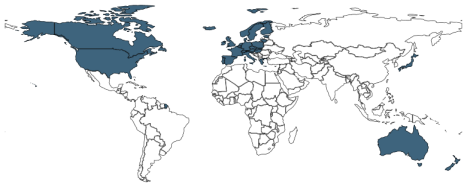
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



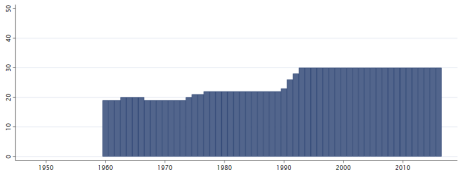
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.35 cpds_vg Share of votes: green

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.



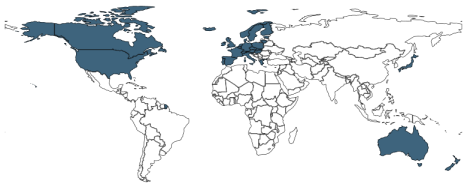
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

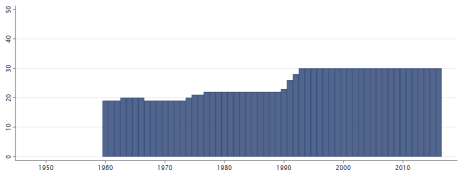


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.36 cpds_vl Share of votes: liberal

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.



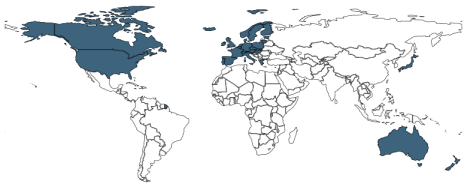


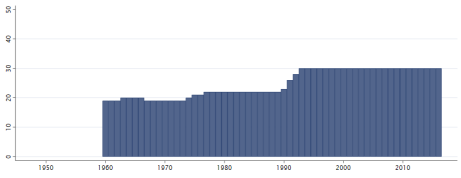
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.37 cpds_vls Share of votes: left-socialist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.



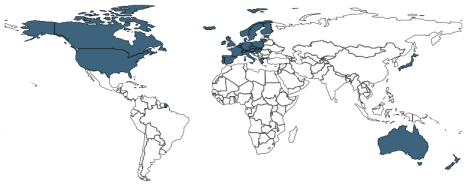


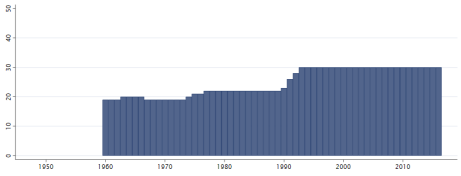
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.38 cpds_vmo Share of votes: monarchist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.



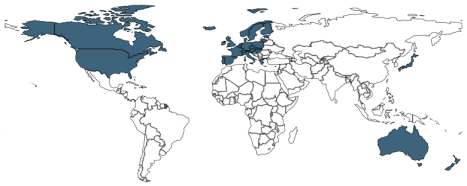


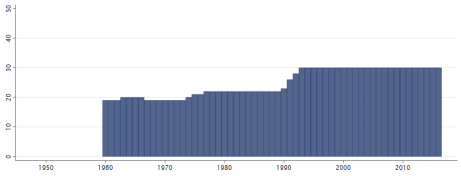
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.39 cpds_vnl Share of votes: non-labelled

Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.



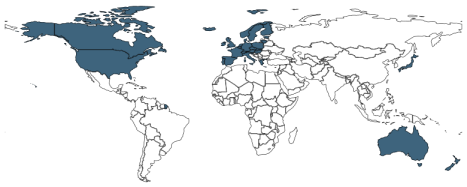


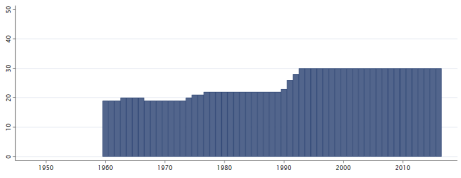
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.40 cpds_vo Share of votes: other

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.



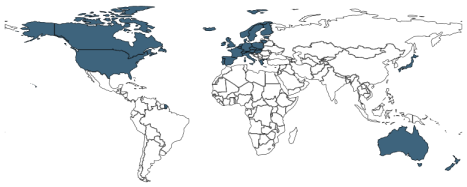


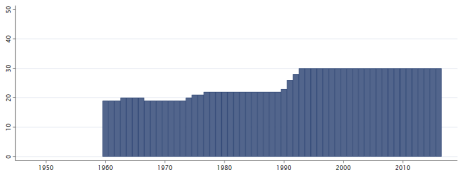
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.41 cpds_vp Share of votes: protest

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.



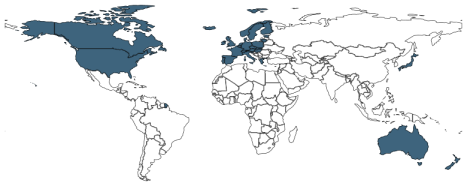


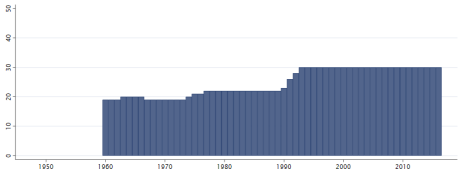
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.42 cpds_vpcom Share of votes: post-communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.



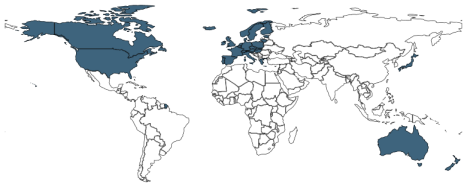


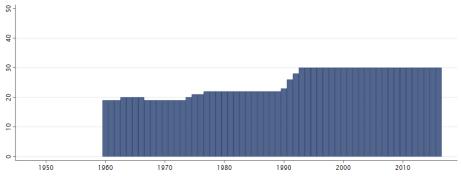
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.43 cpds_vpen Share of votes: pensioners

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.



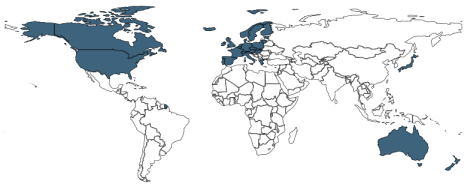


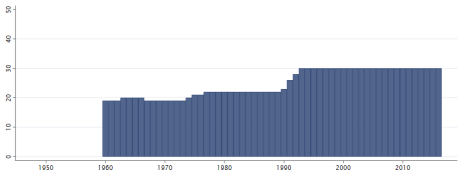
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.44 cpds_vper Share of votes: personalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.



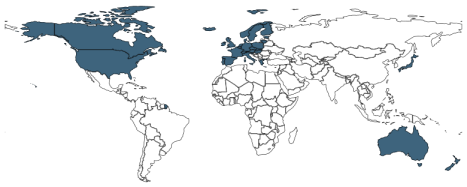


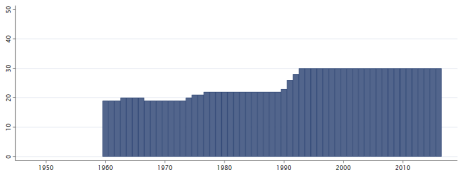
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.45 cpds_vr Share of votes: right

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.



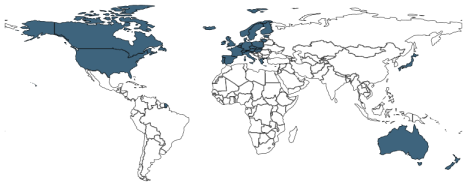


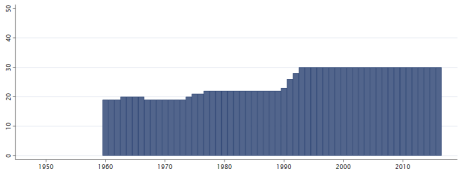
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.46 cpds_vreg Share of votes: regionalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.



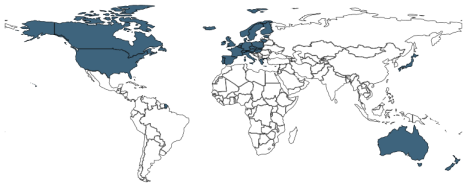


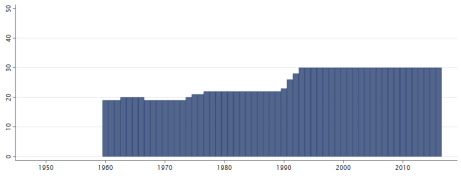
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.47 cpds_vrel Share of votes: religious

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.



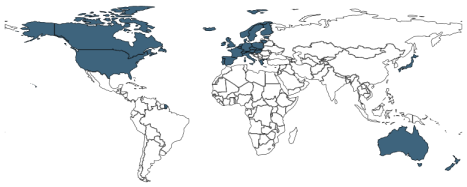


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

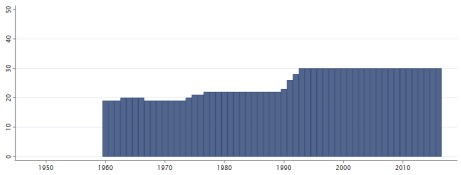
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.16.48 cpds_vs Share of votes: social democratic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.



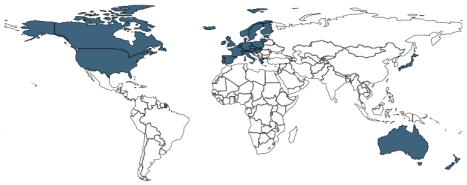
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



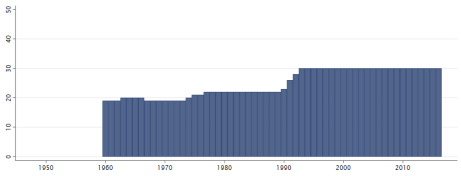
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

#### 4.16.49 cpds_vt Voter turnout in election

Voter turnout in election.



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



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

## 4.17 Center of Systemic Peace

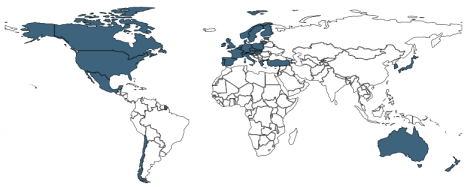
`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-09)

### State Fragility Index and Matrix

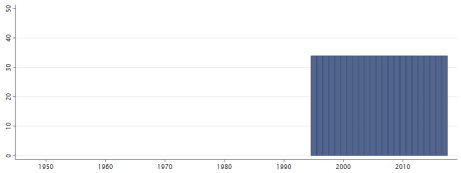
The original data provides the State Fragility Indices and the eight component indicators.

#### 4.17.1 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 23

## 4.18 Andrew Williams

`https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/`
(Williams, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-09)

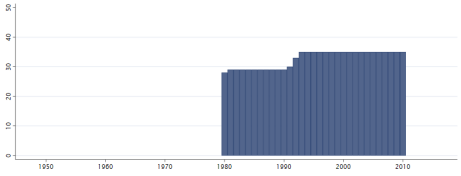
**Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)**

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

### 4.18.1 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.

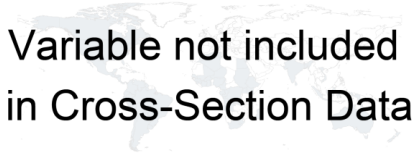
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



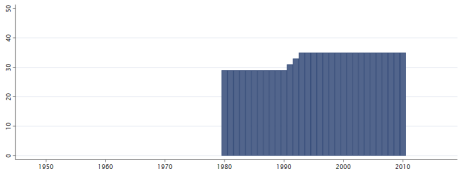
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.18.2 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.




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

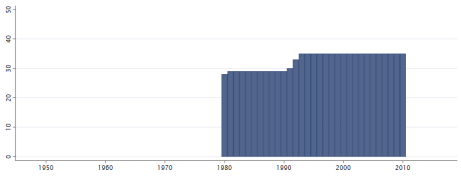


**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1032 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.18.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

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

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



**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 29

## 4.19 Inter-American Development Bank

`https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/8806`
(Scartascini et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-08-13)

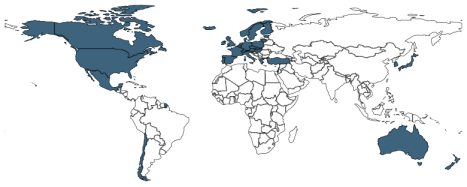
**Database of Political Institutions 2017**

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 (.).
Corrections for this round cover 78 different countries and 27 different variables. This round of corrections continues work done on the party variables from the previous update (for example, an additional 50 changes were made to EXECAGE and 29 changes to the other party age variables). New to this round of corrections are 39 changes to the coding of LIEC for consistency, covering 24 countries.

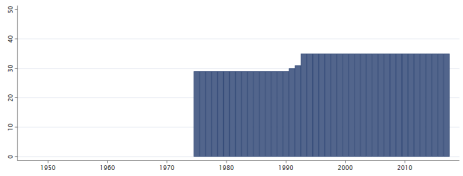
### 4.19.1 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

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.



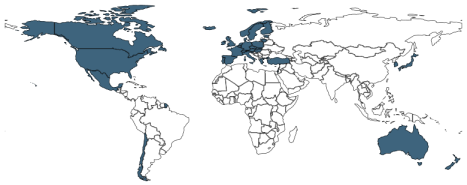
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



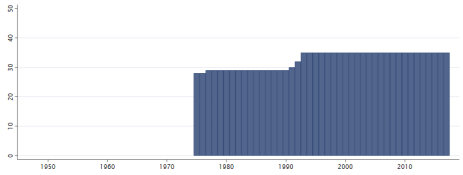
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1426 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.2 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".



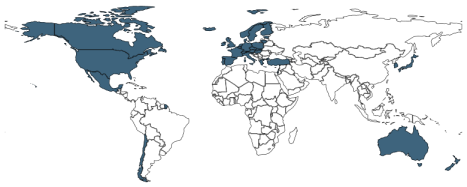
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



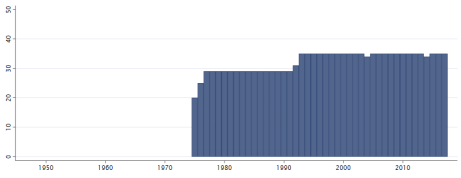
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.3 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances. Equals one if LIEC OR EIEC is less than 6 (5 for CHECKS_LAX)Ůi.e., countries where legislatures are not competitively elected are considered countries where only the executive wields a check



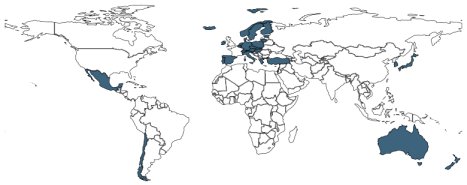
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



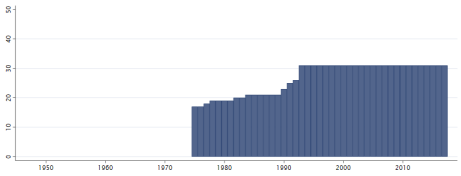
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1408 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.4 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.



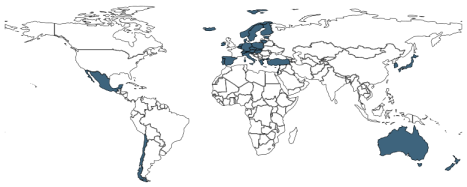
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32



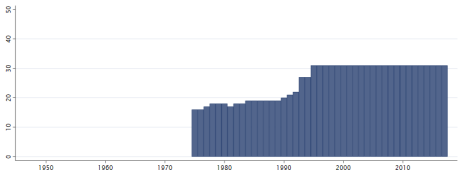
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 1167 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.19.5 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.



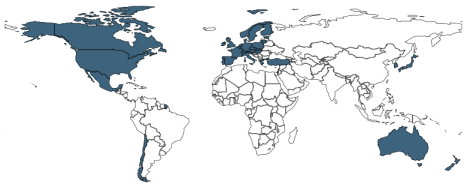
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32



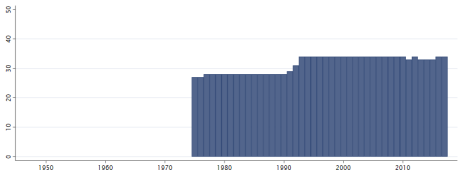
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.19.6 dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?

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



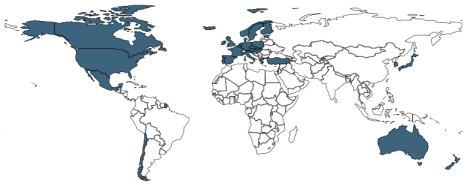
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



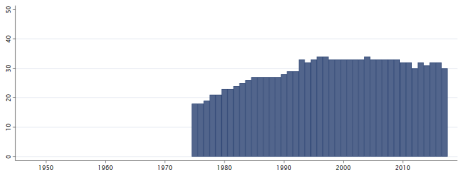
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1378 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.7 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**: 2016
**N**: 34

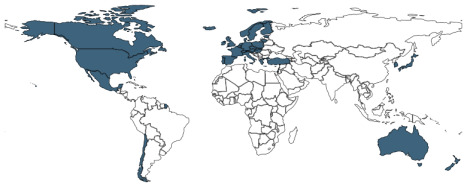


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1277 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 36

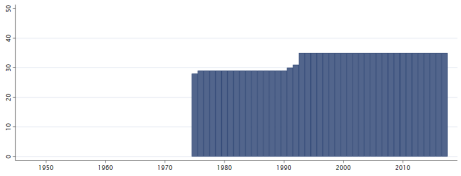
### 4.19.8 dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness

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**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

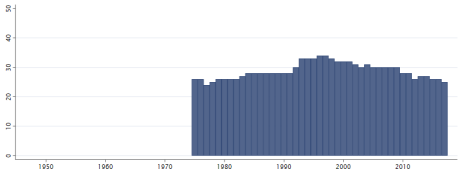
### 4.19.9 dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation

Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, or left-wing. Center: for parties that are defined as centrist or when party position can best be described as centrist (e.g. party advocates strengthening private enterprise in a social-liberal context). Not described as centrist if competing factions "average out" to a centrist position (e.g. a party of "right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists"). 0: for all those cases which do not fit into the above-mentioned category (i.e. party's platform does not focus on economic issues, or there are competing wings), or no information.

1. Right
2. Center
3. Left

Note: Missing (-999) and No Information (0) have been coded as missing (.).

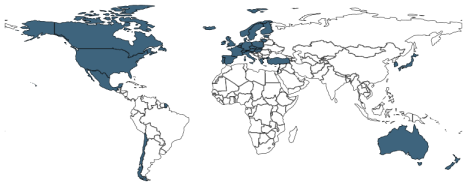
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



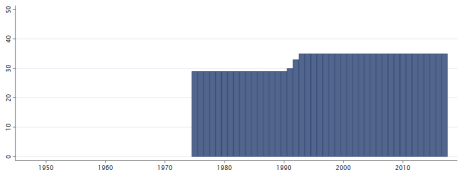
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1255 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.19.10 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

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



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

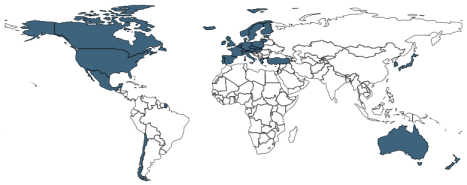


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

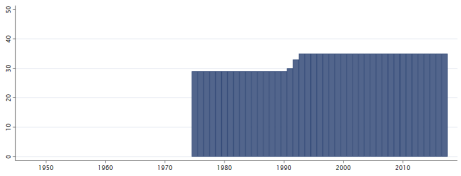
### 4.19.11 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

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.



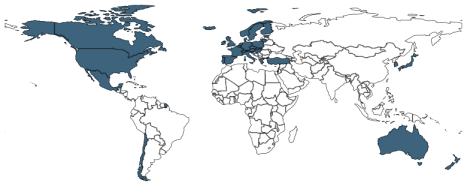
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



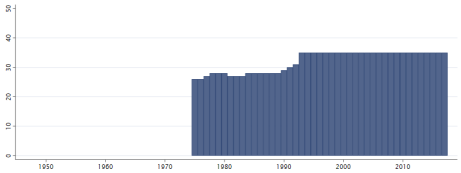
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.12 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.



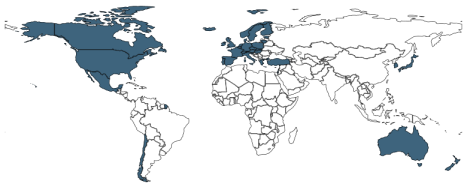
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



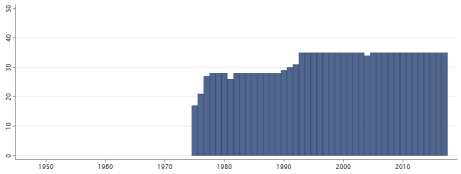
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1401 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.13 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.



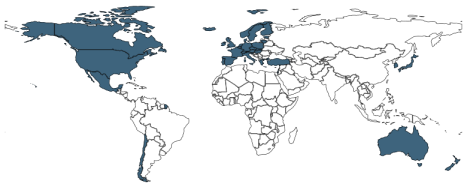
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

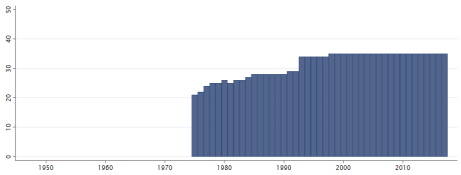


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.14 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party.



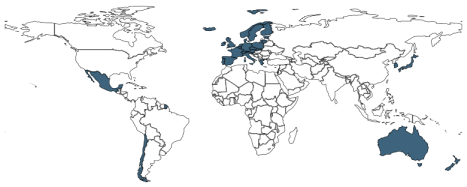


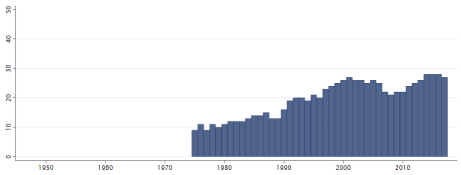
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1367 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.15 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.



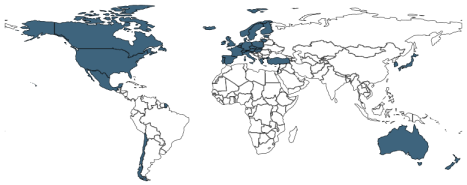


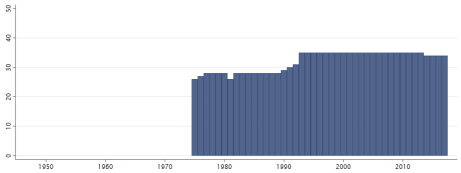
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.19.16 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.



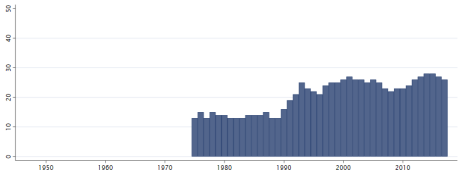


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1402 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.17 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.

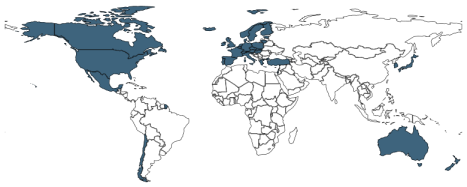


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31

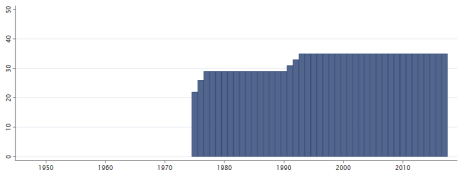
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 909 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.19.18 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.



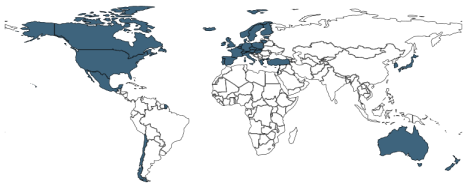
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



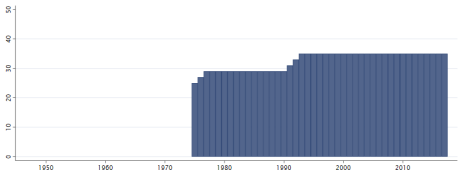
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1419 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.19 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.



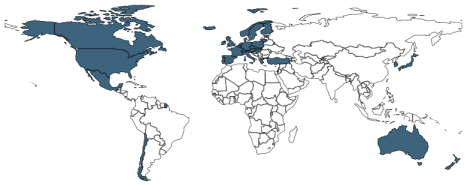
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



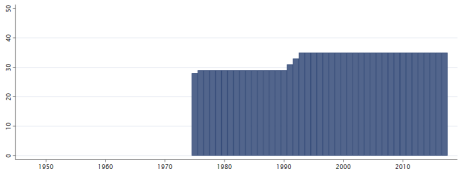
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.20 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.



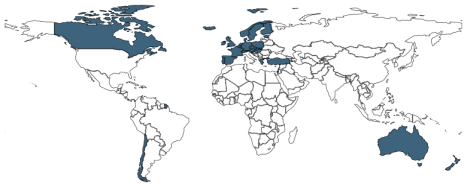
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



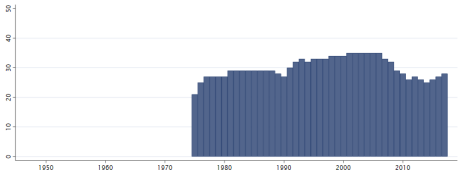
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.21 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.



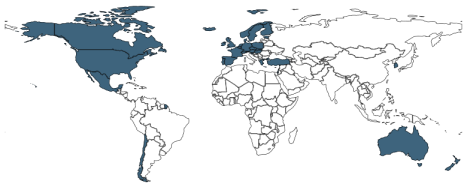
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 30



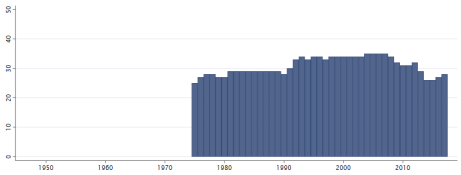
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1309 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.19.22 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



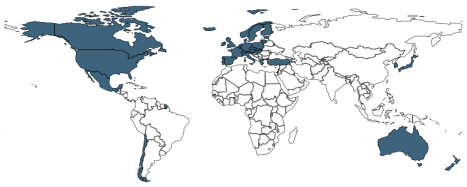
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33



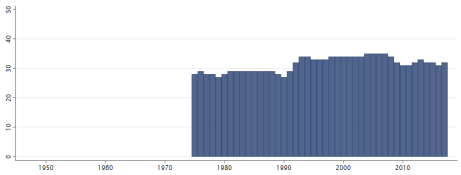
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1347 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.23 dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.



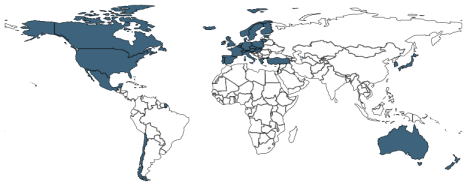
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



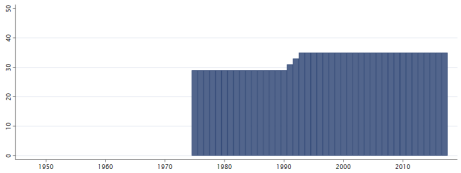
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.24 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

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



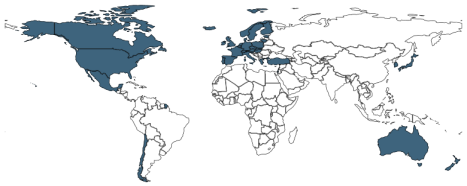
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



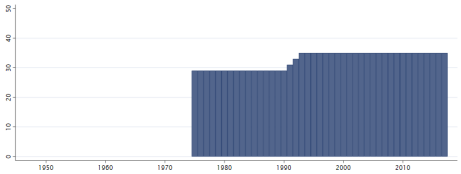
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.25 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

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



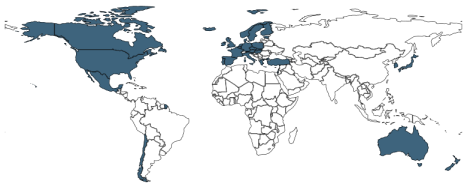
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



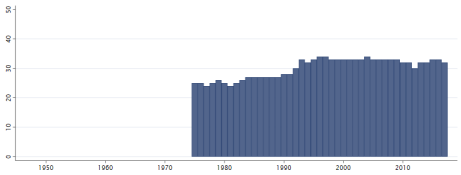
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.26 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.



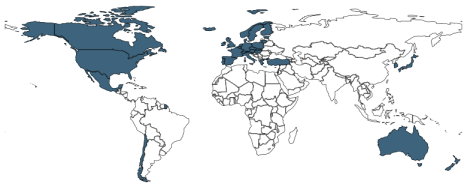
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



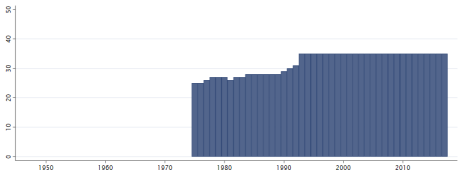
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1316 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.27 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.



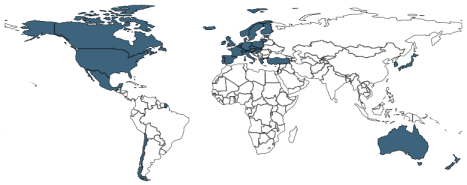
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



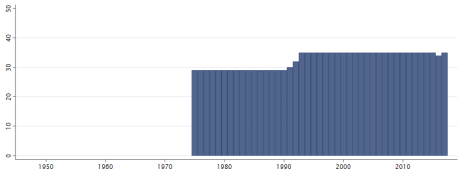
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1394 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.28 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



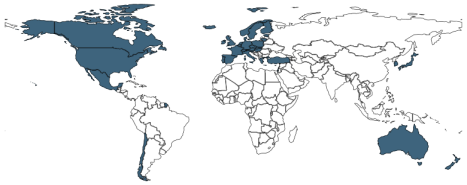
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1426 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.29 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

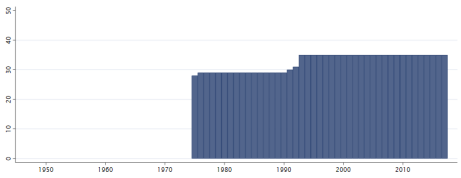
1. No legislature
2. Unelected legislature
3. Elected, 1 candidate
4. 1 party, multiple candidates
5. Multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats
6. Multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats
7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of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



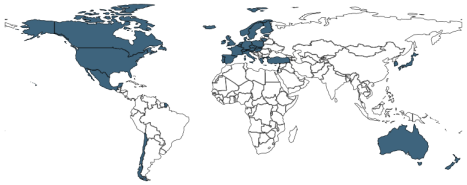
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



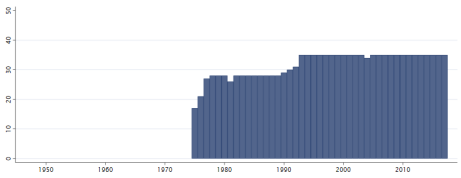

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.30 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.



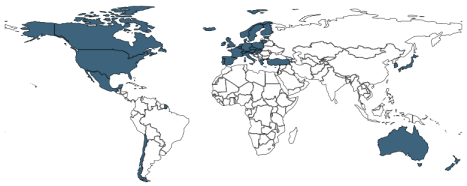
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



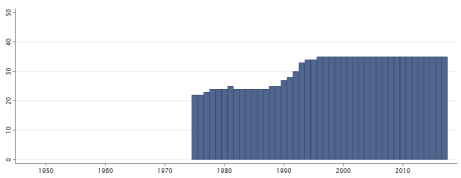

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.31 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).



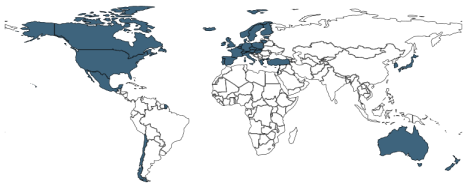
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



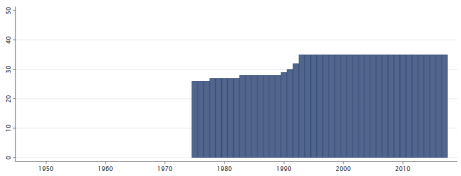

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1338 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.32 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".



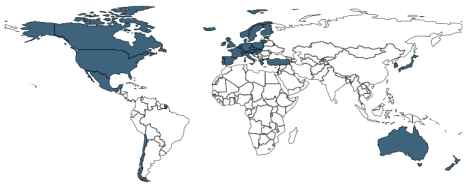
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



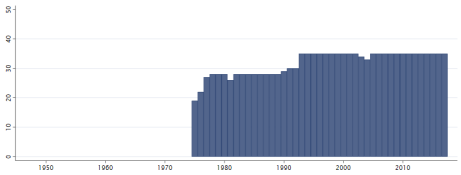
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1401 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.33 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.



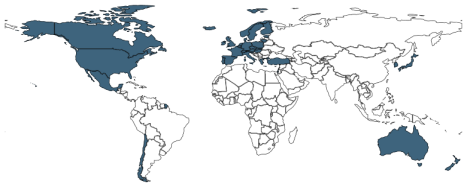
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



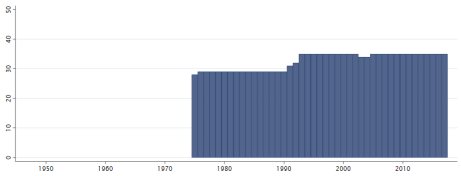
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.34 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.



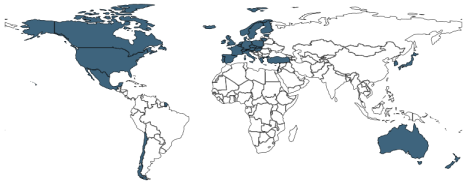
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



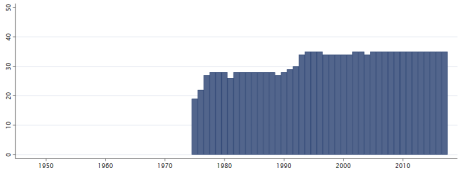
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.35 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.



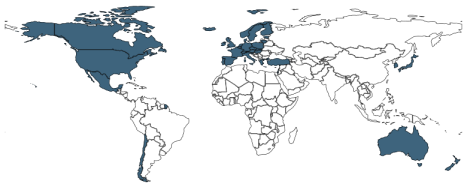
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

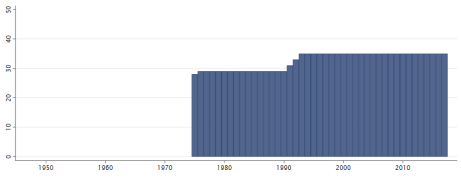


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1382 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.36 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.



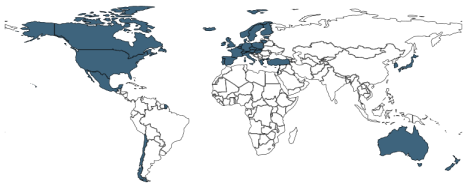


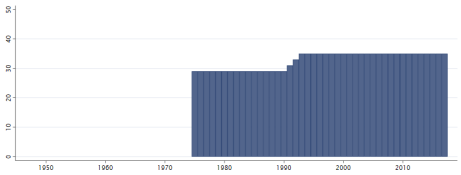
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.37 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.



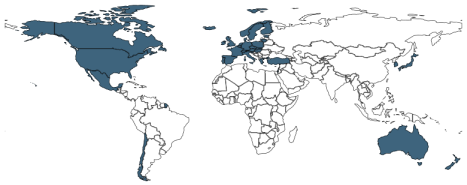


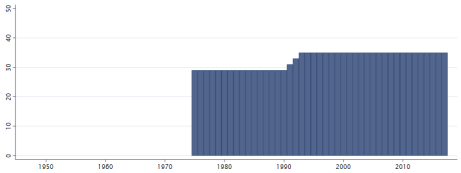
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.38 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.



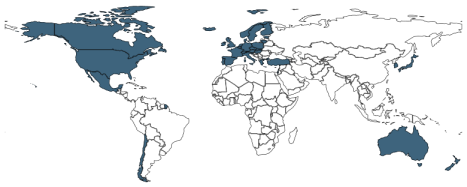


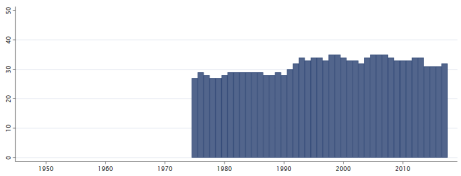
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.39 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.



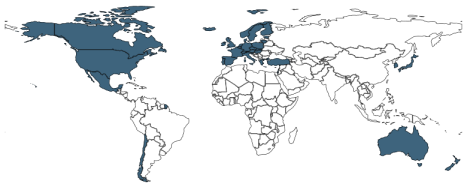


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

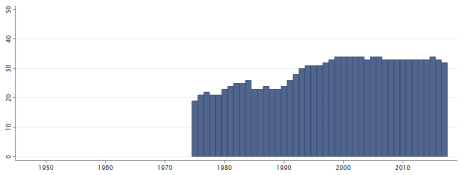
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1376 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.40 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



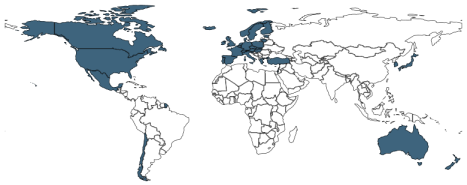
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



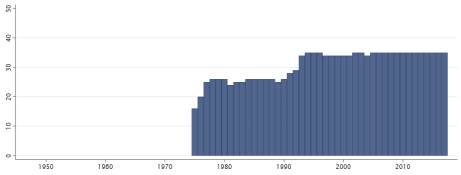
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1267 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.19.41 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.



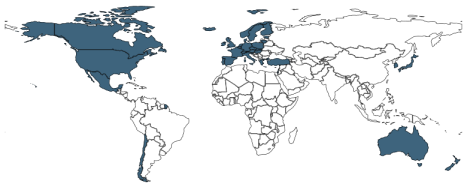
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



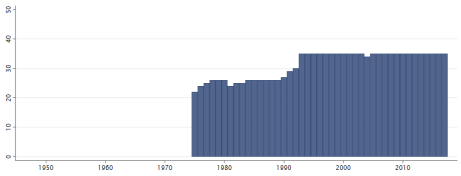
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1345 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.42 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.



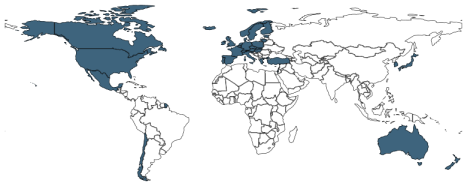
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



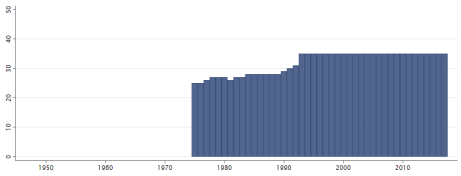
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1365 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.43 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.



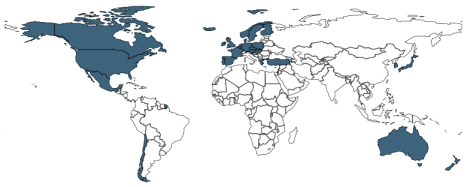
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



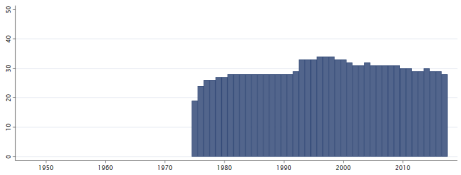
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1394 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.44 dpi_polariz Polarization

Maximum polarization between the executive party and the four principle parties of the legislature. This variable is zero if elections are not competitive.



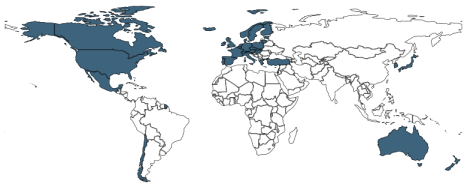
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



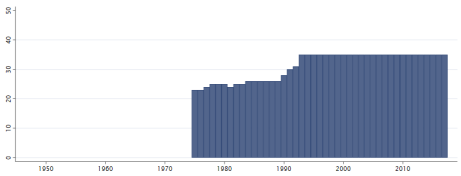
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1288 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.45 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.



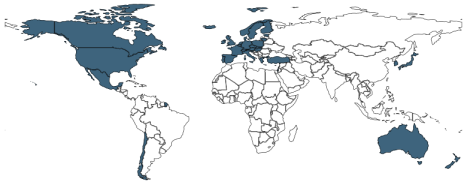
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



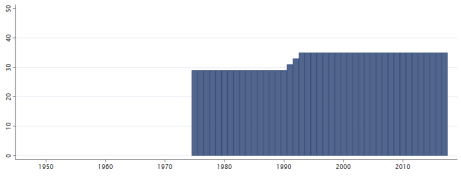
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1363 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.46 dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature

Total seats in the legislature, or in the case of bicameral legislatures, the total seats in the lower house. This variable includes appointed and elected seats and is recorded directly from the sources. In cases where total seats are not available in the sources, it is calculated by adding the values for all the seat share variables (gov1seat, gov2seat, gov3seat, opp1seat, opp2seat, opp3seat, govothst, oppothst, numul). Total seats is NA (-999) when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved.



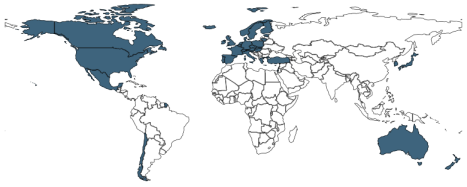
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



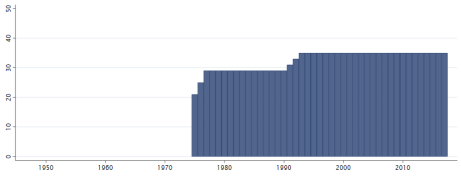
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.47 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.



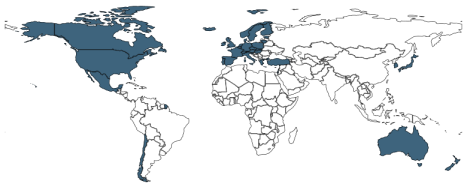
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



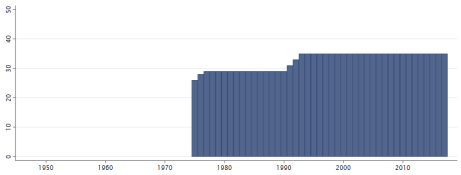
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1417 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.48 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



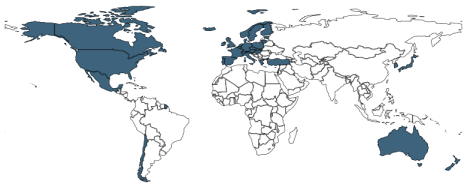
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



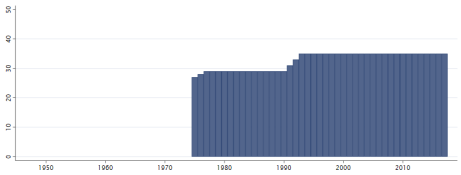
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.49 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



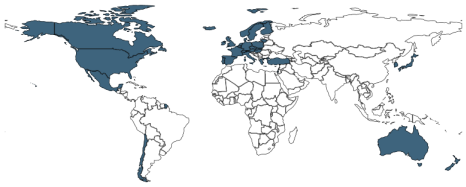
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



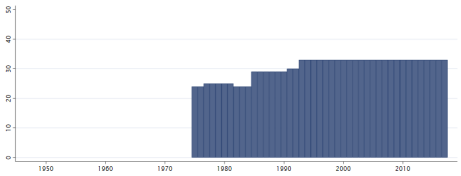
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1426 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.50 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



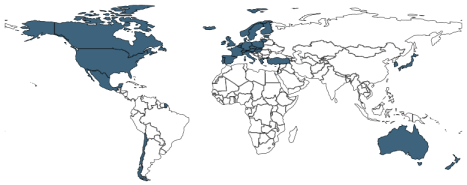
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 1304 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.51 dpi_system Political System

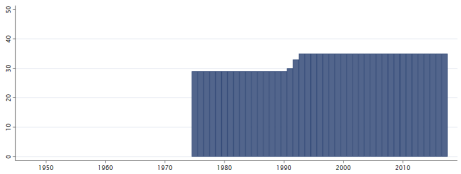
0. Presidential
1. Assembly-elected President
2. Parliamentary

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.



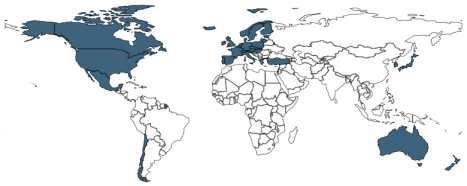
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



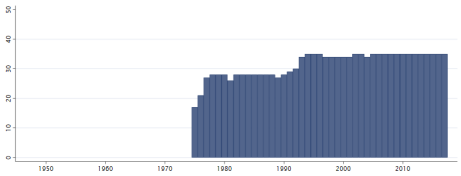
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.19.52 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

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



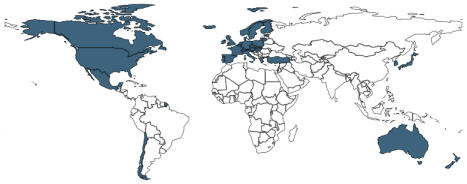
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



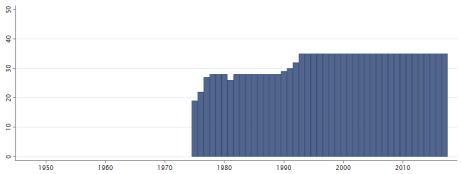
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1379 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.53 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

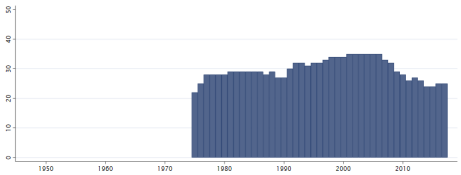


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1394 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.19.54 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.

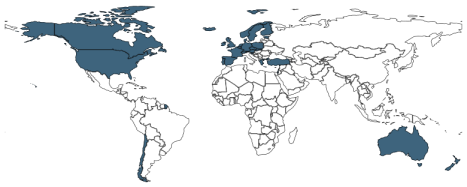
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

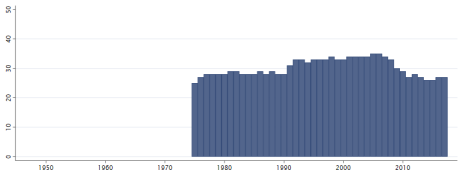


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1300 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.19.55 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



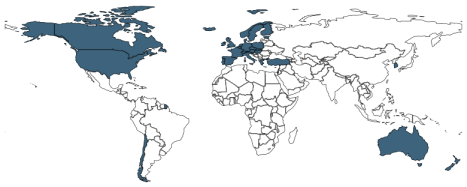


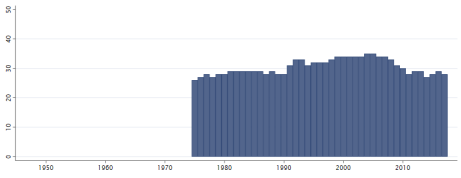
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 30

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.56 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



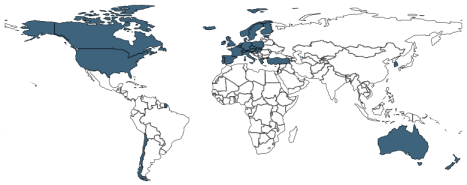


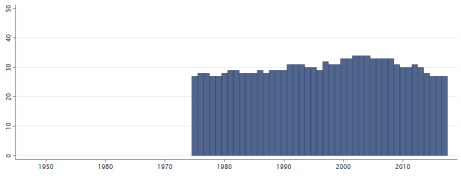
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1331 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.19.57 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.



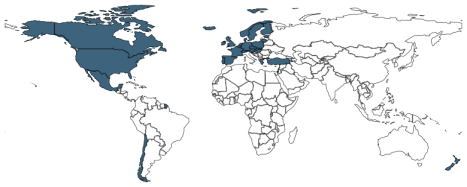


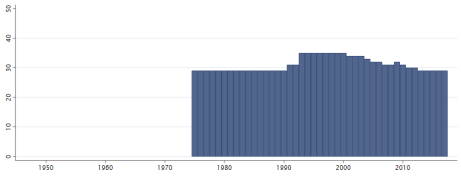
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33

**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1312 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.19.58 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.



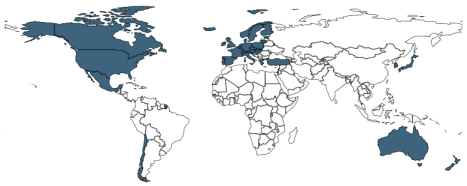


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32

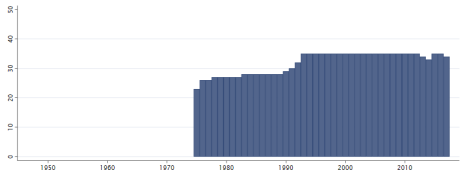
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1361 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.19.59 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.



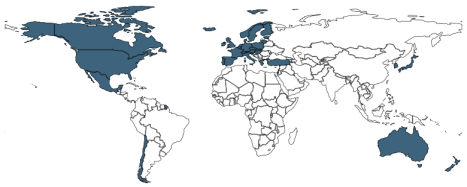
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



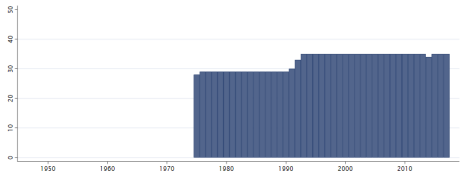
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1392 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

#### 4.19.60 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1426 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.20 ETH Zurich

`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006) (Gygli et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-16)

#### KOF Index of Globalization

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

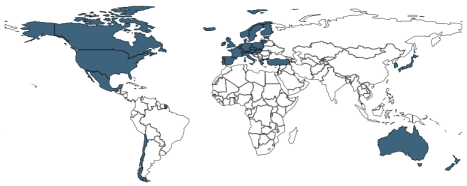
The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimension to globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 185 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2015. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100. The figures for the constituent variables are

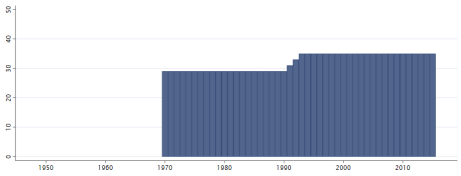
expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

### 4.20.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.



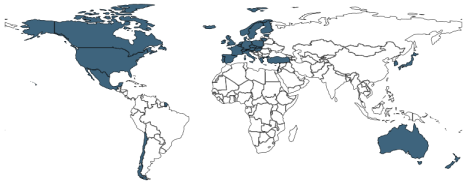
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



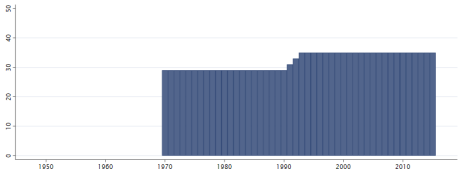

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.20.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.



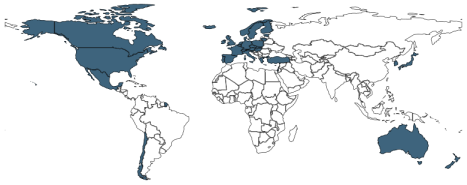
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



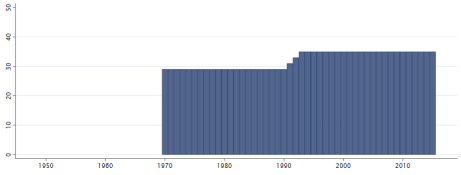

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.20.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

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



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

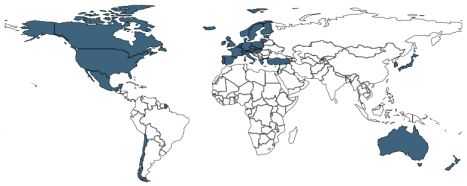



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

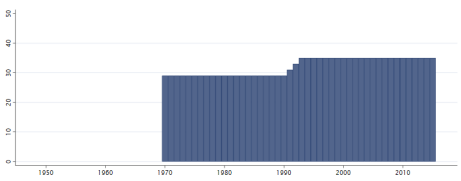
### 4.20.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applica-tions, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections.

Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

## 4.21 Global Footprint Network

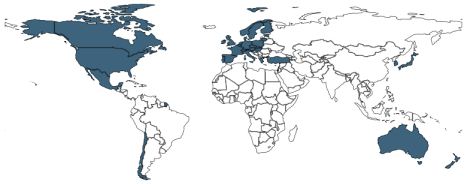
`http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/`
(Global Footprint Network, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-17)

### Global Footprint Data

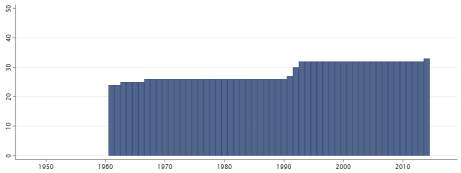
The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the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

#### 4.21.1 ef_bul Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Built-up Land - Ecological footprint in consumption. 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.



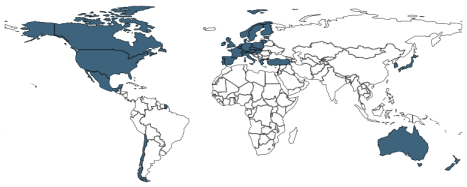
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



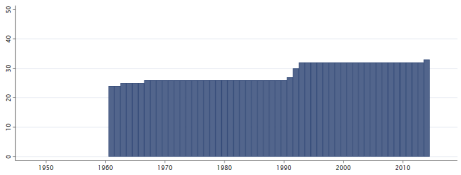
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

#### 4.21.2 ef_carb Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Carbon - Ecological footprint in consumption. 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.



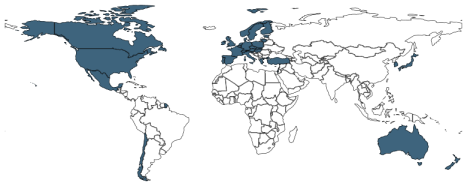
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



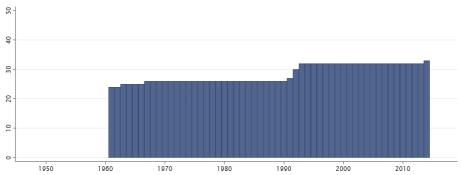
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.21.3 ef_crop Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Cropland - Ecological footprint in consumption. 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.



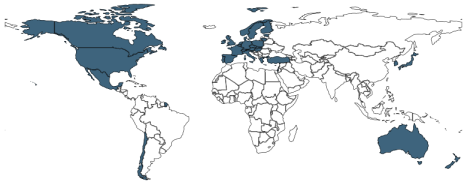
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



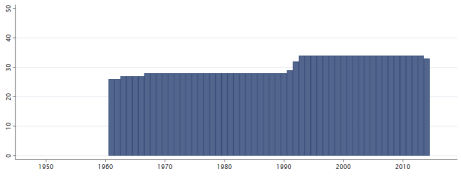
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.21.4 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

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



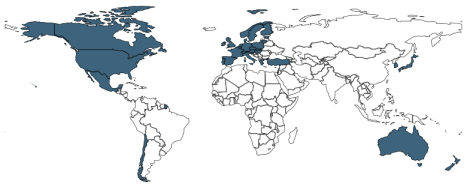
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



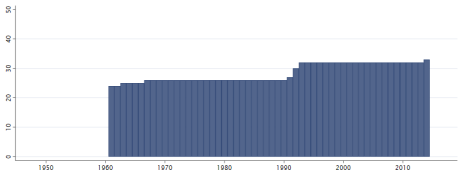
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1663 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.21.5 ef_fg Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Fishing Ground - Ecological footprint in consumption. 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.



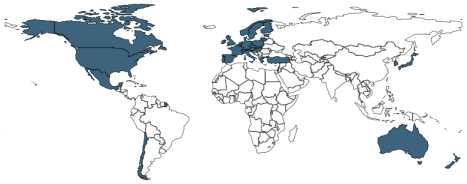
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



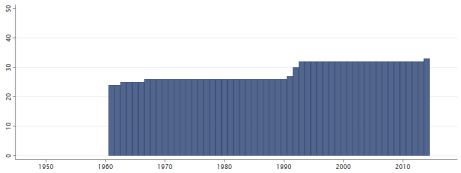
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.21.6 ef_for Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Forest Production - Ecological footprint in consumption.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.



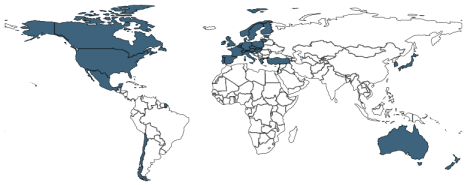
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



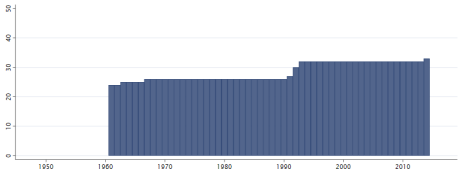

**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.21.7 ef_gl Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption(GHA per person)

Grazing - Ecological footprint in consumption. 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35




**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1557 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

## 4.22 Encyclopaedia Metallum

`https://www.metal-archives.com/`
(Encyclopaedia Metallum, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-13)

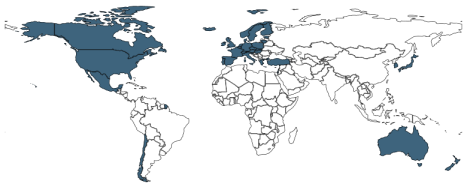
#### The Metal Archives

The Encyclopedia Metallum (The Metal Archives) compiles information on the world's active metal bands per country and year.

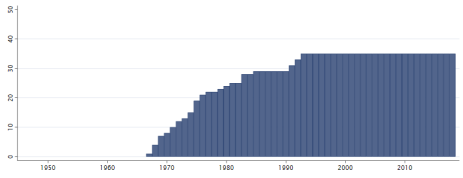
### 4.22.1 em_active Number of Active Metal Bands

Number of active metal bands.

Note: Bands from Åland has been recoded as Finland and bands from Svalbard has been recoded as Norway. Also, bands with a start date but missing end date are all considered to be active.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1967 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1482 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 41

## 4.23 Ease of Doing Business Report

`http://www.doingbusiness.org/en/doingbusiness`
(The World Bank Group, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-01)

**Ease of Doing Business - Historical Data**

The Doing Business project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies. This EOB 2019 report covers 11 indicator sets and 190 economies. Most indicator sets refer to a case scenario in the largest business city of each economy, except for 11 economies that have a population of more than 100 million as of 2013 (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States) where Doing Business, also collected data for the second largest business city.

The ease of doing business score captures the gap between an economy's performance and a measure of best practice across the entire sample of 41 indicators for 10 Doing Business topics (the labor market regulation indicators are excluded). For starting a business, for example, New Zealand and Georgia have the lowest number of procedures required (1). New Zealand also holds the shortest time to start a business (0.5 days), while Slovenia has the lowest cost (0.0).

Calculating the ease of doing business score for each economy involves two main steps. In the first step individual component indicators are normalized to a common unit where each of the 41 component indicators y (except for the total tax and contribution rate) is rescaled using the linear transformation (worst - y)/(worst ? best). In this formulation, the highest score represents the best regulatory performance on the indicator across all economies since 2005 or the third year in which data for the indicator were collected.

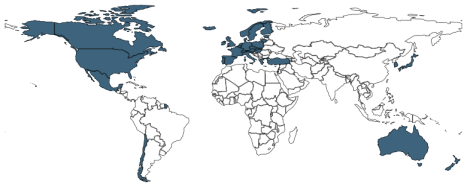
Both the best regulatory performance and the worst regulatory performance are established every five years based on the Doing Business data for the year in which they are established and remain at that level for the five years regardless of any changes in data in interim years. Thus, an economy may establish the best regulatory performance for an indicator even though it may not have the highest score in a subsequent year. Conversely, an economy may score higher than the best regulatory performance if the economy reforms after the best regulatory performance is set. For example, the best regulatory performance for the time to get electricity is set at 18 days. In the Republic of Korea it now takes 13 days to get electricity while in the United Arab Emirates it takes just 10 days. Although the two economies have different times, both economies score 100 on the time to get electricity because they have exceeded the threshold of 18 days.

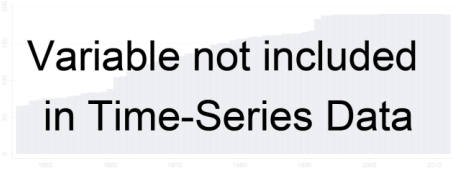
For scores such as those on the strength of legal rights index or the quality of land administration index, the best regulatory performance is set at the highest possible value (although no economy has yet reached that value in the case of the latter).

Due to the changes in methodologies, some variables are presented separately, given that they are not comparable given these said changes.

#### 4.23.1 eob_bqci Score-Building quality control index (0-15) (DB16-19 methodology)

Score-Building quality control index (0-15) (DB16-19 methodology). The building quality control index is based on six indices - the quality of building regulations, quality control before, during, and after construction, liability and insurance regimes, and professional certifications indices.



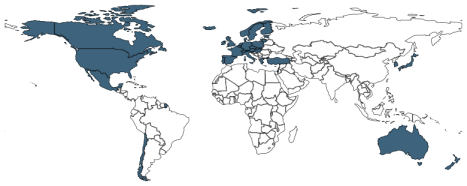


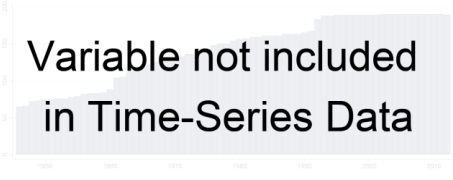

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.23.2 eob_dcp06 Score-Dealing with construction permits (DB06-15 methodology)

Score-Dealing with construction permits (DB06-15 methodology). Differs from the DB16-19 because this version does not contain the variable Building Quality Control Index in its calculation.



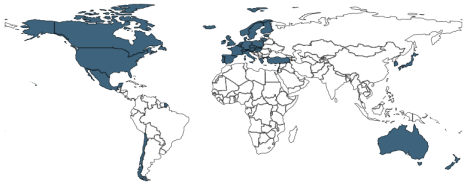


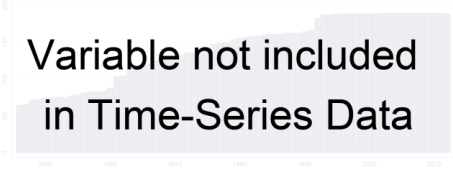

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.23.3 eob_dcp16 Score-Dealing with construction permits (DB16-19 methodology)

Score-Dealing with construction permits (DB16-19 methodology). Doing Business records all procedures required for a business in the construction industry to build a warehouse along with the time and cost to complete each procedure. In addition, Doing Business measures the building quality control index, evaluating the quality of building regulations, the strength of quality control and safety mechanisms, liability and insurance regimes, and professional certification requirements.






**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.23.4 eob_eapr Equal access to property rights index (-2-0) (DB17-19 methodology)

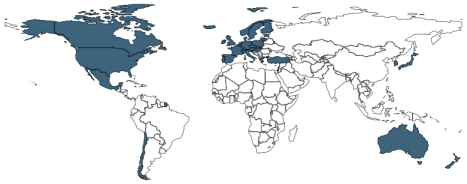
Equal access to property rights index (-2-0) (DB17-19 methodology). The equal access to property rights index has two components:

- Whether unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property. A score of -1 is assigned if there are unequal ownership rights to property; 0 if there is equality.
- Whether married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property. A score of -1 is assigned if there are unequal ownership rights to property; 0 if there is equality.

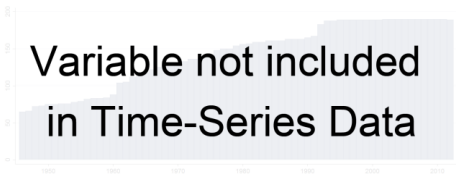
Ownership rights cover the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of and transfer property. Each restriction is considered if there is a differential treatment for men and women in the law considering the default marital property regime. For customary land

systems, equality is assumed unless there is a general legal provision stating a differential treatment. The index ranges from -2 to 0, with higher values indicating greater inclυŋsiveness of property rights.

Timor-Leste was originally coded as "No Practice" which for this edition of the QoG databases was assigned with a missing value.



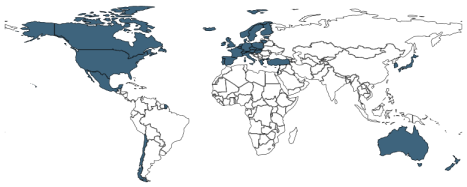
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.23.5 eob_ec04 Score-Enforcing contracts (DB04-15 methodology)

Score-Enforcing contracts (DB04-15 methodology). Differs from further versions because this version does not contain the variable Quality of Judicial Processes Index in its calculation.

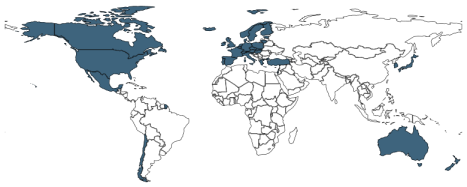


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36

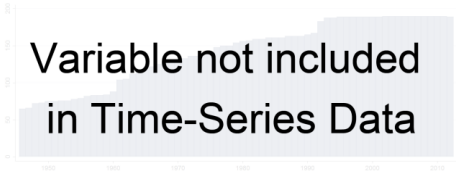
**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.23.6 eob_ec16 Score-Enforcing contracts (DB16 methodology)

Score-Enforcing contracts (DB16 methodology). Differs from DB17-19 because this version does not contain the variable Quality of Judicial Processess Index expanded to cover weight of women's testimony in court in its calculation.



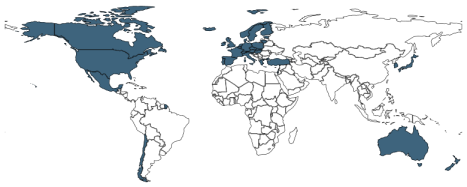
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



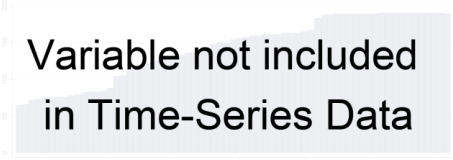

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.23.7 eob_ec17 Score-Enforcing contract (DB17-19 methodology)

Score-Enforcing contract (DB17-19 methodology). Doing Business measures the time and cost for resolving a commercial dispute through a local first-instance court and the quality of judicial processes index, evaluating whether each economy has adopted a series of good practices that promote quality and efficiency in the court system. The data are collected through study of the codes of civil procedure and other court regulations as well as questionnaires completed by local litigation lawyers and judges. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.



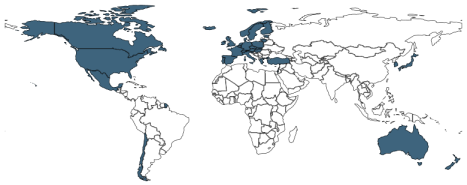
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



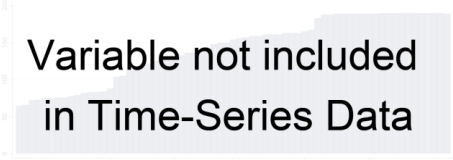

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.8 eob_eob14 Ease of doing business score global (DB10-14 methodology)

Ease of doing business score global (DB10-14 methodology). The ease of doing business score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory best practice, showing the absolute distance to the best regulatory performance on each Doing Business indicator. When compared across years, the ease of doing business score shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in an economy has changed over time in absolute terms.



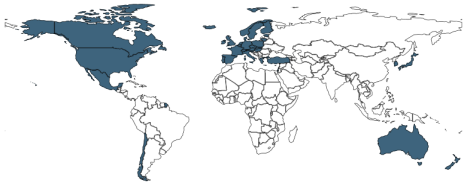
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



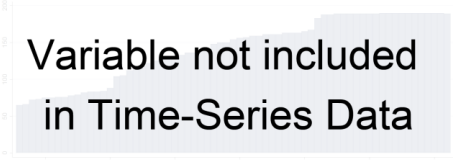

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.9 eob_eob15 Ease of doing business score global (DB15 methodology)

Ease of doing business score global (DB15 methodology). The ease of doing business score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory best practice, showing the absolute distance to the best regulatory performance on each Doing Business indicator. When compared across years, the ease of doing business score shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in an economy has changed over time in absolute terms.



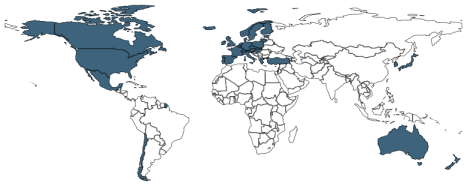
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



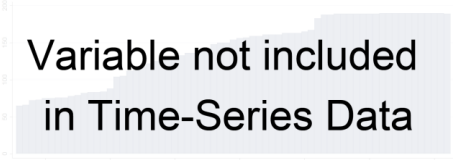

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.10 eob_eob16 Ease of doing business score global (DB16 methodology)

Ease of doing business score global (DB16 methodology). The ease of doing business score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory best practice, showing the absolute distance to the best regulatory performance on each Doing Business indicator. When compared across years, the ease of doing business score shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in an economy has changed over time in absolute terms.



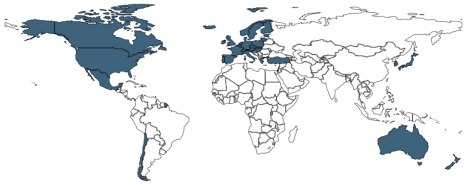
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



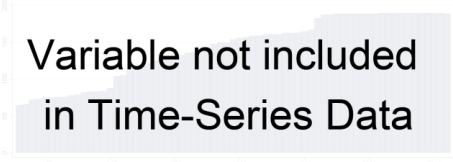

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.11 eob_eob17 Ease of doing business score global (DB17-19 methodology)

Ease of doing business score global (DB17-19 methodology). The ease of doing business score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory best practice, showing the absolute distance to the best regulatory performance on each Doing Business indicator. When compared across years, the ease of doing business score shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in an economy has changed over time in absolute terms. The ease of doing business score captures the gap between an economy's performance and a measure of best practice across the entire sample of 41 indicators for 10 Doing Business topics (the labor market regulation indicators are excluded).



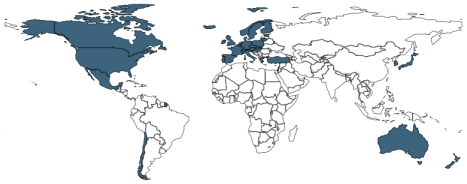
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



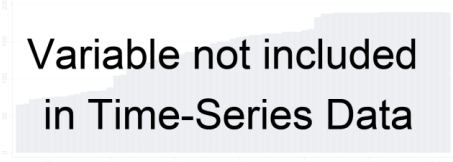

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.12 eob_gc05 Score-Getting credit (DB05-14 methodology)

Score-Getting credit (DB05-14 methodology). Differs from DB15-19 because this version uses the older versions of the variables Strength of Legal Rights Index and Depth of Credit Information Index in its calculation.



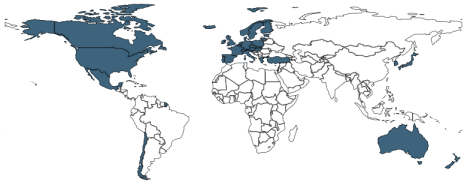
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



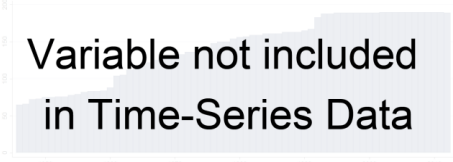

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.13 eob_gc15 Score-Getting credit (DB15-19 methodology)

Score-Getting credit (DB15-19 methodology). Doing Business measures the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through one set of indicators and the reporting of credit information through another. The first measures whether certain features that facilitate lending exist within the applinçable collateral and bankruptcy laws. The second measures the coverage, scope and accessibility of credit information available through credit reporting service providers such as credit bureaus or credit registries. These scores are the sum of the scores for the strength of legal rights index and the depth of credit information index.



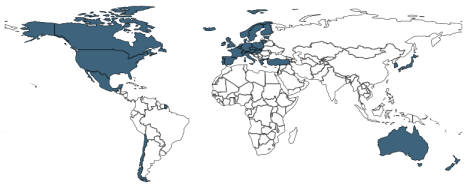
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



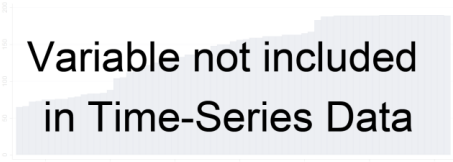

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.14 eob_ge10 Score-Getting electricity (DB10-15 methodology)

Score-Getting electricity (DB10-15 methodology). Differs from the DB16-19 because this version does not contain the variable Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff Index in its calculation.



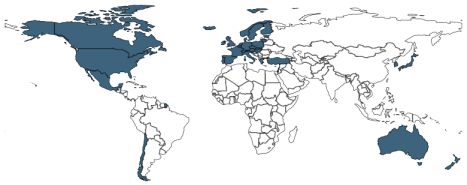
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



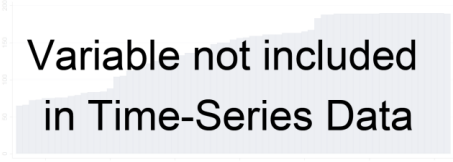

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.15 eob_ge16 Score-Getting electricity (DB16-19 methodology)

Score-Getting electricity (DB16-19 methodology). Doing Business records all procedures required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection and supply for a standardized warehouse. These procedures include applications and contracts with electricity utilities, all necessary inspections and clearances from the distribution utility as well as other agencies, and the external and final connection works. In addition, Doing Business measures the reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (included in the aggregate score and ranking on the ease of doing business).



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

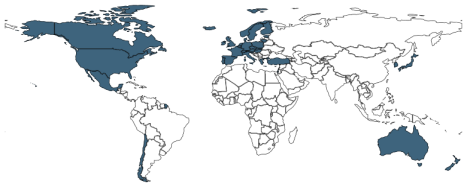



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

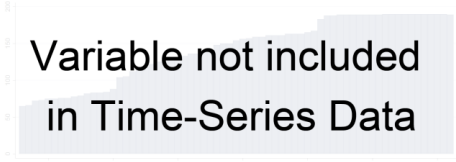
#### 4.23.16 eob_ldri Land dispute resolution index (0-8) (DB16-19 methodology)

Land dispute resolution index (0-8) (DB16-19 methodology). The land dispute resolution index assesses the legal framework for immovable property registration and the accessibility of dispute resolution mechanisms. The index has eight components:
- Whether the law requires that all property sale transactions be registered at the immovable property registry to make them opposable to third parties. A score of 1.5 is assigned if yes; 0 if no.
- Whether the formal system of immovable property registration is subject to a guarantee. A score of 0.5 is assigned if either a state or private guarantee over immovable property registration is required by law; 0 if no such guarantee is required.
- Whether there is a specific, out-of-court compensation mechanism to cover for losses incurred by parties who engaged in good faith in a property transaction based on erroneous information certified by the immovable property registry. A score of 0.5 is assigned if yes; 0 if no.
- Whether the legal system requires verification of the legal validity of the documents (such as the sales, transfer or conveyance deed) necessary for a property transaction. A score of 0.5 is assigned if there is a review of legal validity, either by the registrar or by a professional (such as a notary or a lawyer); 0 if there is no review.
- Whether the legal system requires verification of the identity of the parties to a property transaction. A score of 0.5 is assigned if there is verification of identity, either by the registrar or by a professional (such as a notary or a lawyer); 0 if there is no verification.
- Whether there is a national database to verify the accuracy of identity documents. A score of 1 is assigned if such a national database is available; 0 if not.
- How much time it takes to obtain a decision from a court of first instance (without an appeal) in a standard land dispute between two local businesses over tenure rights worth 50 times income per capita and located in the largest business city. A score of 3 is assigned if it takes less than one year; 2 if it takes between one and two years; 1 if it takes between two and three years; 0 if it takes more than three years.
- Whether there are publicly available statistics on the number of land disputes in the first instance. A score of 0.5 is assigned if statistics are published about land disputes in the economy in the past calendar year; 0 if no such statistics are made publicly available.

Timor-Leste was originally coded as "No Practice" which for this edition of the QoG databases was assigned with a missing value.



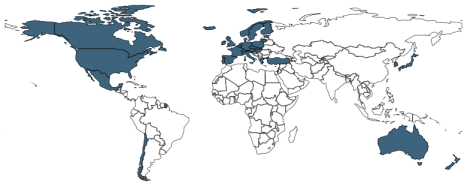
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



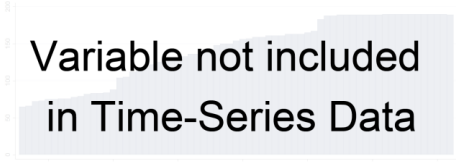

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.23.17 eob_pmi06 Score-Protecting minority investors (DB06-14 methodology)

Score-Protecting minority investors (DB06-14 methodology). Differs from DB15-19 because this version does not contain the variable Extent of shareholder governance Index in its calculation.



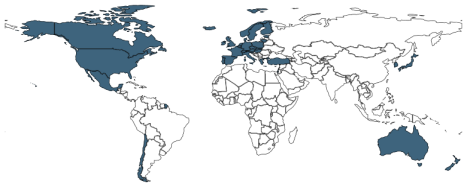
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



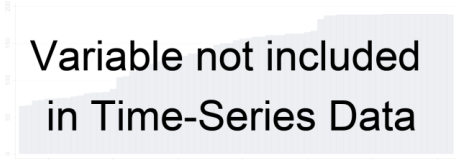

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.23.18 eob_pmi15 Score-Protecting minority investors (DB15-19 methodology)

Score-Protecting minority investors (DB15-19 methodology). Doing Business measures the protection of minority investors from conflicts of interest through one set of indicators and shareholders' rights in corporate governance through another. The data come from a questionnaire administered to corporate and securities lawyers and are based on securities regulations, company laws, civil procedure codes and court rules of evidence. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the extent of conflict of interest regulation index and the extent of shareholder governance index.



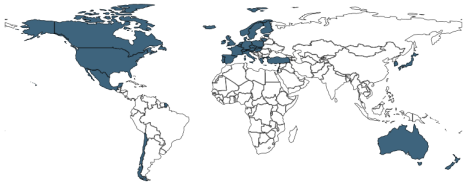
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.23.19 eob_pt06 Score-Paying taxes (DB06-16 methodology)

Score-Paying taxes (DB06-16 methodology). Differs from DB17-19 because this version does not contain the variable Postfilling Index in its calculation.

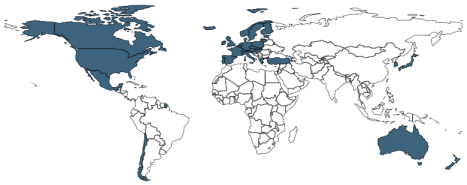


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

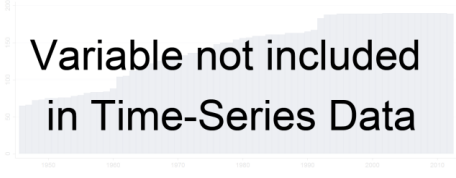
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 371 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

#### 4.23.20 eob_pt17 Score-Paying taxes (DB17-19 methodology)

Score-Paying taxes (DB17-19 methodology). Doing Business records the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium- size company must pay in a given year as well as measures of the administrative burden of paying taxes and contributions and complying with postfiling procedures. Taxes and contributions measured include the pro?t or corporate income tax, social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer, property taxes, property transfer taxes, dividend tax, capital gains tax, ?nancial transactions tax, waste collection taxes, vehicle and road taxes, and any other small taxes or fees. The scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the components.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

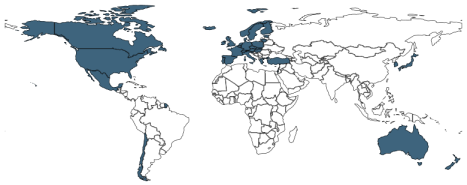



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

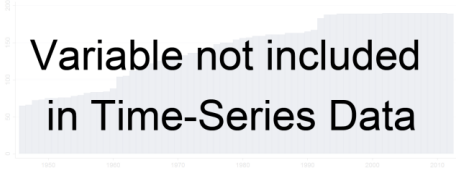
#### 4.23.21 eob_qla Score-Quality of land administration index with Gender(0-30)(DB17-19 methodology

Score-Quality of land administration index with Gender(0-30)(DB17-19 methodology). The quality of land administration index is the sum of the scores on the reliability of infrastructure, transparency of informaŋtion, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution and equal access to property indices. The index ranges from 0 to 30 with higher values indicating better quality of the land administration system.

If private sector entities were unable to register property transfers in an economy between June 2017 and May 2018, the economy receives a Şno practiceŤ mark on the procedures, time and cost indicators. A Şno practiceŤ economy receives a score of 0 on the quality of land administration index even if its legal framework includes provisions related to land administration.



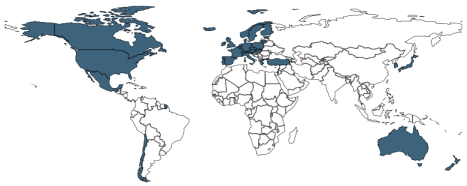
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

#### 4.23.22 eob_ri04 Score-Resolving insolvency (DB04-14 methodology)

Score-Resolving insolvency (DB04-14 methodology). Differs from DB15-19 because this version does not contain the variable Strength of Insolvency Framework Index in its calculation.

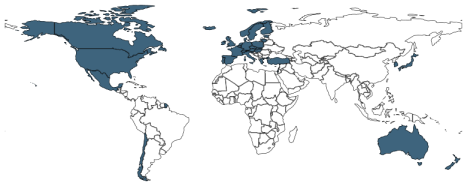


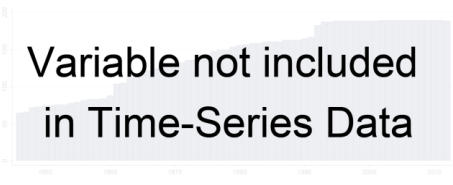
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 362 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

#### 4.23.23 eob_ri15 Score-Resolving insolvency (DB15-19 methodology)

Score-Resolving insolvency (DB15-19 methodology). Doing Business studies the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedŋings involving domestic entities as well as the strength of the legal framework applicable to judicial liquidation and reorganization proceedings. The data for the resolving insolvency indicators are derived from questionnaire responses by local insolvency practitioners and verified through a study of laws and regulations as well as public information on insolŋvency systems. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the recovery rate and the strength of insolŋvency framework index.





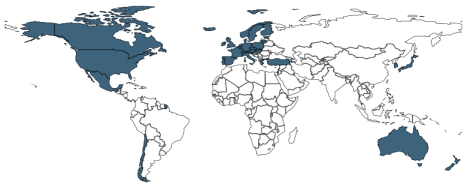

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

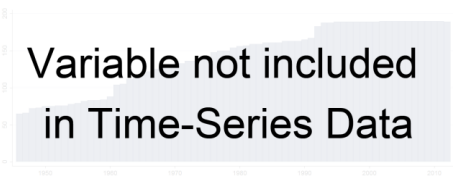
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.24 eob_roest Score-Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8) (DB16-19 meth

Score-Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8) (DB16-19 methodology). Doing Business uses the system average interruption duration index (SAIDI) and the system average interruption frequency index (SAIFI) to measure the duration and frequency of power outages in the largest business city of each economy (for 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city). SAIDI is the average total duration of outages over the course of a year for each customer served, while SAIFI is the average number of service interruptions experienced by a customer in a year. Annual data (covering the calendar year) are collected from distribution utility companies and national regulators on SAIDI and SAIFI. Both SAIDI and SAIFI estimates should include planned and unplanned outages, as well as load shedding.

An economy is eligible to obtain a score on the reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index if it satisfies two conditions. First, the utility must collect data on all types of outages (measuring the average total duration of outages per customer and the average number of outages per customer). Second, the SAIDI value must be below a threshold of 100 hours and the SAIFI value must be under 100 outages.



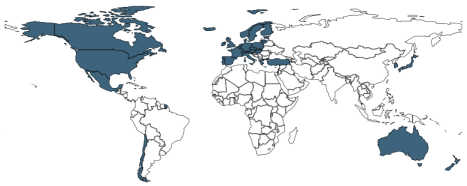



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.23.25 eob_rp05 Score-Registering property (DB05-15 methodology)

Score-Registering property (DB05-15 methodology). Differs from further versions because this version does not contain the variable Quality of the Land Administration Index in its calculation.

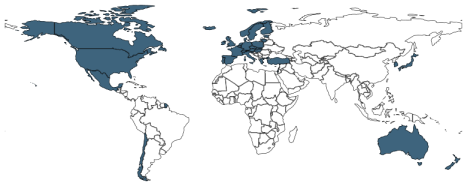


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36

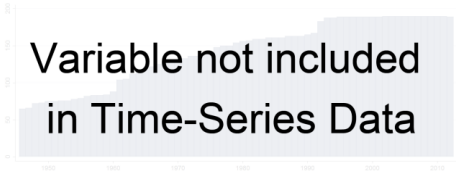
**Min. Year**:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 367 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.23.26 eob_rp16 Score-Registering property (DB16 methodology)

Score-Registering property (DB16 methodology). Differs from the DB17-19 because this version does not contain the variable Equal Access to Propoerty Rights in its calculation.



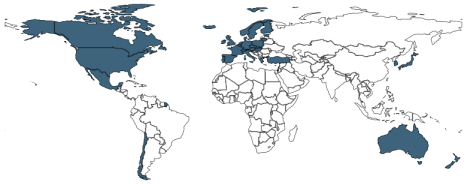
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



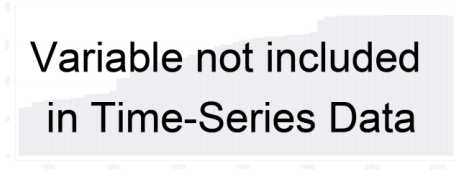

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.23.27 eob_rp17 Score-Registering property (DB17-19 methodology)

Score-Registering property (DB17-19 methodology). Doing Business records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business (the buyer) to purchase a property from another business (the seller) and to transfer the property title to the buyer's name so that the buyer can use the property for expanding its business, use the property as collateral in taking new loans or, if necessary, sell the property to another business. It also measures the time and cost to complete each of these procedures. Doing Business also measures the quality of the land administration system in each economy.



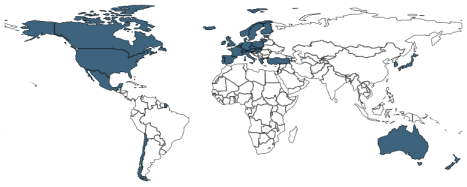
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.23.28 eob_sab Score-Starting a business

Score-Starting a business. Doing Business records all procedures officially required, or commonly done in practice, for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business, as well as the time and cost to complete these procedures and the paid-in minimum capital requirement. It contains information for men and women in terms of Procedures, Time, Cost, and Paid-in minimum capital.

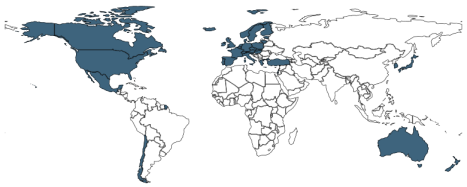


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

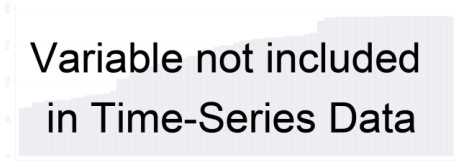
**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 15

#### 4.23.29 eob_tab06 Score-Trading across borders(DB06-15 methodology)

Score-Trading across borders(DB06-15 methodology). Differs from DB16-19 because this version uses different case scenarios in its calculation.



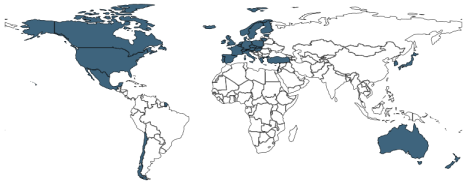
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



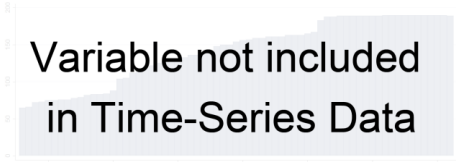

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.23.30 eob_tab16 Score-Trading across borders(DB16-19 methodology)

Score-Trading across borders(DB16-19 methodology). Doing Business records the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. Doing Business measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs) associated with three sets of proceduresŮdocumentary compliance, border compliance and domestic transportŮwithin the overall process of exporting or importing a shipŋment of goods. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the time and cost for documentary compliŋance and border compliance to export and import.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.24 Environmental Performance Index

`http://epi.yale.edu/downloads`
(Wendling et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-20)

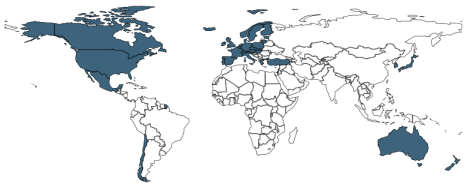
**Environmental Performance Index Data**

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.

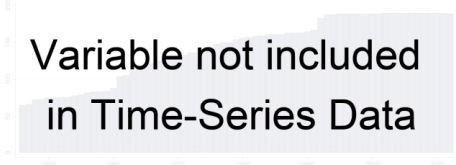
Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

#### 4.24.1 epi_access Access to Electricity

Percent of population with access to electricity. This indicator is not included in the calculation of the Environmental Performance Index.



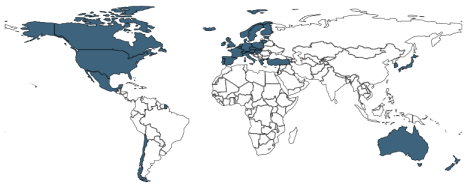
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



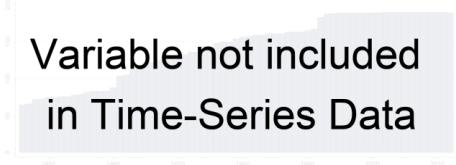

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.2 epi_acsat Unsafe Sanitation

Exposure to unsafe sanitation and population lacking access to sanitation.



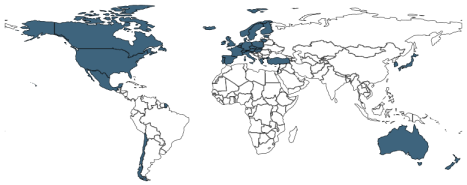
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



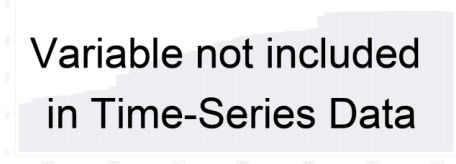

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.3 epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

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



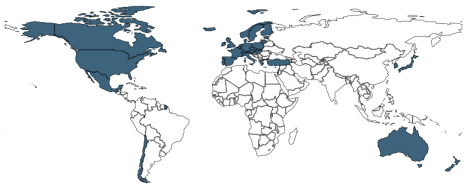
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



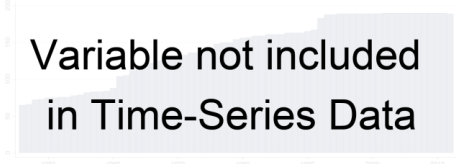

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.4 epi_eh Environmental Health

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



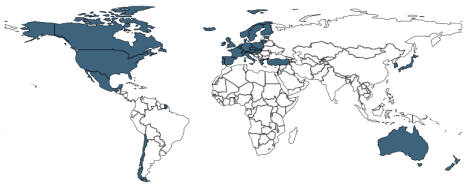
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



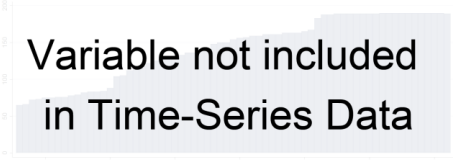

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.5 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.



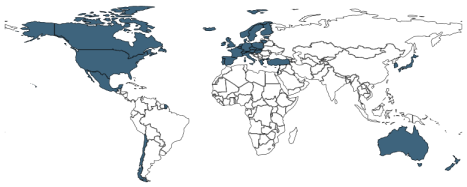
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



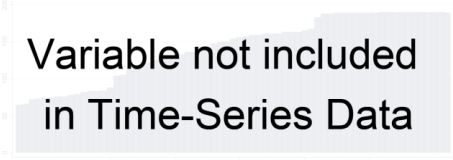

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.6 epi_eheh Health Impacts

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



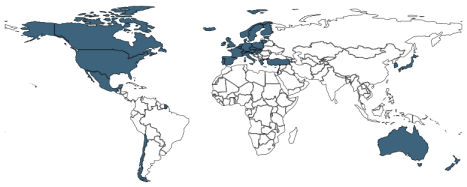
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



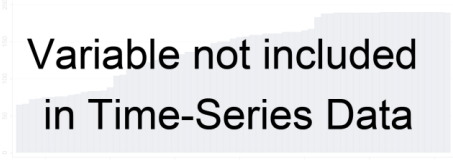

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.7 epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation

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



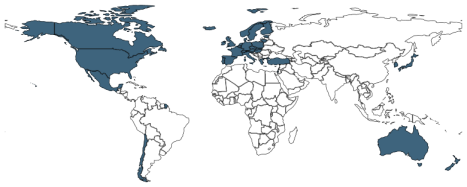
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



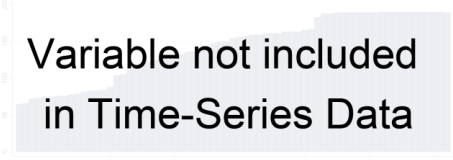

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.8 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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



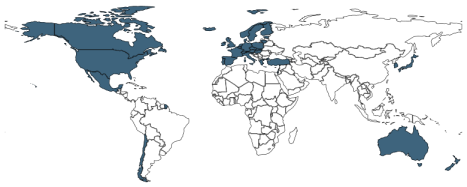
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



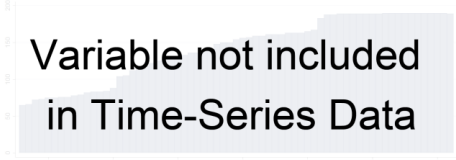

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.24.9 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

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



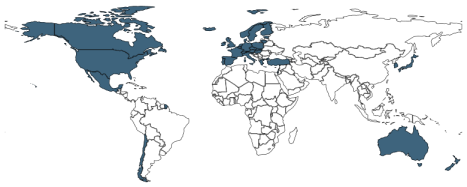
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



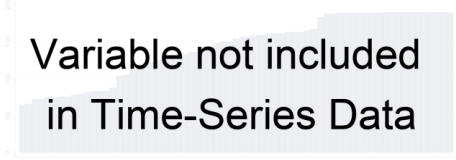

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.10 epi_evag Agriculture

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



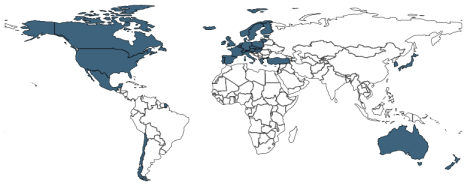
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



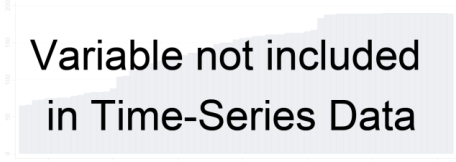

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.11 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).



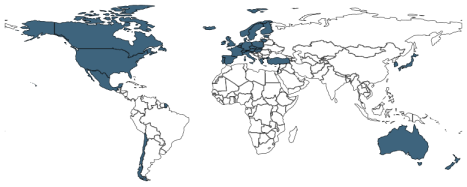
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



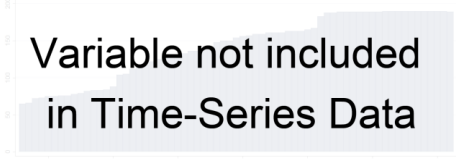

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.12 epi_evclimate Climate and Energy

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three different variables.



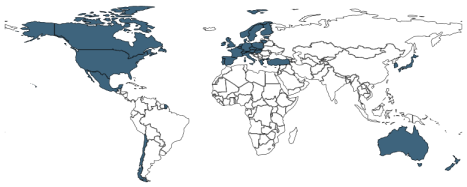
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



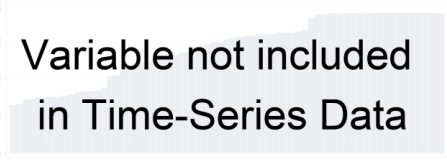

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.13 epi_evforest Tree Cover Loss

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



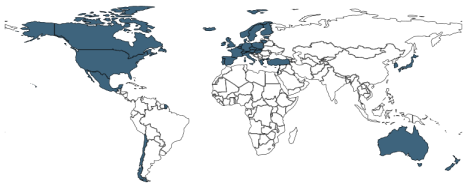
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



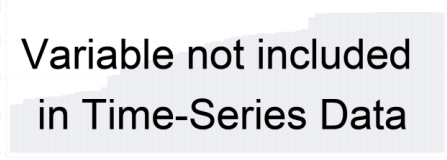

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.14 epi_evwater Wastewater Treatment

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



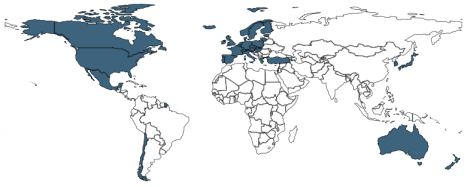
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



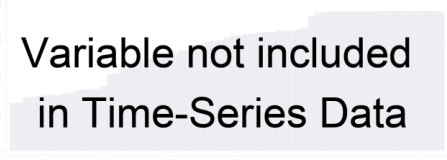

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.15 epi_nbalance Nitrogen Balance

Nitrogen Balance: Measure of a cropland's excess nitrogen



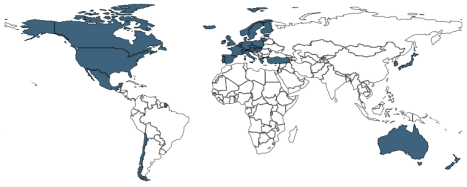
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



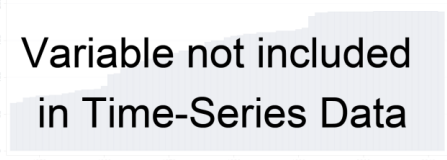

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.16 epi_pacovd Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights)

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



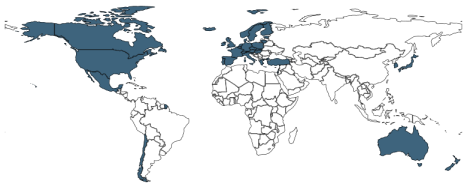
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



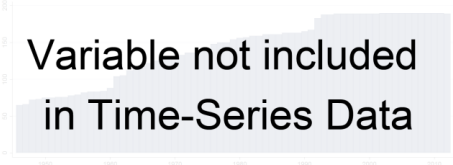

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.17 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).



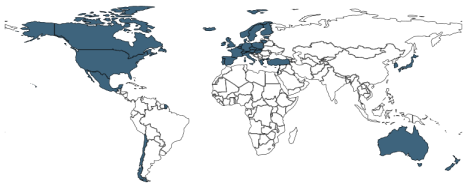
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



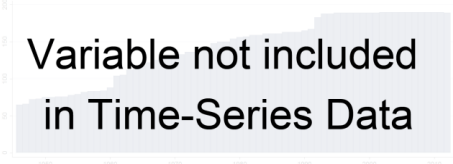

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.18 epi_pspu Species Protection (National)

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



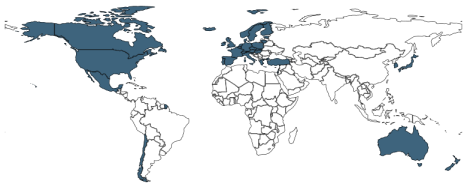
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



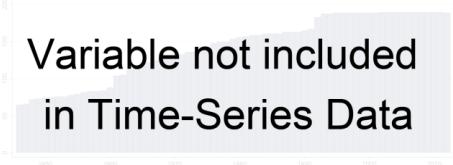

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.19 epi_wastecxn Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.



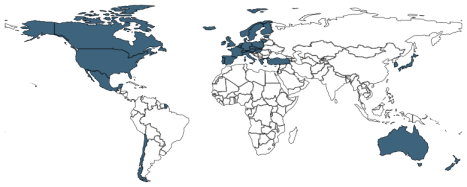
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



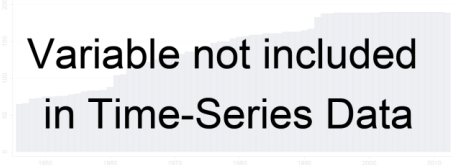

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.24.20 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Population lacking access to drinking water



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.25 Eurostat

`http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`
(European Comission, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-08)

**Eurostat Datasets**

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its mission is to provide high quality statistics for Europe. Its key task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat offers a whole range of important and interesting data that governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists and the public can use for their work and daily life.

This database offers statistics on the following themes:

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Industry, trade and services
- Agriculture and fisheries
- International trade
- Transport
- Environment and energy
- Science, technology and digital society.

Please note that for this version of the QoG Datasets, we have selected some samples from each topic that relate with the overall topics of Quality of Government.

### 4.25.1 eu_isilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

Last internet use: in the last 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

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

**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 31 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.25.2 eu_isiubk Internet use: internet banking

Internet use: internet banking

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

**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 31 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.25.3 eu_ispchh Households with broadband access (% of households)

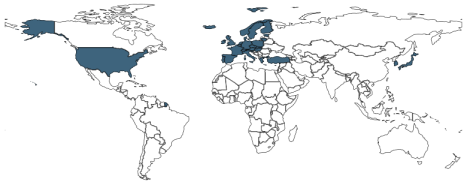
Households with broadband access (% of households)

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

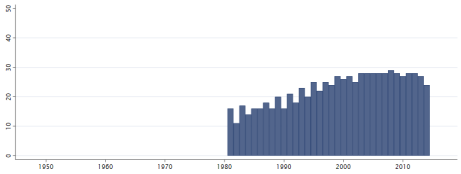
**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 30 **n**: 399 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.25.4 eu_sctrtotpminapop Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population



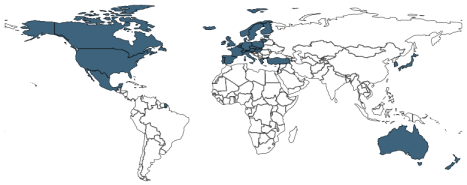
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



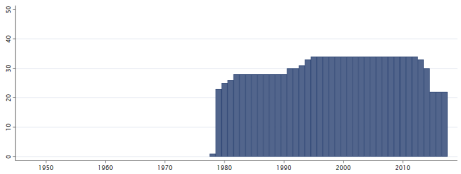
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30 **n**: 793 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.25.5 eu_scttotn Patent applications to the EPO, number

Patent applications to the EPO, number



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1214 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 35

## 4.26 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

`http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home`
(Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2015) (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-12-03)

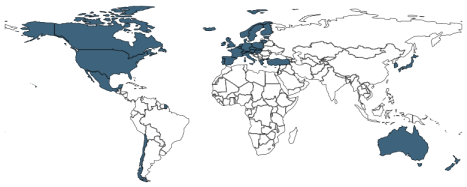
**Environmental Land Use Data**

The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on forty-seven categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level.

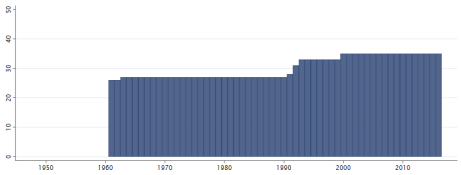
Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates. Note: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases.

### 4.26.1 fao_luagr Agricultural land (% of Land area)

Agricultural land (% of Land area)



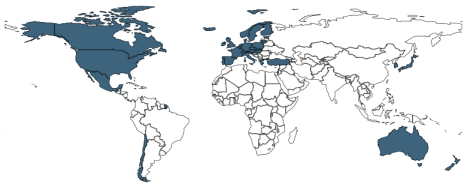
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



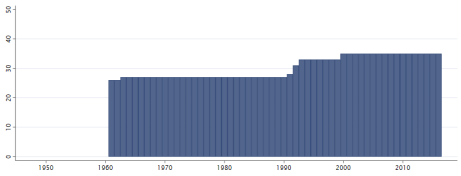
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.26.2 fao_luagrara Arable Land (% of Agricultural land)

Arable Land (% of Agricultural land)



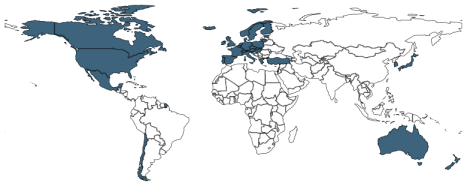
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



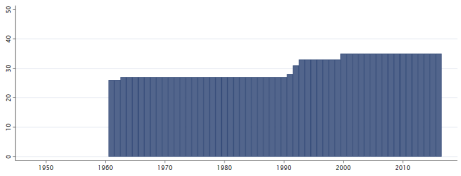
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.26.3 fao_luagrcrop Cropland (% of Agricultural land)

Cropland (% of Agricultural land)



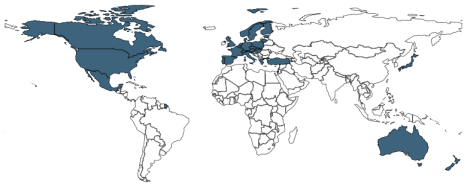
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



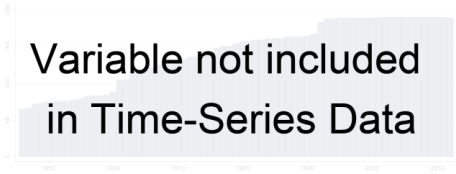
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.26.4 fao_luagrirrac Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land)

Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land)



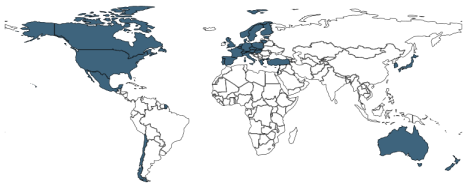
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31



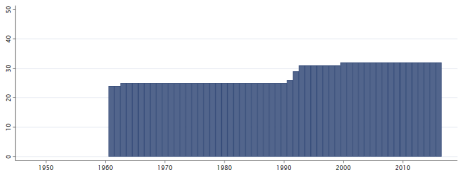

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.26.5 fao_luagrirreq Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land)

Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land)



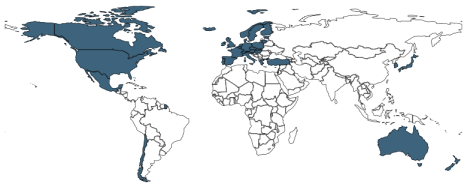
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.26.6 fao_luagrorg Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

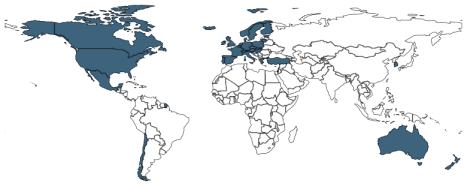


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

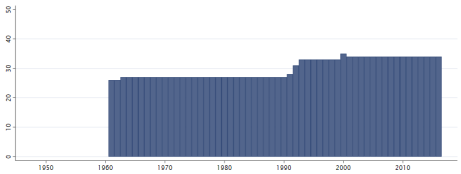
**Min. Year**:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.26.7 fao_luagrpas Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land)



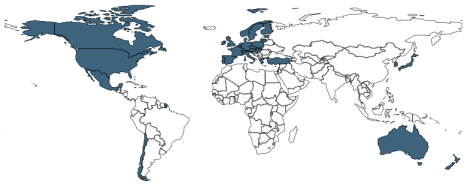
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



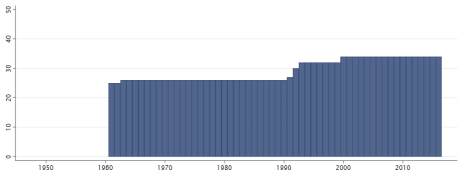
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1702 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.26.8 fao_luagrpcrop Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land)

Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land)



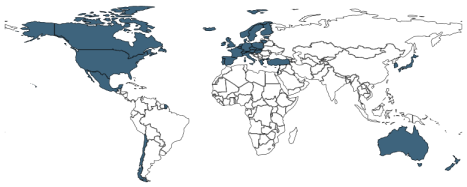
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



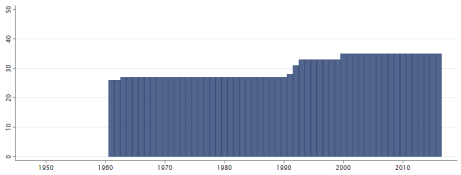
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1662 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.26.9 fao_lucrop Cropland (% of Land area)

Cropland (% of Land area)



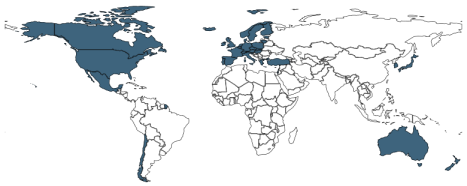
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



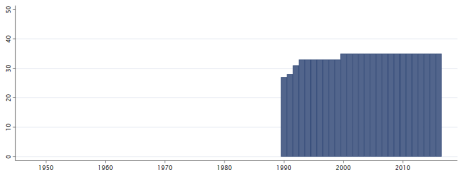
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.26.10 fao_luforest Forest land (% of Land area)

Forest land (% of Land area)



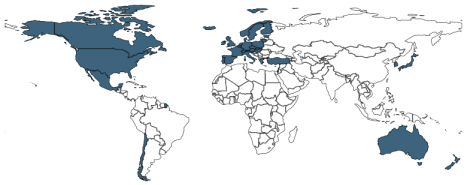
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



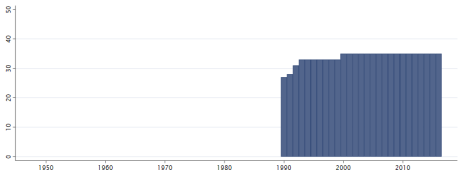
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.26.11 fao_luforplant Planted Forest (% of Forest area)

Planted Forest (% of Forest area)



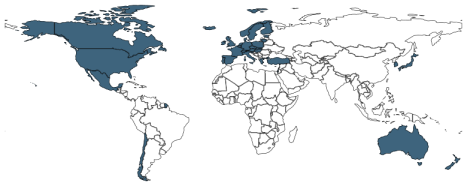
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



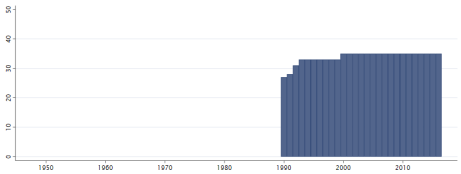
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.26.12 fao_luforprim Primary Forest (% of Forest area)

Primary Forest (% of Forest area)



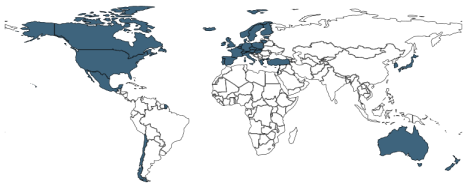
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



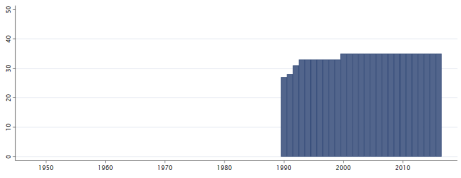
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.26.13 fao_luforreg Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)

Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)



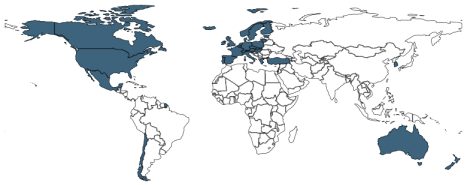
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



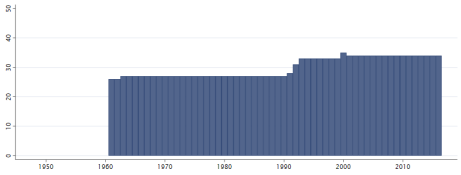
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

#### 4.26.14 fao_lupas Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area)



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1702 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.27 James D. Fearon

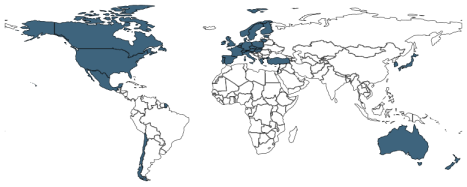
`https://web.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.html`
(Fearon, 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-17)

**Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country**

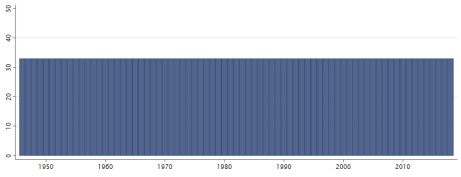
Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

#### 4.27.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



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

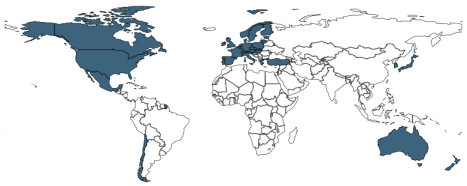


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 34 **n**: 2482 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 73

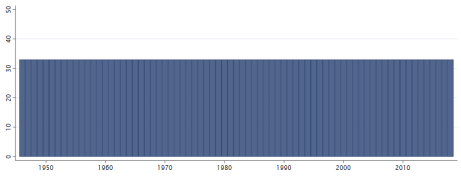
#### 4.27.2 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

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.



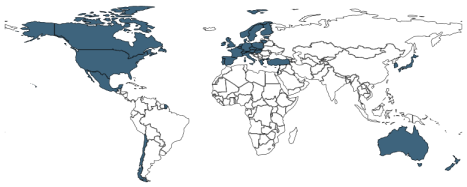
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34



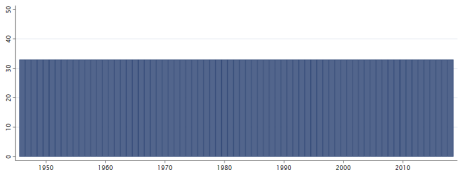

**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 34 **n**: 2482 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 73

### 4.27.3 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34




**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 34 **n**: 2482 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 73

## 4.28 Fund for Peace

`http://ffp.statesindex.org/`
(Haken et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**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

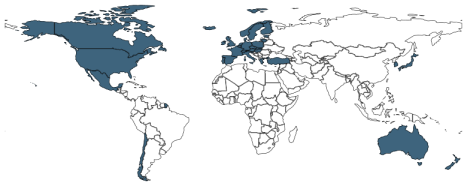
data from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then 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.

### 4.28.1 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.

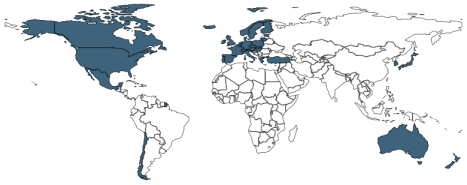


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.2 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.

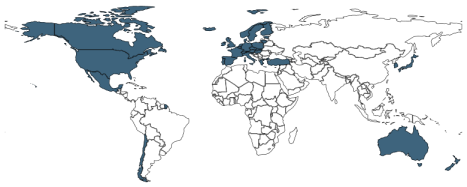


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.3 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.

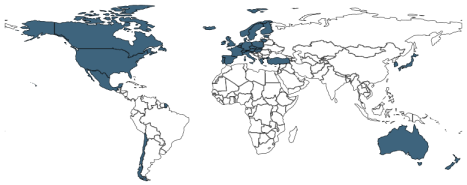


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.4 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.5 ffp_fsi Fragile States Index

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

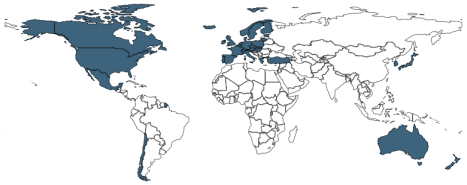
Social Indicators
1. Mounting Demographic Pressures
2. Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies
3. Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia
4. Chronic and Sustained Human Flight.

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

Political Indicators
7. Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State
8. Progressive Deterioration of Public Services
9. Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights
10. Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"
11. Rise of Factionalized Elites
12. Intervention of Other States or External Politicl Actors.

For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity

(most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120.

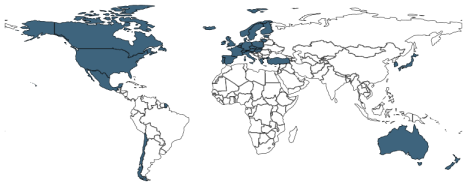


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.6 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.

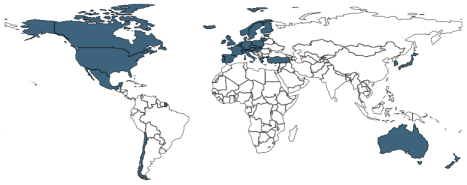


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

Human Flight and Brain Drain - When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.

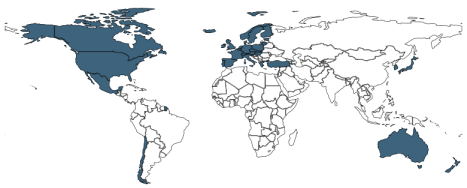


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.8 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.

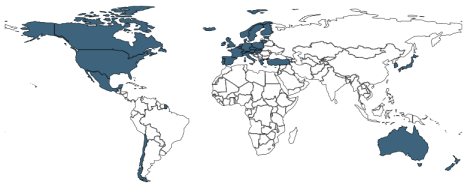


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.9 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.

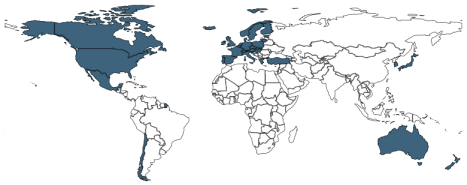


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.10 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.

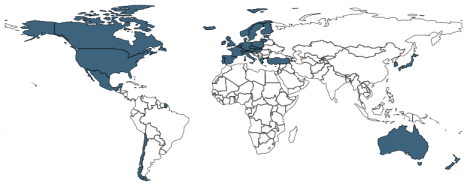


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.11 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.

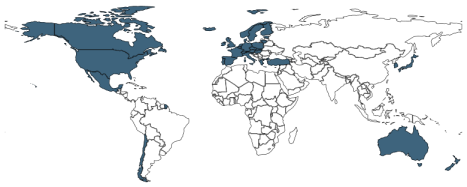


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.28.12 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.

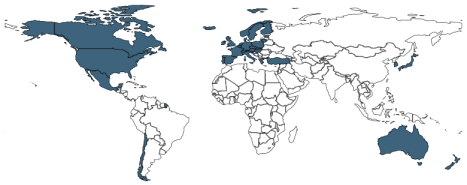


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

#### 4.28.13 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29 Freedom House

`https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world`
(Freedom House, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-08)

**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.

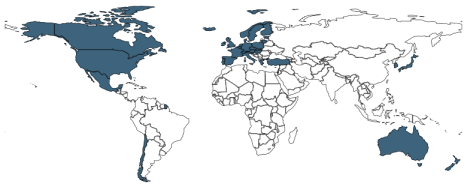
In addition, in order to generate debate and discussions within countries as to areas that are most in need of reform, Freedom House releases the scores for the seven subcategories that fall under political rights and civil liberties. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human 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.

### 4.29.1 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).

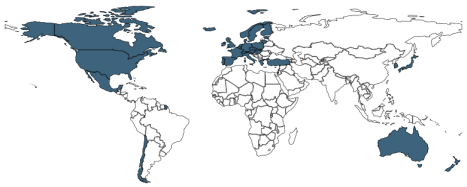


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

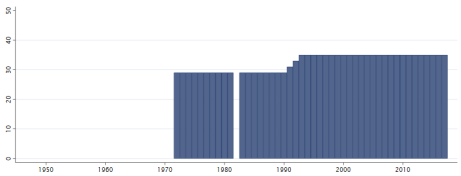
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.2 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).



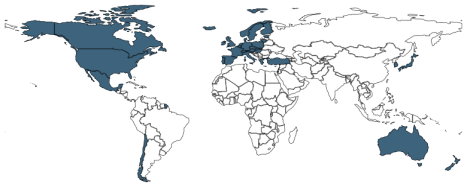
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1487 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.29.3 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).



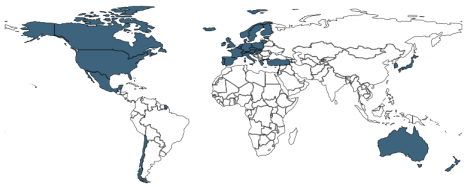
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.4 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).

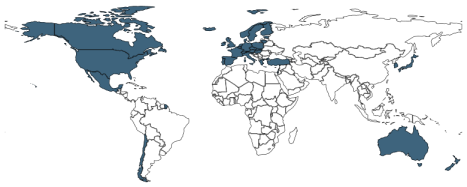


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.5 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).

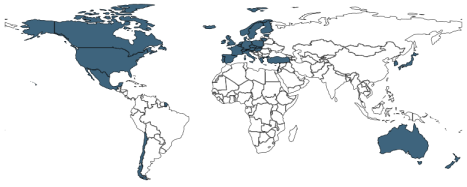


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

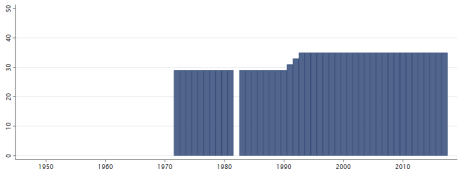
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.6 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_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.



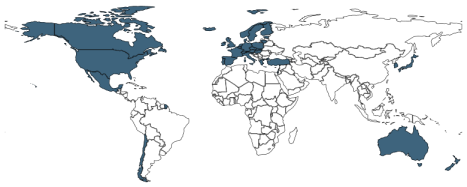
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1487 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.29.7 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).

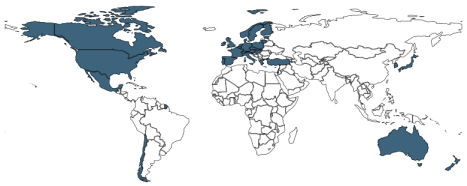


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

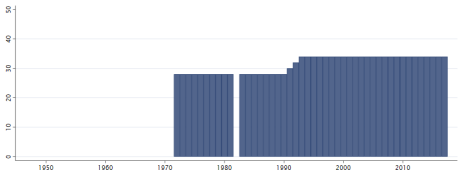
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.8 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.



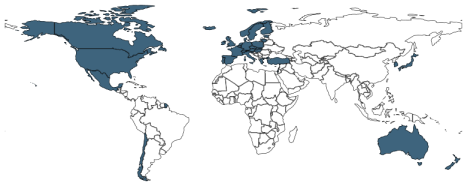
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1442 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.29.9 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).

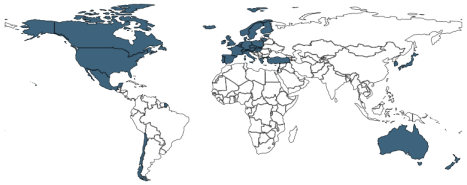


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

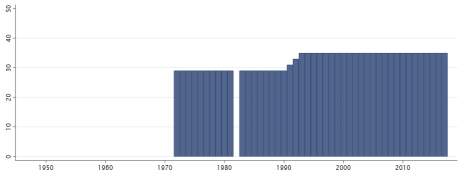
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.29.10 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).



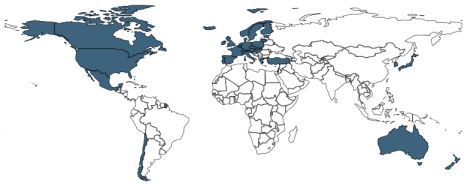
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1487 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.29.11 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).



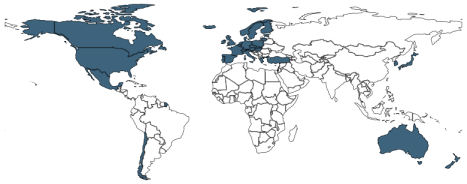
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

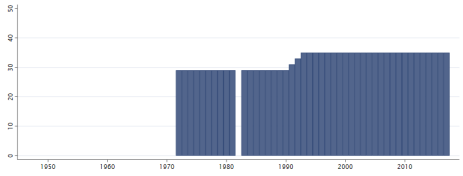
### 4.29.12 fh_status Freedom Status

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1487 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 41

## 4.30 Freedom House

`https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press`
(Freedom House, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-09)

### Freedom of the Press

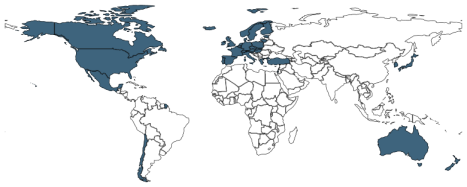
Freedom of the Press assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic 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

### 4.30.1 fhp_mcei5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2016)

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016).

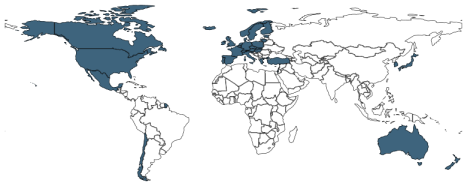


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.30.2 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.

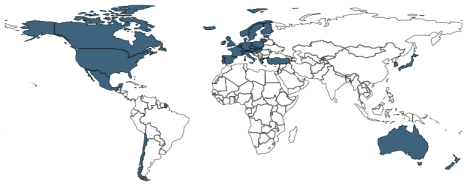


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.30.3 fhp_mcpp5 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.

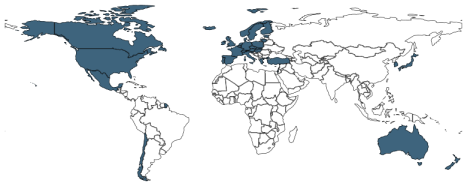


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

#### 4.30.4 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).



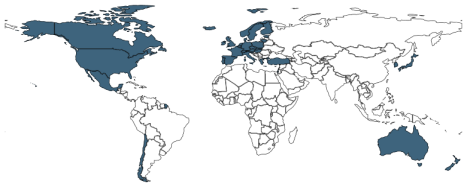
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

#### 4.30.5 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.31 Fraser Institute

`https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset`
(Gwartney et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-10)

**Economic Freedom of the World Dataset**

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

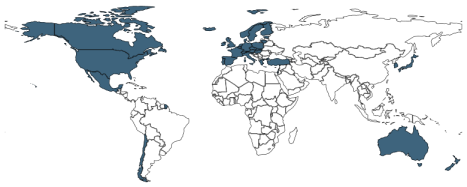
For a consistent time-series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. One of the problems with the chain-linked index was that it was limited to just the 123 countries that were available in the chain-link's "base year" of 2000. With this year's report, the Institute is replacing the chain-linked index with the EFW Panel Dataset, which reports area and summary ratings for all countries for which we have a regular EFW index score in any given year.

The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively

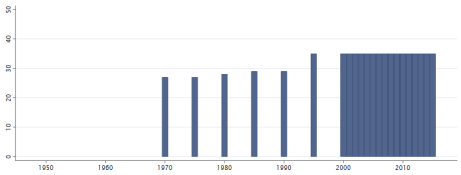
"backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier years. For example, if a country is missing a data value for a particular component from 2000-2004, this method estimates the missing 2000-2004 values based on data available in 2005 and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

### 4.31.1 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.



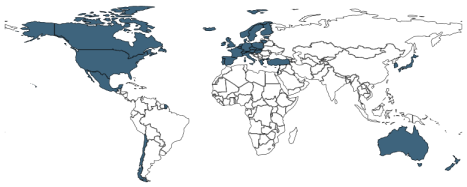
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



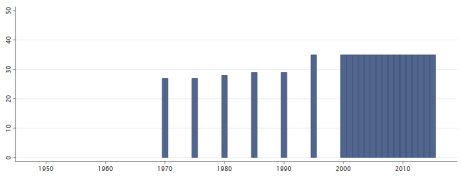
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.2 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

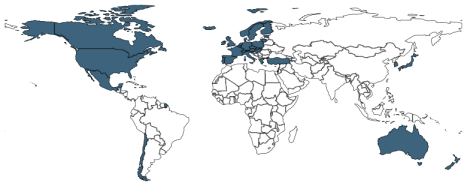


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

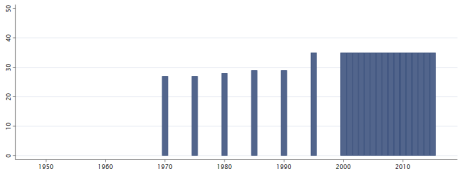
### 4.31.3 fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

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.



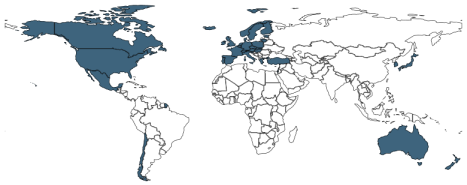
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



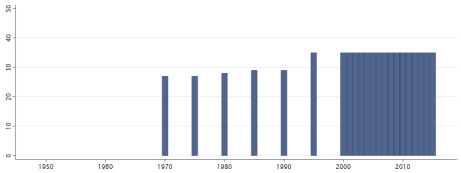

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.4 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.



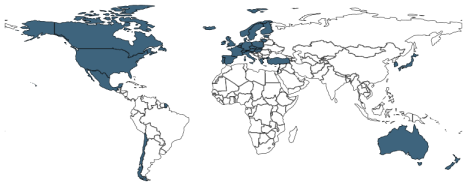
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



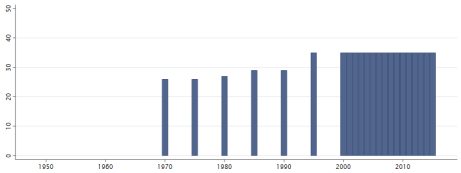

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.5 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

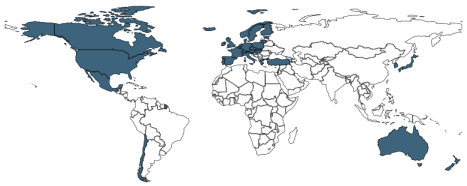



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 749 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

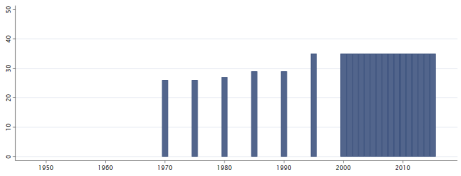
### 4.31.6 fi_legprop_pd Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data)

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.



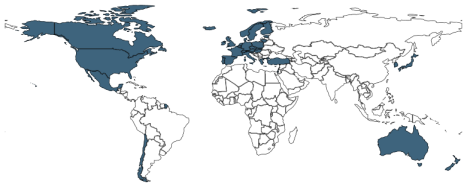
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



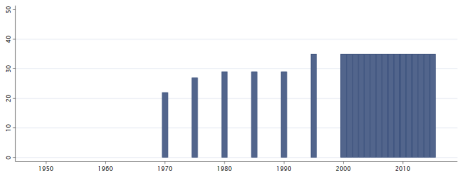
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 749 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.7 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.



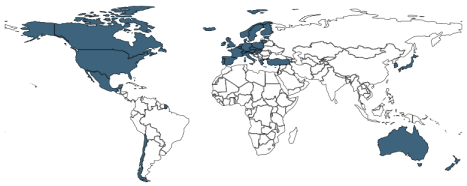
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



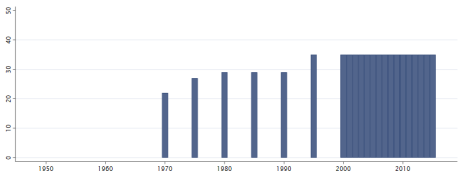
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 748 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.8 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.



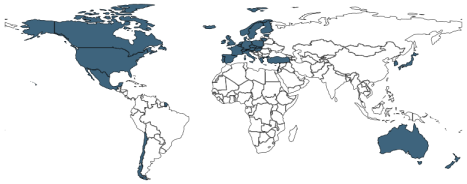
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



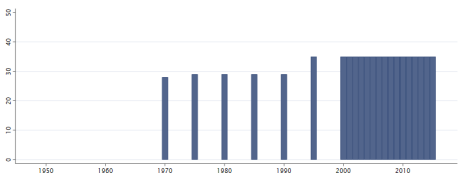
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 748 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.9 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.



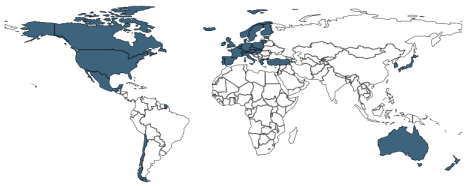
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



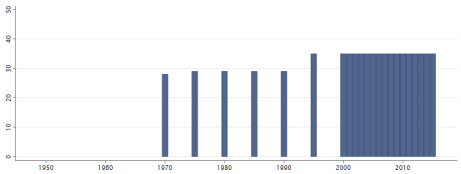
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.10 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.



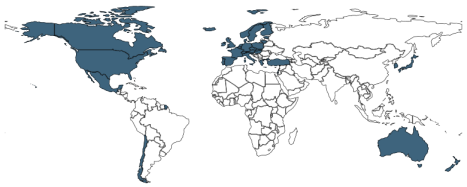
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



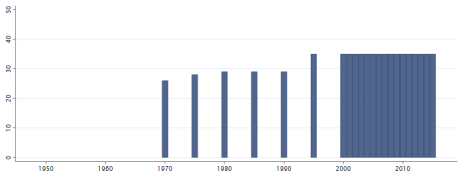
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.31.11 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).



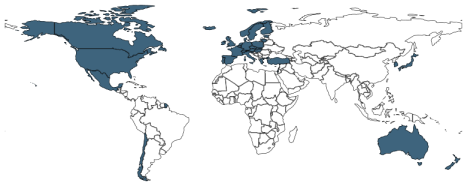
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



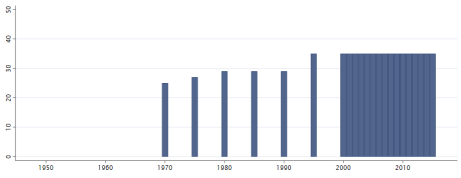
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

#### 4.31.12 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

## 4.32 Guillén and Capron

`https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/`
(Guillen & Capron, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-16)

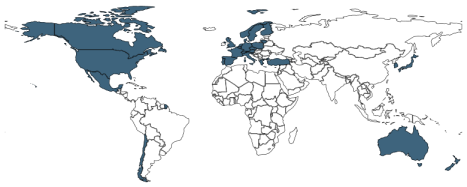
**State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development**

A longitudinal dataset on the adoption of minority shareholders' legal protections and the development of the stock market in 78 countries between 1970 and 2011.

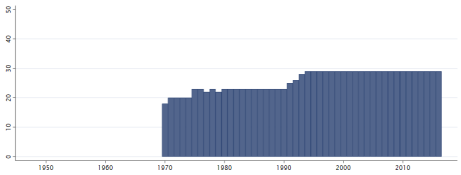
#### 4.32.1 gc_shr Minority Shareholder Rights

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibitionof multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership



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



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 30 **n**: 1235 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

## 4.33 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview`
(Hardoon & Heinrich, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2018-01-15)

**Global Corruption Barometer**

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

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

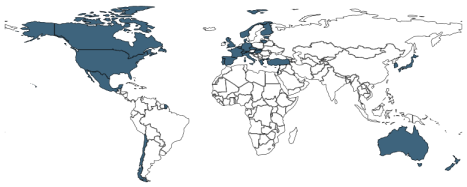
For the 2015-2017 version all the values have been assigned the year 2016.

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

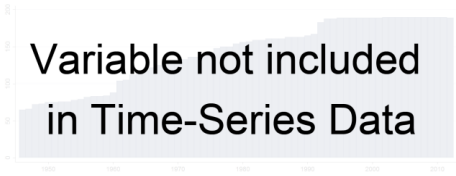
For the 2003-2013 version, the data for a country is marked as missing if there are less than 100 respondents per year, if there are 100 or more, the value corresponds to the mean of all answers.

### 4.33.1 gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



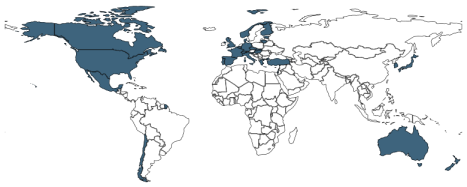
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



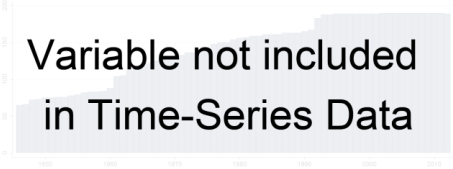

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.33.2 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



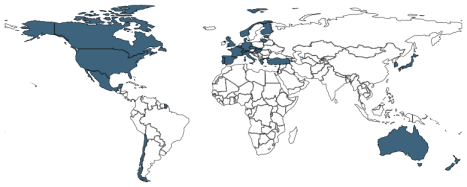
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



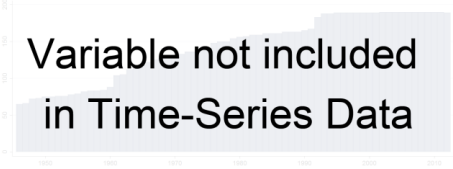

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.3 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



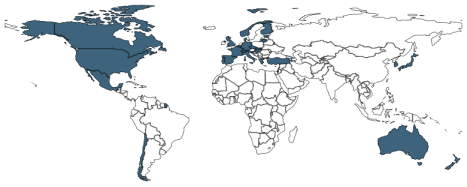
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



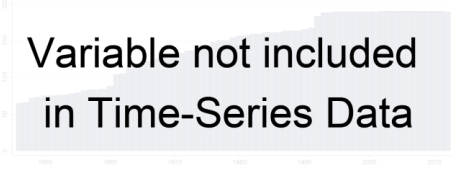

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.4 gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



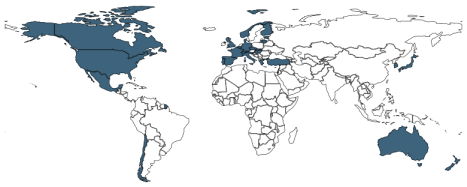
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



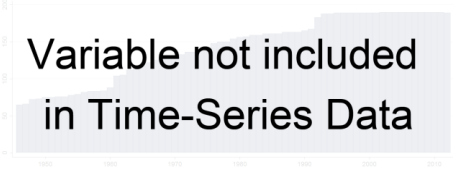

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.5 gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



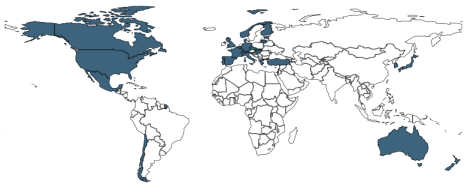
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



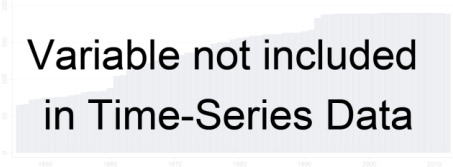

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.6 gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



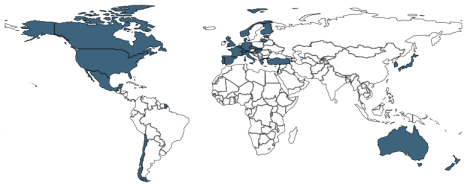
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



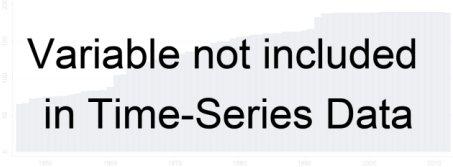

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.7 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



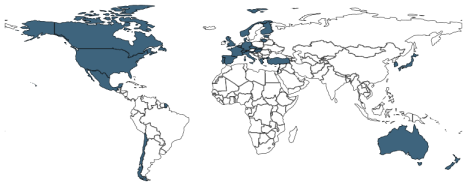
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



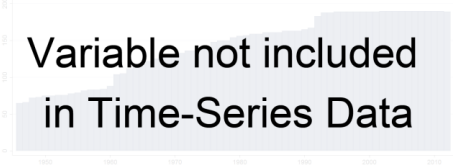

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.8 gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



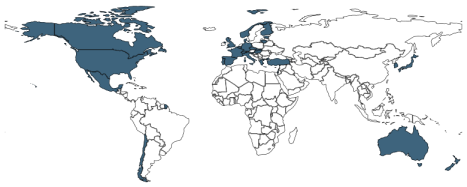
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



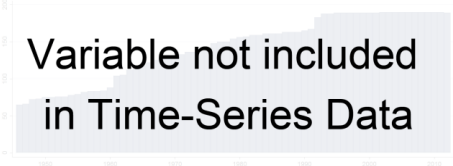

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.9 gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



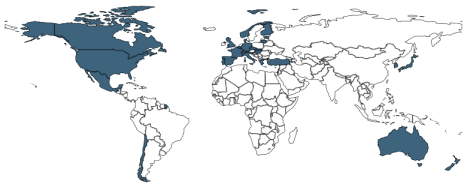
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



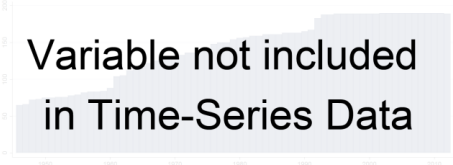

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.10 gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



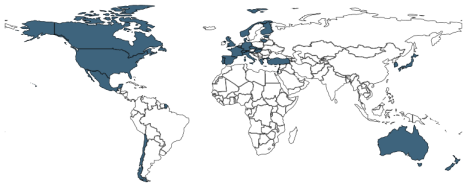
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



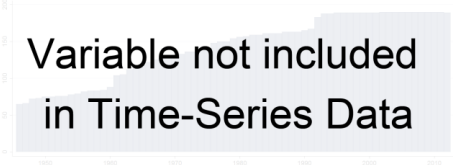

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.11 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



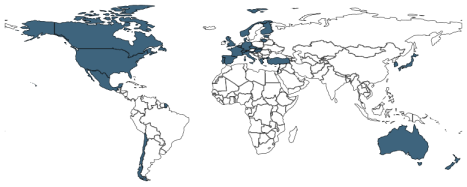
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30



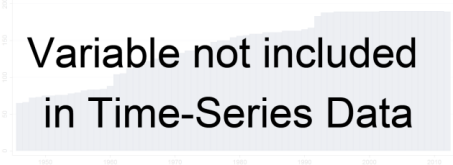

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.33.12 gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 30




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

### 4.34 Gibney, Cornett and Wood

`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html`
(Gibney et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-11)

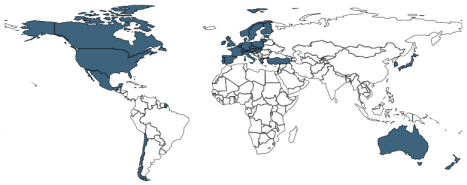
**The Political Terror Scale**

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).

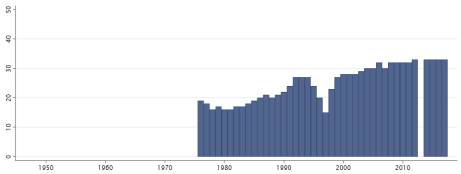
#### 4.34.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

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, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34

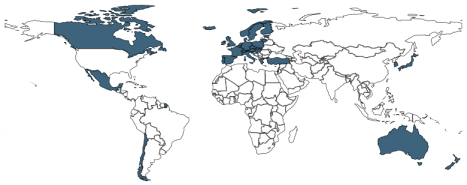


**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1039 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 30

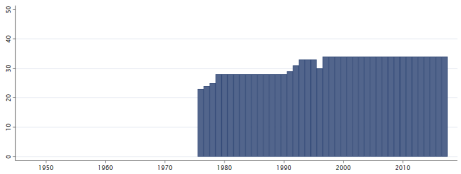
### 4.34.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

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, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1337 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 37

## 4.35 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: 2018-11-16)

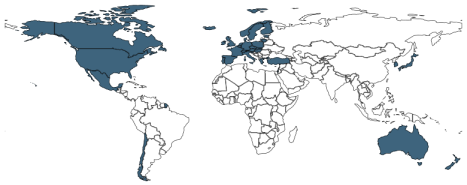
**Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015**

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.

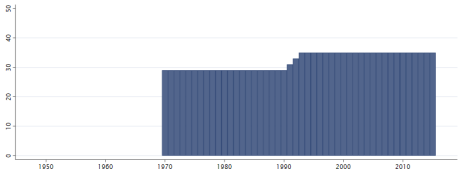
This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+

### 4.35.1 gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).Average years of education.



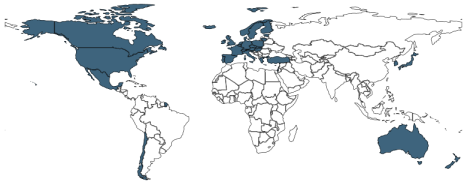
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



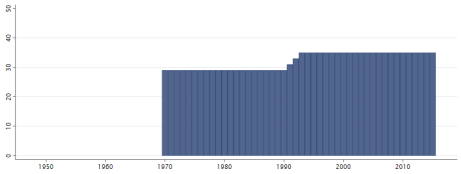
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.2 gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.



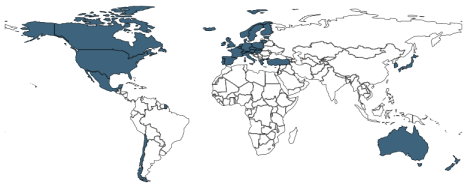
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



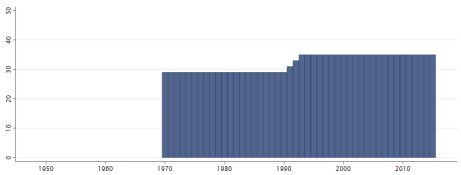
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.3 gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.



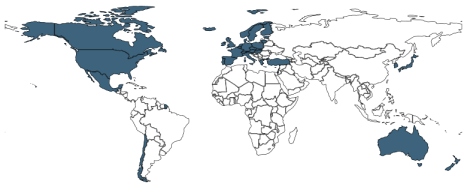
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



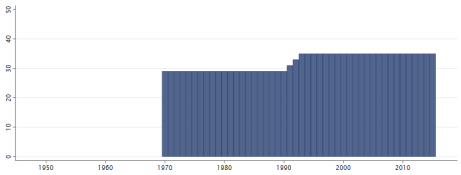
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.4 gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.



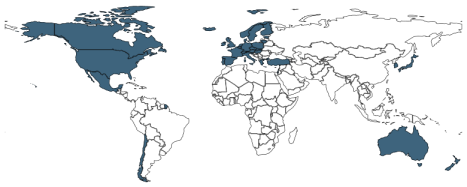
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



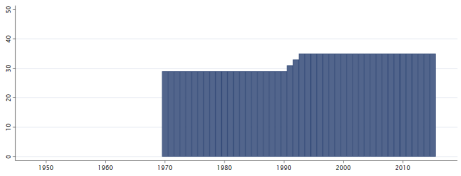
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.5 gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.



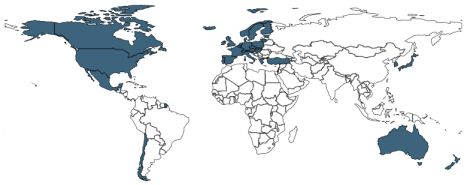
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



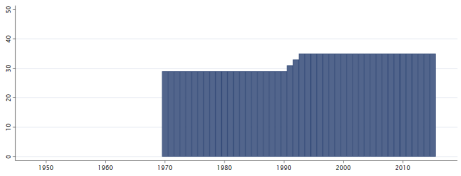
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.6 gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.



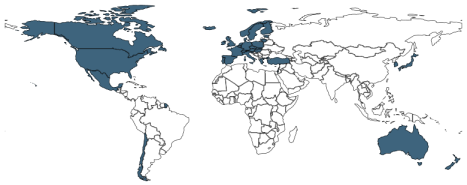
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



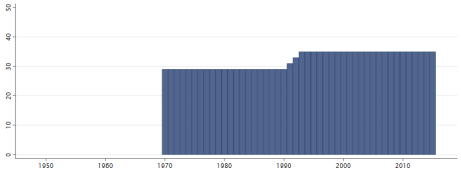
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.



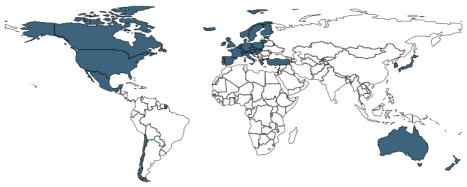
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



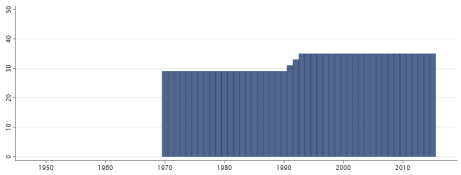
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.



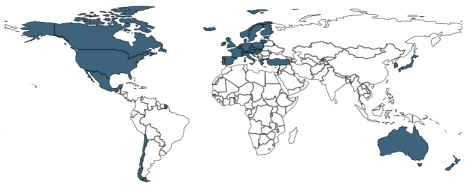
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



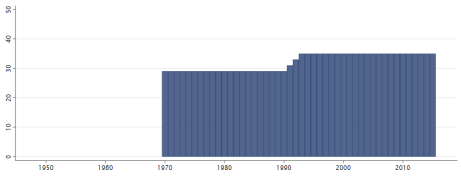
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.9 gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.



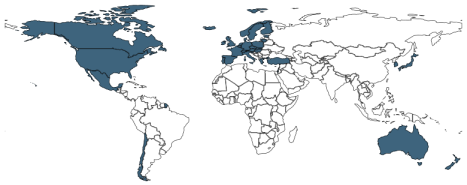
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



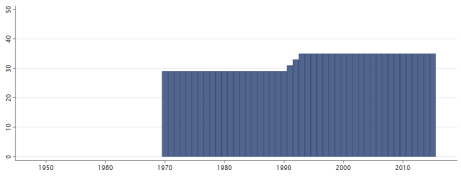
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.10 gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.



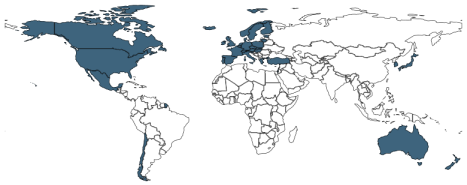
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



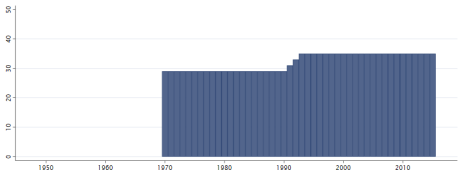
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.11 gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.



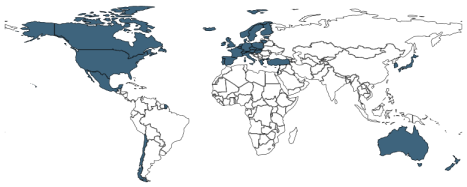
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



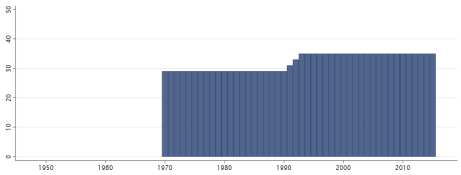
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.35.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

## 4.36 United Nations Development Programme

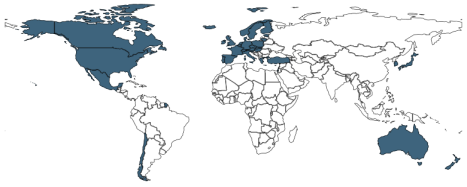
`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2018a)
(Data downloaded: 2018-12-04)

### The Gender Inequality Index

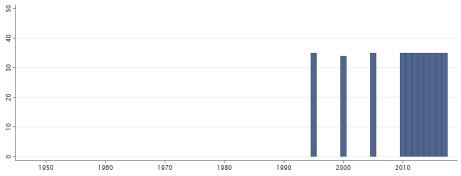
The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market - for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements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

### 4.36.1 gii_gii Gender Inequality Index

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



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 395 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 11

## 4.37 Kristian S. Gleditsch

`http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html`
(Gleditsch, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-13)

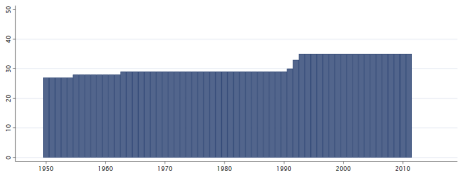
### Expanded Trade and GDP Data

These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

### 4.37.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

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

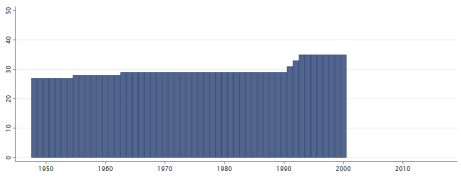


**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 53

### 4.37.2 gle_exp Total Export

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

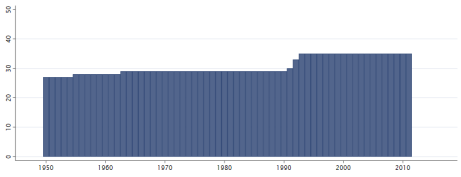


**Min. Year**:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
**N**: 36 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.37.3 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.

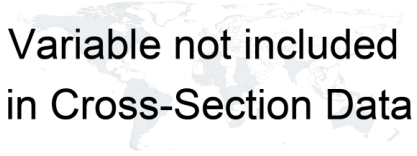
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



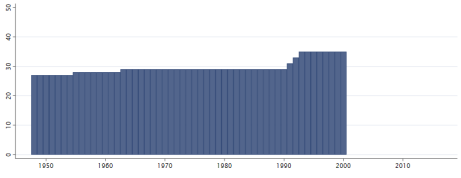
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 53

### 4.37.4 gle_imp Total Import

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.



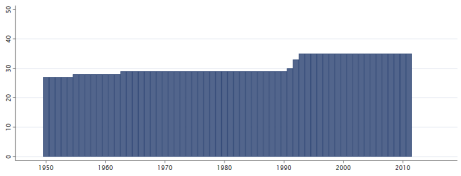

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



**Min. Year**:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
**N**: 36 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

#### 4.37.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.

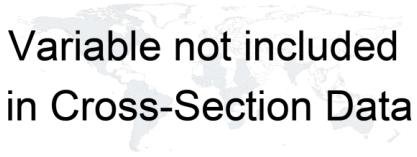


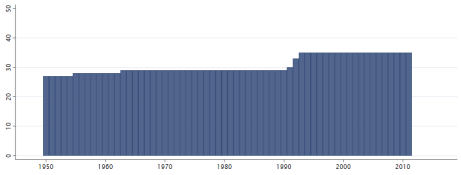
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 53

#### 4.37.6 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.



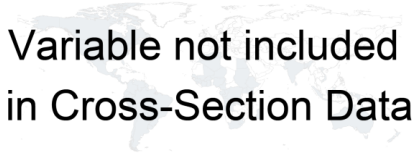



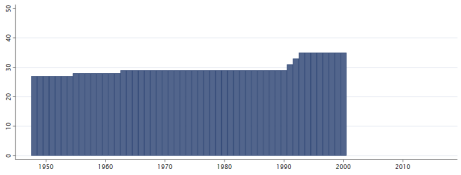
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 53

#### 4.37.7 gle_trade Total Trade

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.



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

**Min. Year**:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
**N**: 36 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.38 Bormann and Golder

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/10479`
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-17)

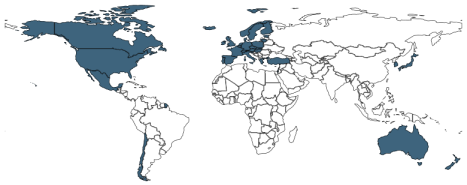
**Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2016**

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

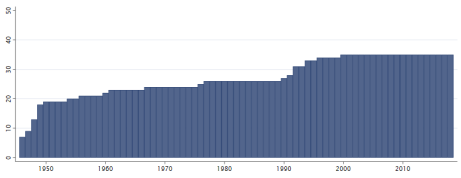
Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to . (missing).

### 4.38.1 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.



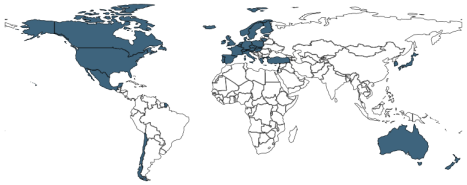
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



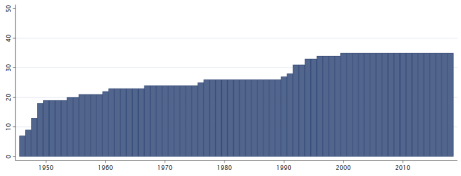
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.2 gol_dist Districts

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



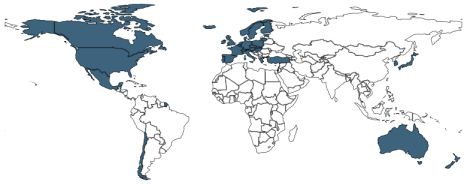
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



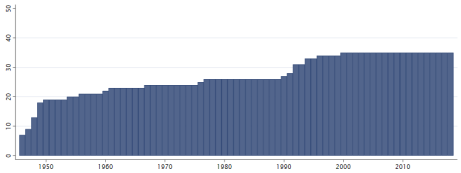
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



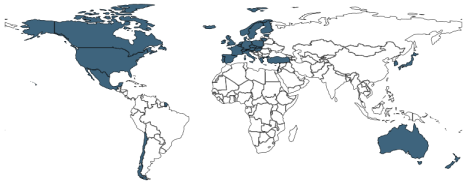
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



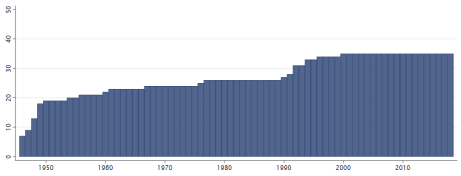
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.4 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.



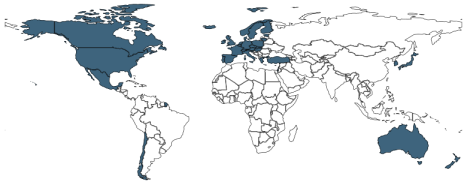
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



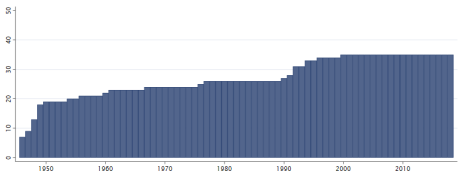
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.5 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.



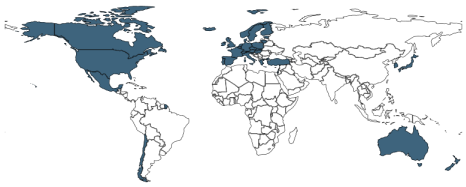
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



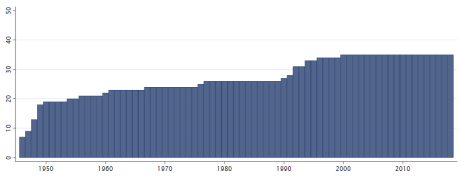
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



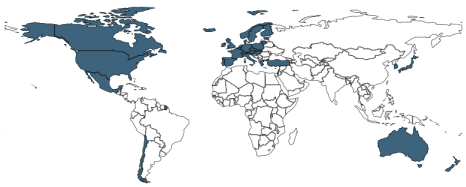
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



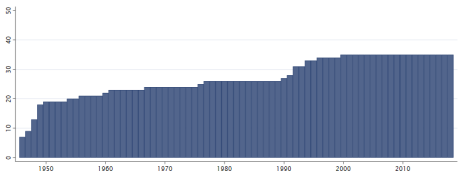
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.7 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.



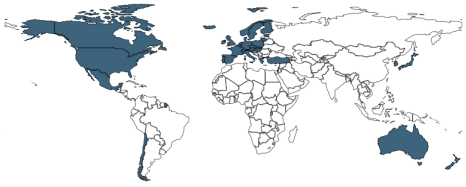
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



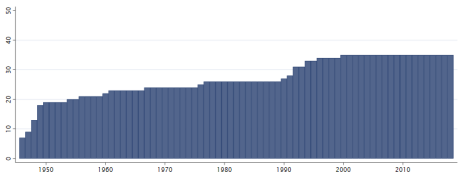
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.8 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

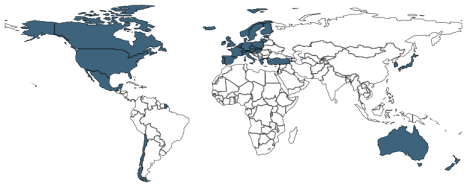


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

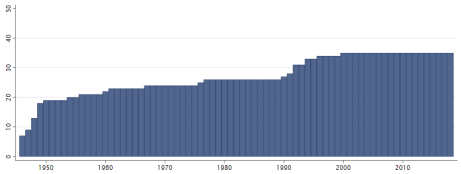
### 4.38.9 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

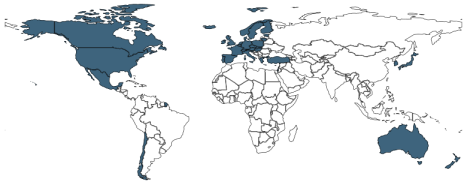


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

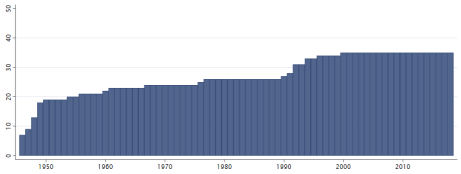
#### 4.38.10 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

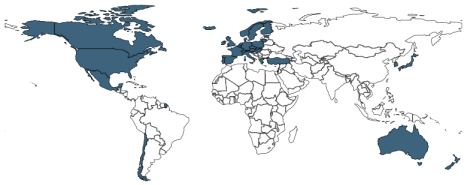
#### 4.38.11 gol_inst Institution

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.

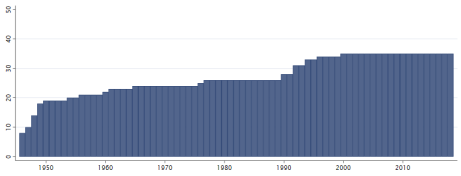
0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

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.



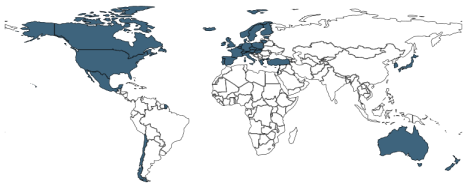
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



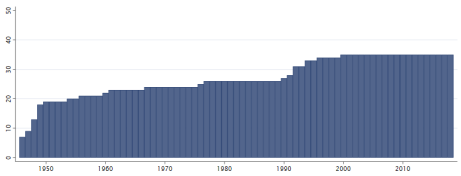
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 2002 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 56

### 4.38.12 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.



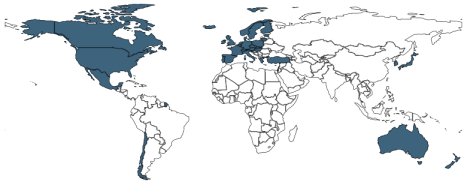
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



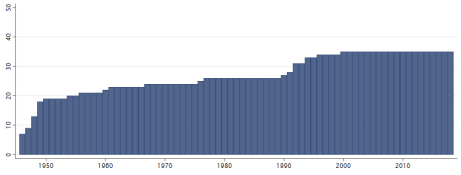
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.13 gol_nos Number of Seats

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



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

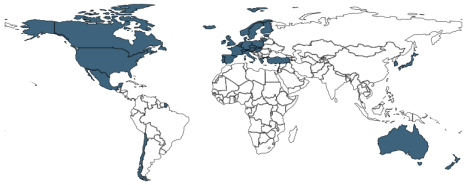
### 4.38.14 gol_pr PR Type

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

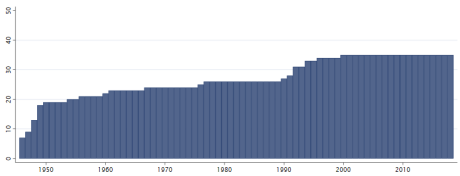
1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff

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.



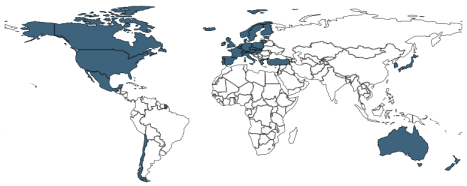
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



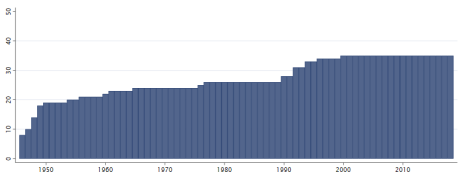
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.38.15 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.



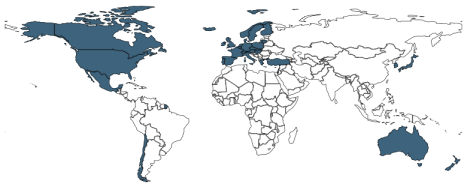
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



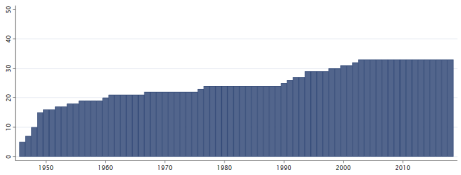
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 2002 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 56

### 4.38.16 gol_upseat Upper Seats

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



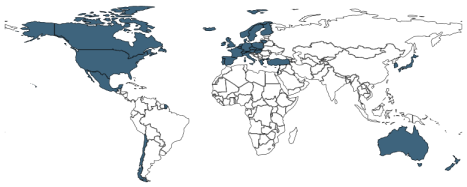
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



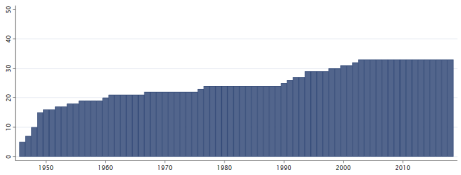
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 34 **n**: 1823 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 54

#### 4.38.17 gol_uptier Upper Tier

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



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 34 **n**: 1823 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 54

### 4.39 Gerring, Thacker and Moreno

`http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/`
(Gerring et al., 2005)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-17)

**Centripetal Democratic Governance**

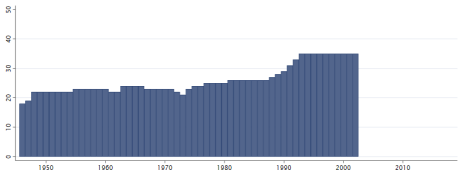
Data used in the book A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C, 2008).

#### 4.39.1 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

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



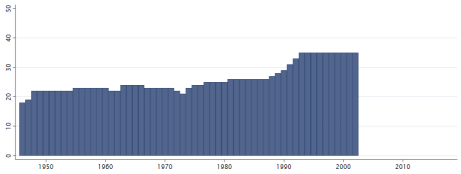
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
**N**: 36 **n**: 1489 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.39.2 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

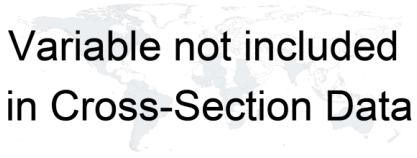
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



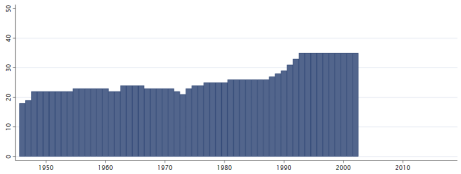
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
**N**: 36 **n**: 1489 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.39.3 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).




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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
**N**: 36 **n**: 1489 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

## 4.40 Witold Henisz

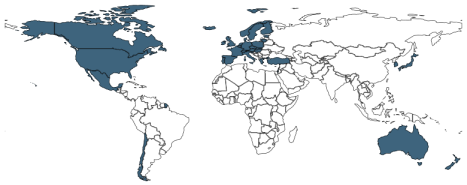
`https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`
(Henisz, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-16)

**The Political Constraints Data**

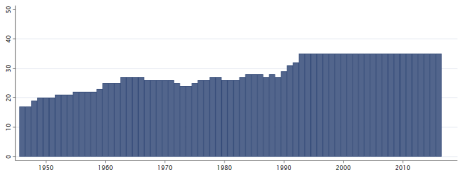
The measure of political constraints employed estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

### 4.40.1 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.



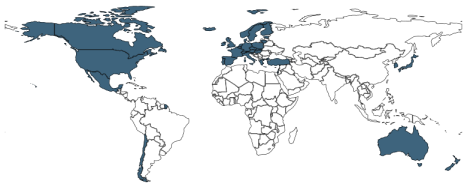
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



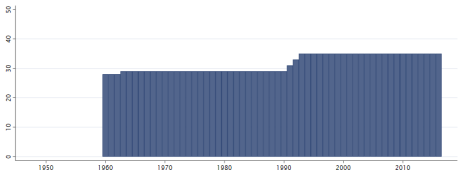
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2032 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 56

### 4.40.2 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.



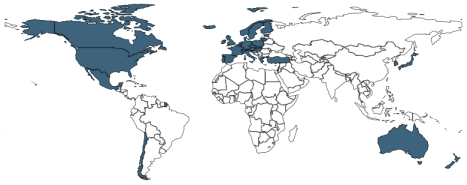
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



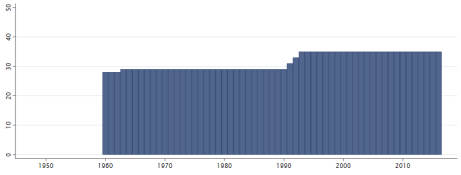
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.40.3 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.



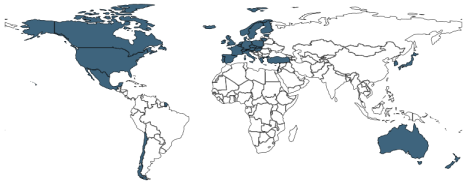
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



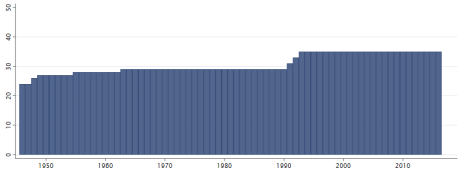
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.40.4 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).



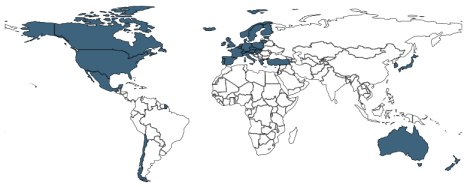
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



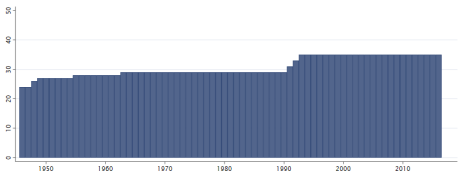
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

### 4.40.5 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.



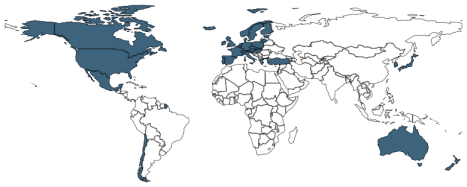
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



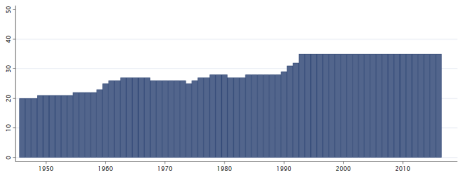
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

### 4.40.6 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.



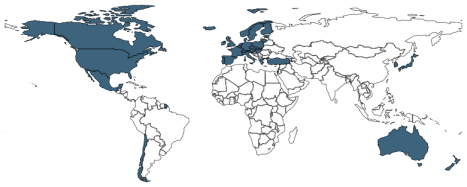
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



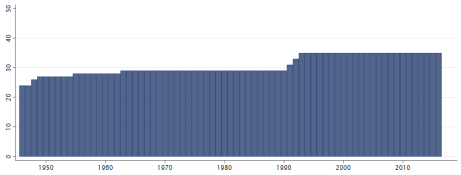
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2060 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 57

### 4.40.7 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**: 2015
**N**: 36

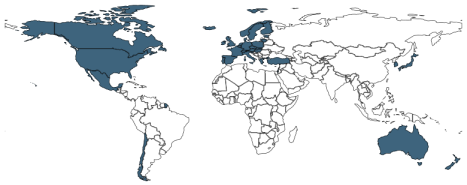


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

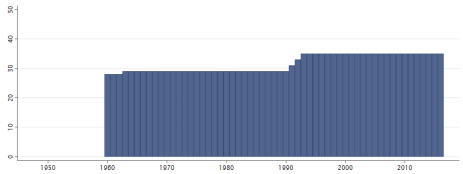
### 4.40.8 h_polcon5 Political Constraints Index V

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 in-

formation 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**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

## 4.41 Heritage Foundation

`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(Miller et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-17)

**Index of Economic Freedom**

The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

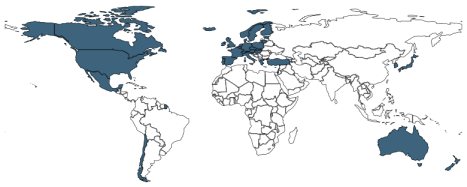
Note: For the 2015, most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014. It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

### 4.41.1 hf_business Business Freedom

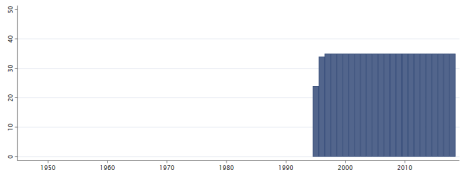
The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):

- 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



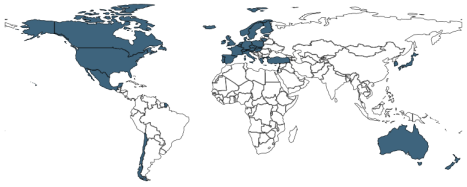
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.2 hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

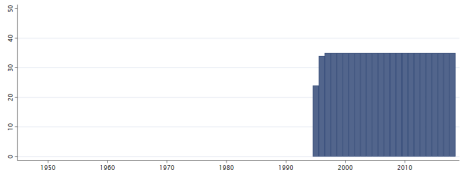
The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:

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

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



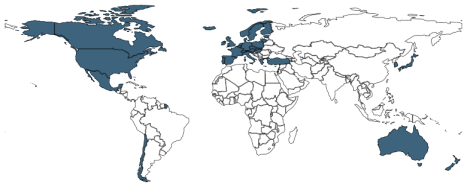
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



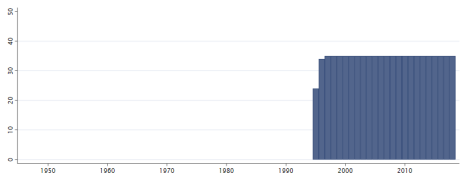
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.3 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.



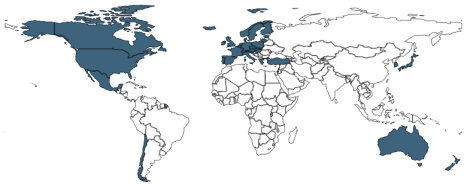
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



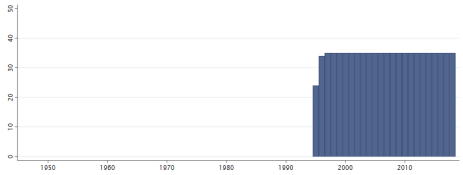
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.4 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.



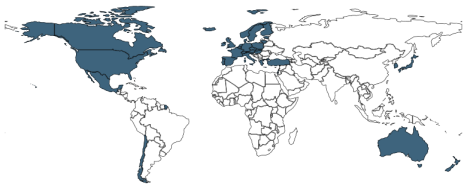
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



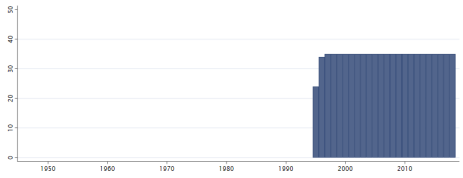
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.5 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.



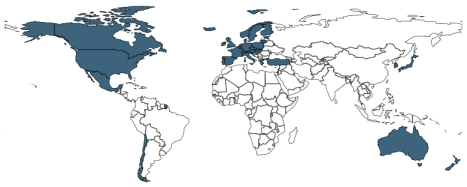
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



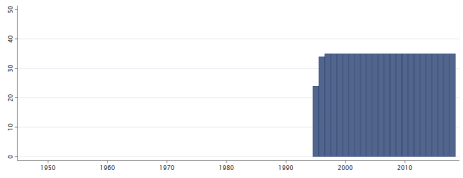
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.6 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

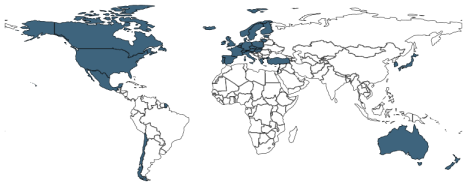


**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.7 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.

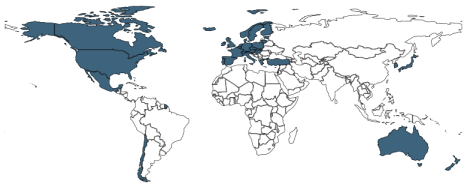


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

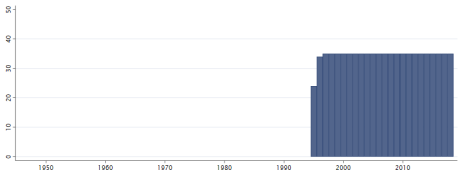
**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 504 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.41.8 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.



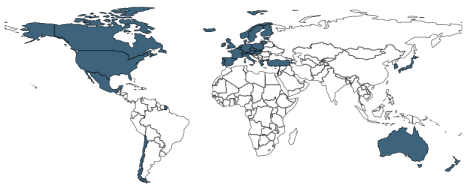
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



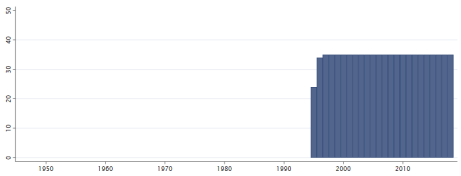
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.9 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.



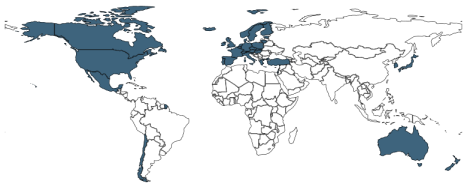
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



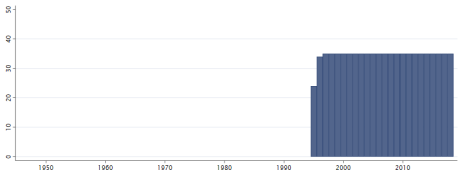
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.10 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.



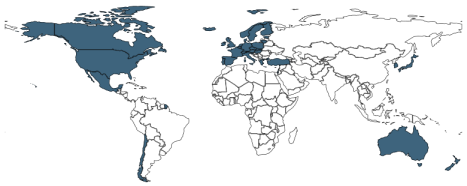
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



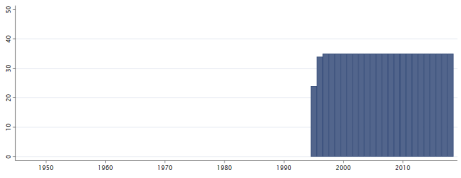
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.41.11 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 851 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

## 4.42 Hadenius and Teorell

`https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data`
(Wahman et al., 2013) (Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-17)

**The Authoritarian Regime Dataset**

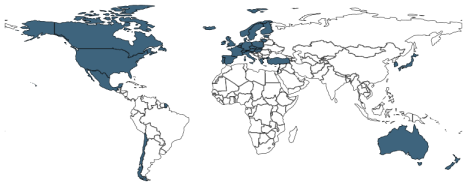
The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four Şmicro statesŤ of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two Şmicro statesŤ in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

### 4.42.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

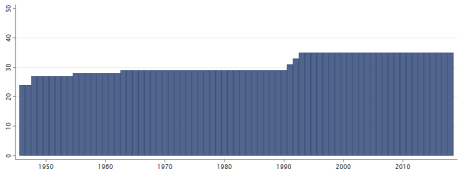
This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zeeland), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers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

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French

7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian.



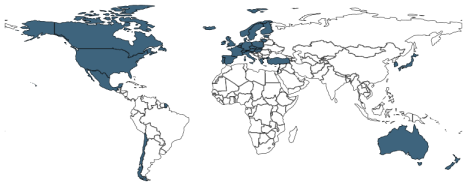
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



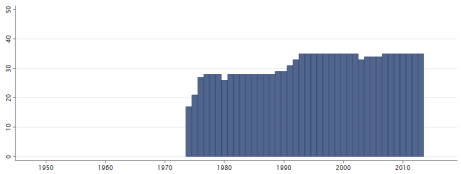
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 2274 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 63

### 4.42.2 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.



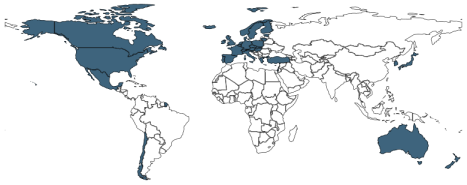
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



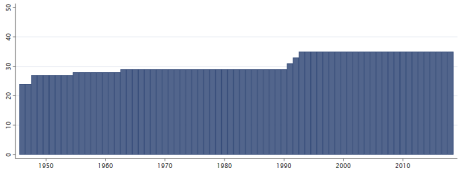
**Min. Year**:1974 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.42.3 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 Zeeland)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zeeland)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



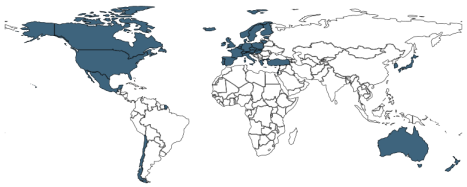
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 2274 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 63

### 4.42.4 ht_regtype Regime Type

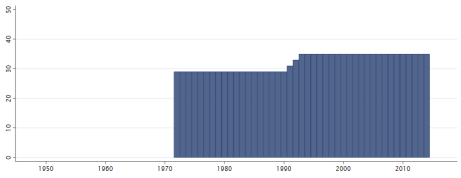
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession

(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**: 36



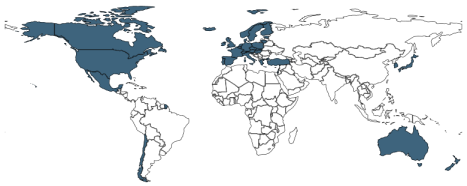

**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1408 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.42.5 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simplified)

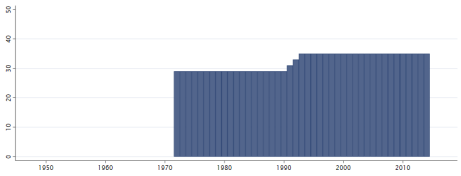
A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are 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**: 36



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1408 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

## 4.43 Andrew Klassen

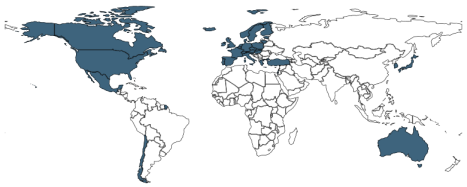
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/KIPB57`
(Klassen, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-10)

### Human Understanding Measured Across National (HUMAN) Surveys

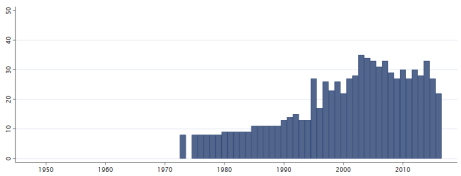
Human Understanding Measured Across National (HUMAN) Surveys combines multiple sources of public opinion data and creates commonly formatted variables. This dataset provides country-survey level data. This means each observation is an aggregated score representing all respondents within a country for a survey round. The data is structured to facilitate analysing multiple sources of survey data over time. Some sources survey the same country in the same year, which creates overlapping county-year observations. Some surveys also span multiple years, creating more overlaps between surveys and sources. A country-year variable therefore does not specify unique observations, which is problematic when trying to merge other country-year datasets. The HUMAN Surveys: Country-Year Data combines overlapping cases to ensure unique country-year observations, making it ideal for merging with other country-year datasets.

### 4.43.1 hum_satdem Satisfaction with democracy index

These index scores represent an average of all country-survey scores available within each country-year observation. Overlapping country-survey are averaged to create unique country-year observations. Scores range from 0 representing the lowest possible level of satisfaction to 100 representing the highest possible level.



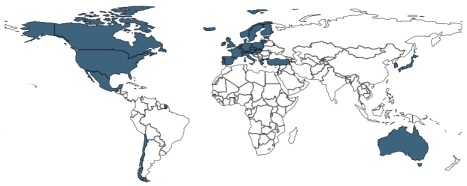
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



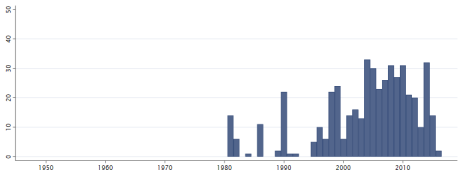
**Min. Year**:1973 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 852 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.43.2 hum_trust Social trust

These index scores represent an average of all country-survey scores available within each country-year observation. Overlapping country-survey are averaged to create unique country-year observations. Scores range from 0 representing the lowest possible level of trust to 100 representing the highest possible level.



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 486 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 14

## 4.44 Institutions and Elections Project

`https://havardhegre.net/iaep/`
(Wig et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-30)

**Institutions and Elections Project Data**

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

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

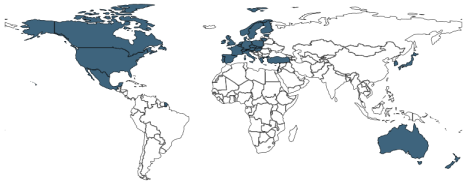
Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015) Find the article at http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120

### 4.44.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

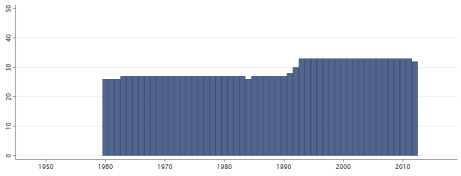
Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



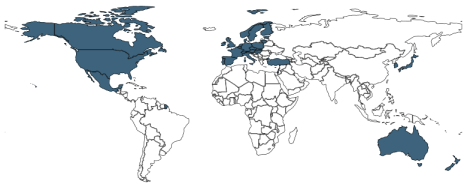
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.2 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

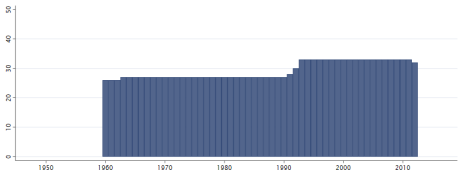
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

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: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



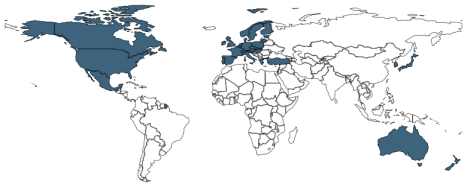
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1494 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.44.3 iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties

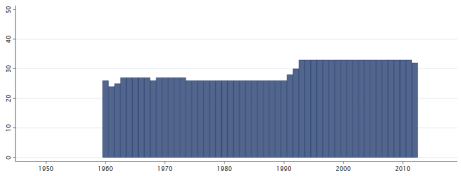
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



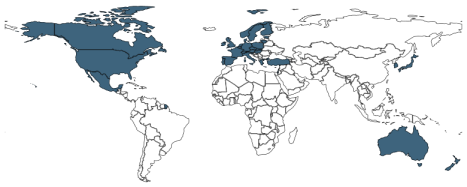
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.4 iaep_bp Banned Parties

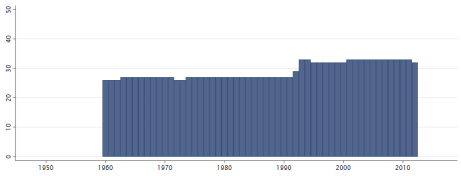
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



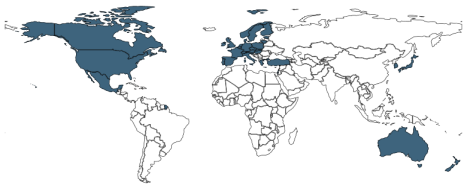
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.5 iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections

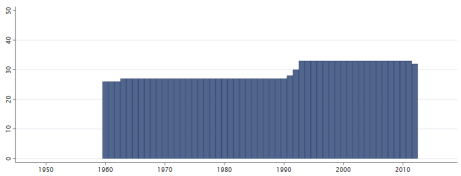
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



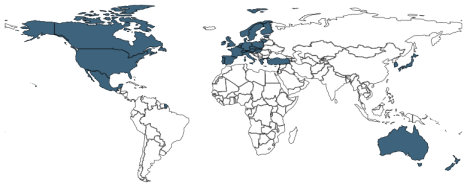
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.6 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

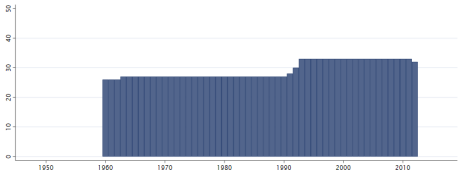
According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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

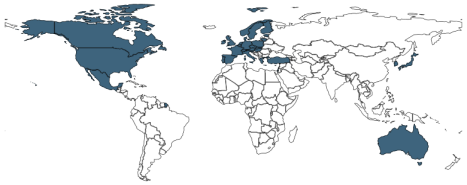


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1559 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

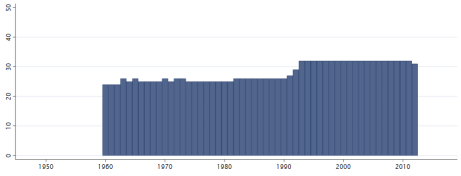
### 4.44.7 iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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

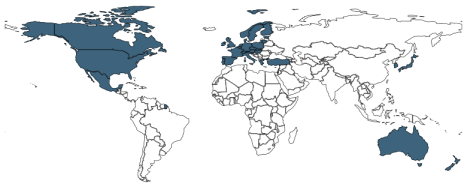


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 33 **n**: 1500 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

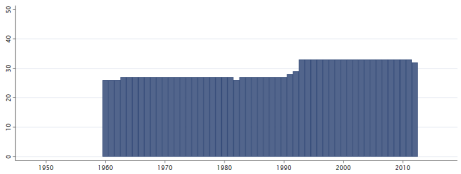
### 4.44.8 iaep_constin The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (years counting ineffect== 1)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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

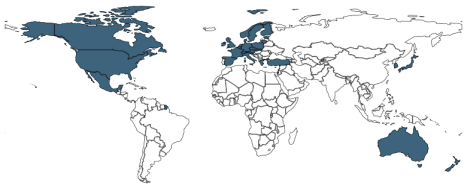


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1570 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

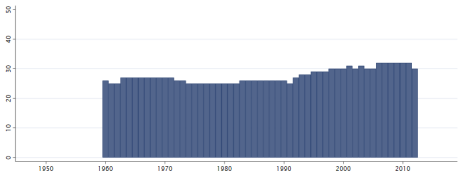
#### 4.44.9 iaep_constlam The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

How many years since the last amendment (years since amyear== 1)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



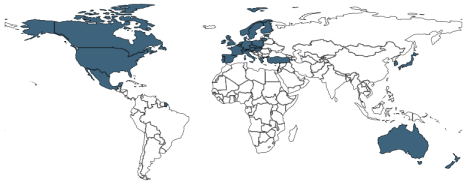
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1484 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

#### 4.44.10 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

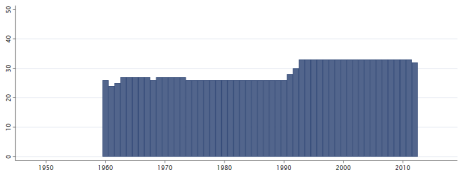
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



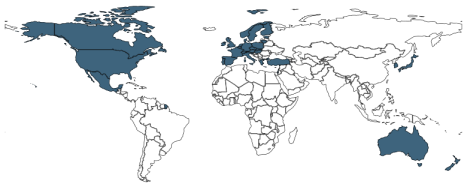
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

#### 4.44.11 iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

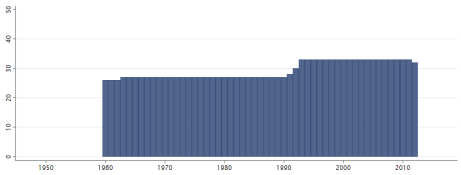
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



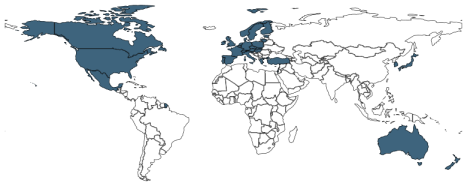
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1499 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.44.12 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

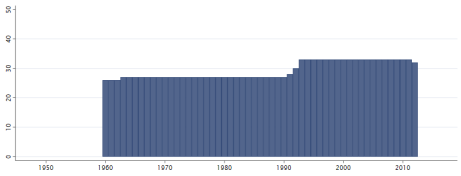
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



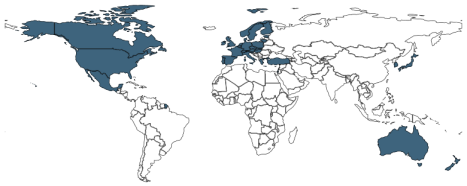
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.13 iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature

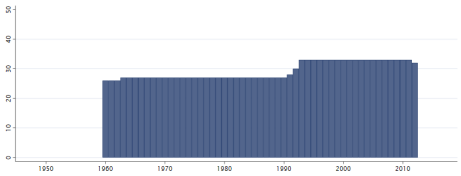
Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



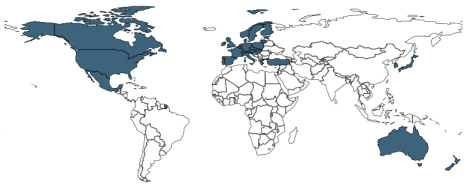
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.44.14 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

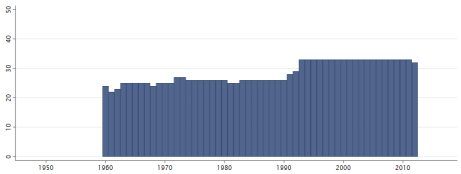
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



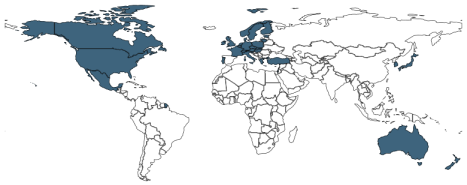
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.15 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

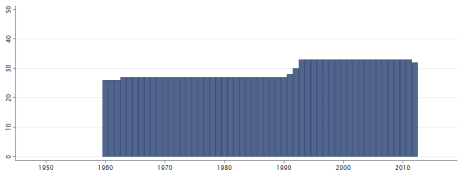
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



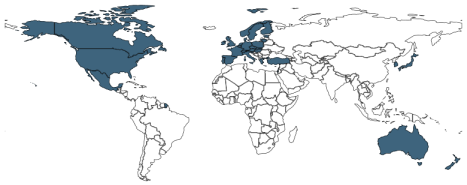
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.16 iaep_es Electoral System

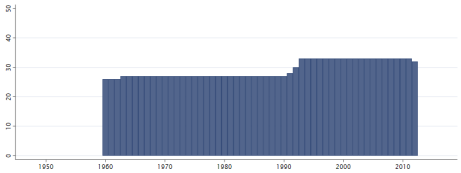
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

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: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



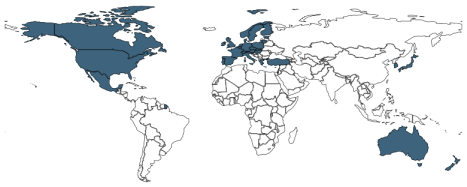
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1516 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.17 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

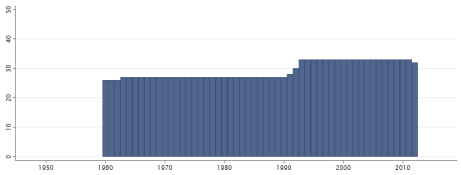
Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



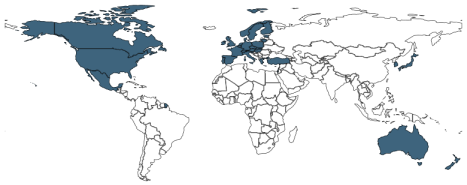
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1534 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.18 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

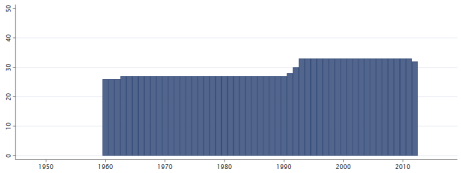
Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



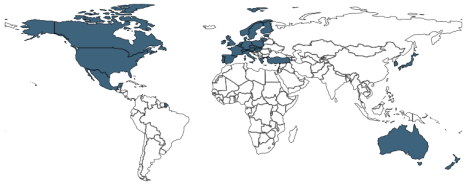
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.19 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

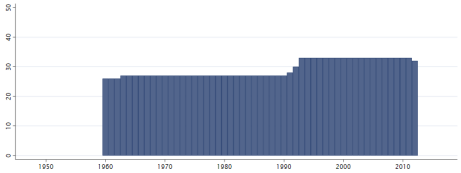
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



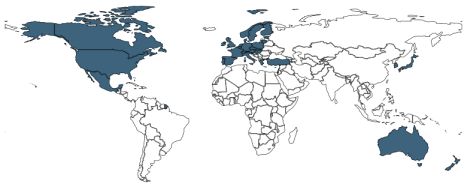
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1493 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.44.20 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

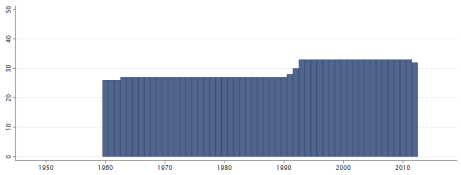
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



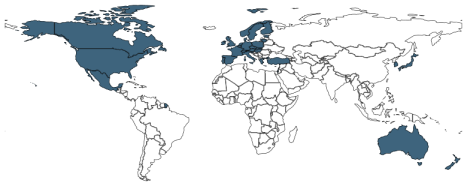
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1548 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.21 iaep_lego Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

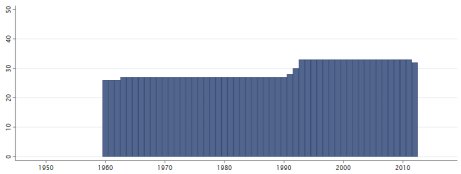
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



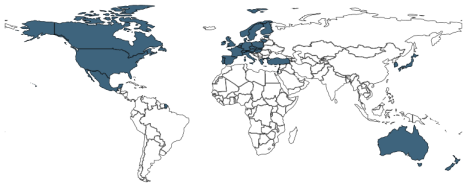
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.22 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

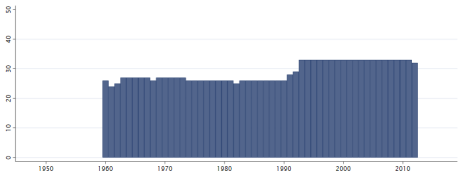
Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



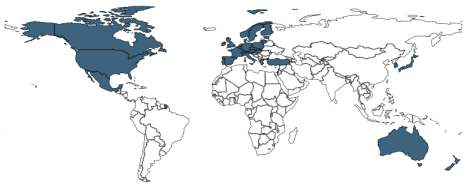
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1549 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.23 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

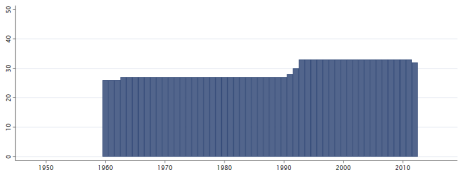
Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



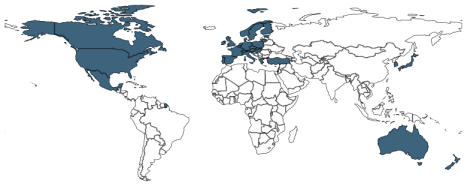
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1521 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.24 iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad

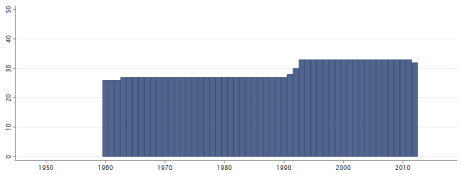
Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



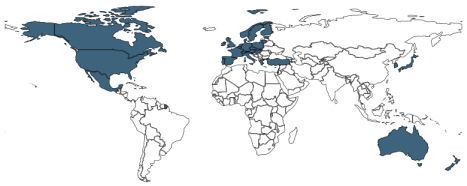
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.25 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

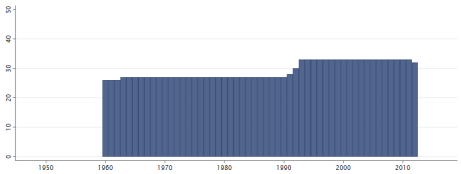
Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



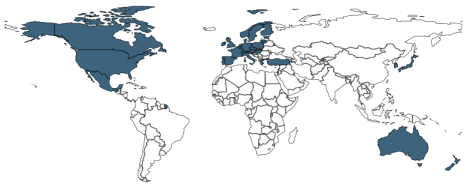
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.26 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

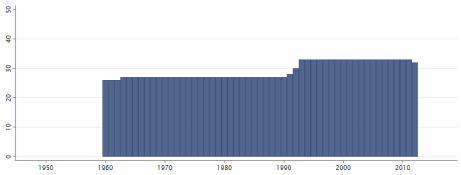
Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



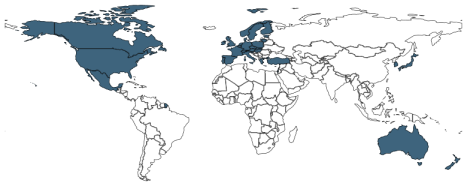
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.27 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

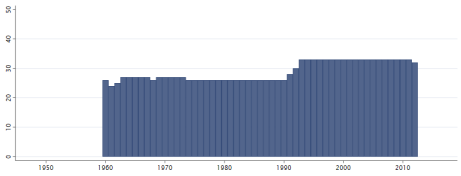
Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



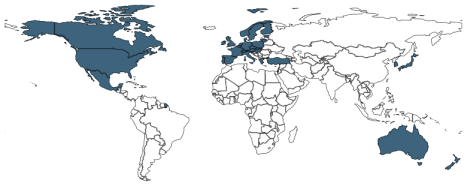
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.28 iaep_nr National Referendums

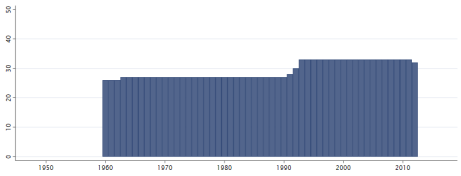
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



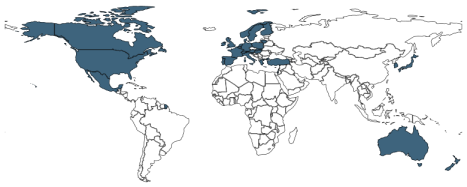
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1494 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

### 4.44.29 iaep_osp Official State Party

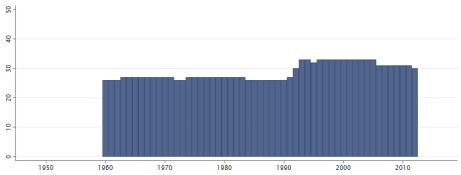
Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



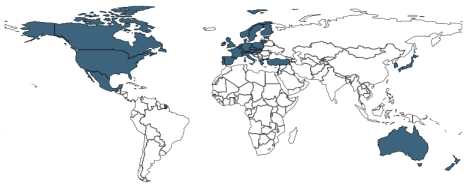
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1547 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.30 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

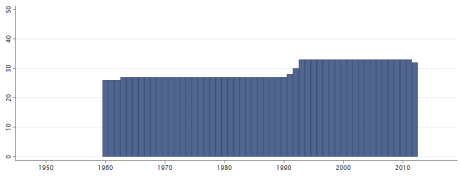
How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



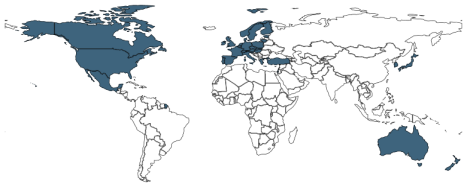
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1519 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.31 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

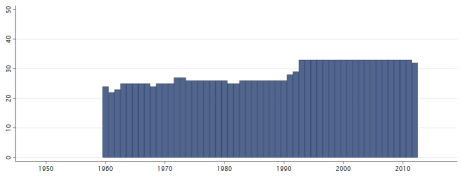
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



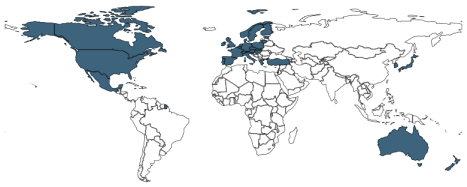
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.32 iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

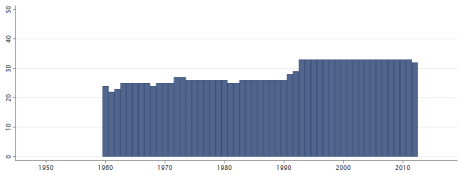
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



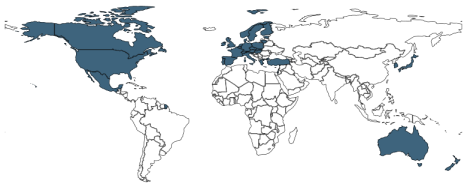
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.33 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

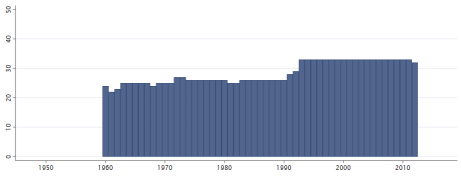
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



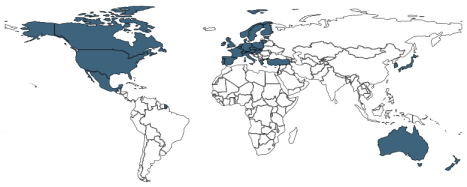
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.44.34 iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

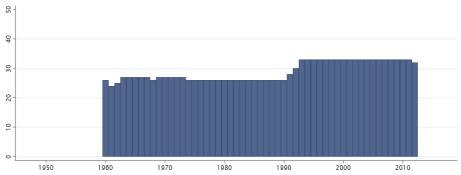
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



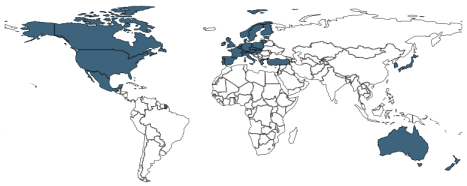
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.44.35 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

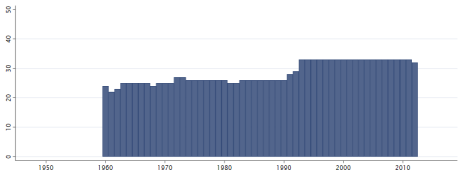
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



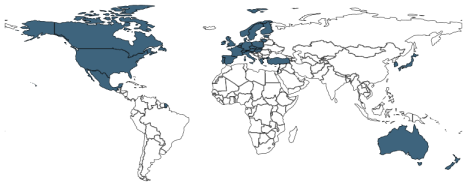
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

#### 4.44.36 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

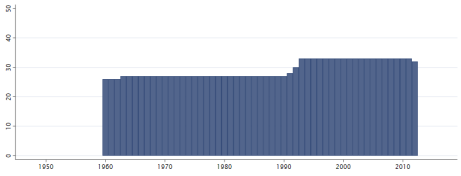
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1.Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al, 2015)



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



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 1544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.45 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(PRS Group et al., 2019)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-28)

**ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government**

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

#### 4.45.1 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.

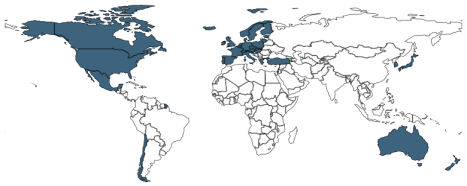
Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume 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.

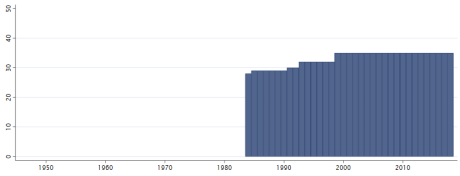
Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 1174 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 33

## 4.46 International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER

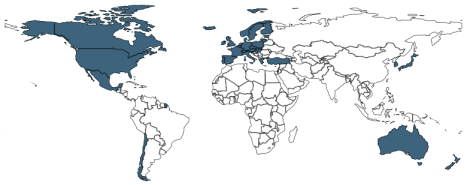
`https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`
(ICTD/UNU-WIDER, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-02)

### ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset

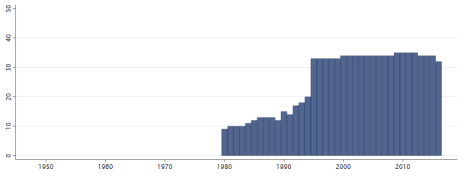
A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a new Government Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

### 4.46.1 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.



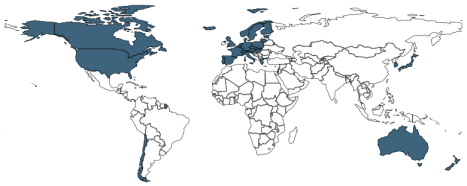
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



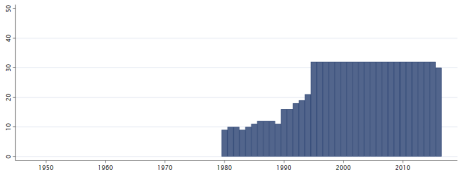
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 964 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.46.2 ictd_revexsc Revenue (excluding social contributions)

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions



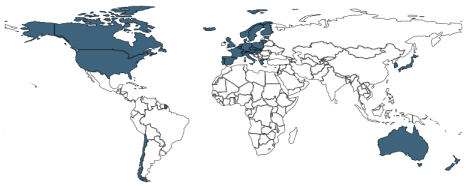
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



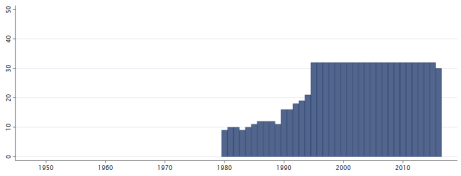
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33 **n**: 920 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.46.3 ictd_revinsc Revenue (including social contributions)

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions



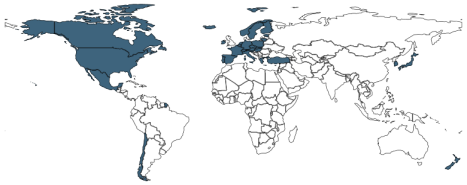
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



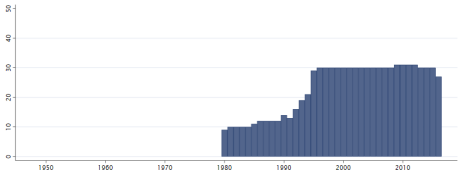
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33 **n**: 923 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.46.4 ictd_revres Total Resource Revenue

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.



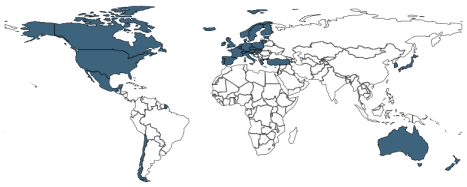
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 32



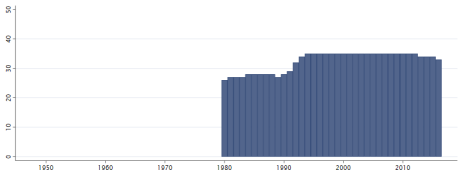
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33 **n**: 876 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.46.5 ictd_soccon Social Contributions

Total social contributions.



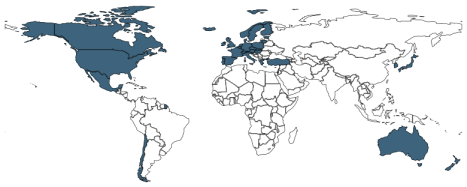
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



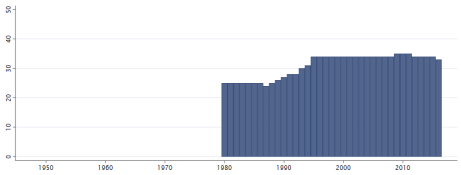
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.6 ictd_taxcorp Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.



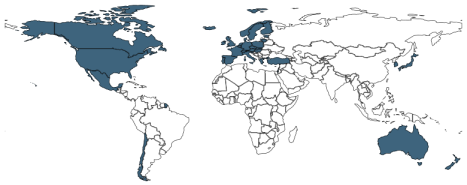
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



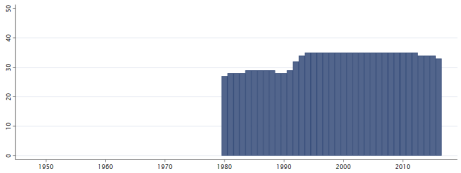
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.46.7 ictd_taxexsc Taxes (excluding social contributions)

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions



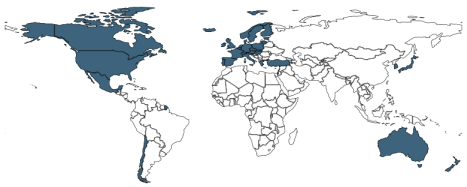
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



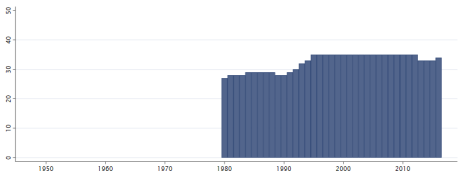
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1229 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.8 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.



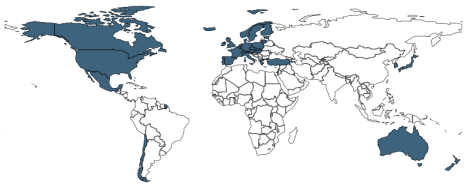
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



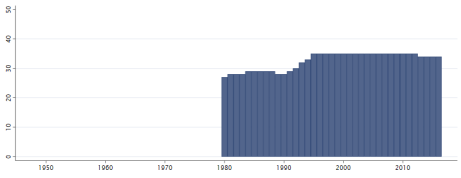
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.9 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.



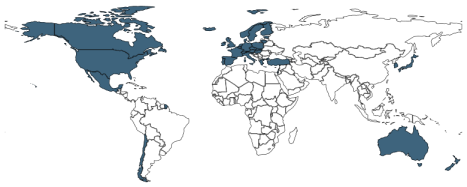
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



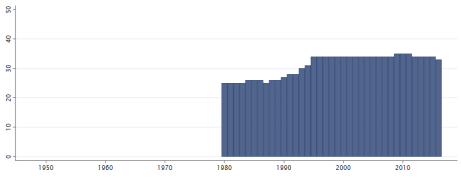
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1224 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.10 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.



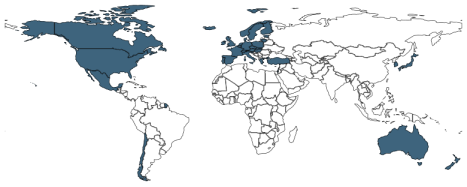
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



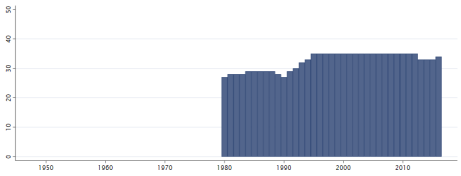
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1171 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.46.11 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



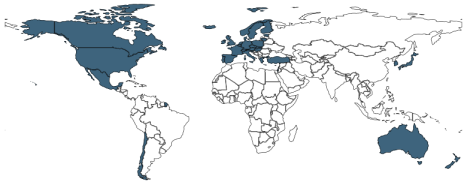
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



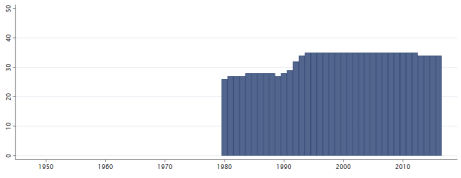
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1223 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.12 ictd_taxinsc Taxes (including social contributions)

Total tax revenue, including social contributions



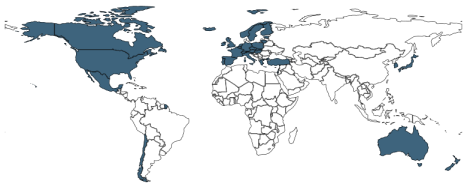
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



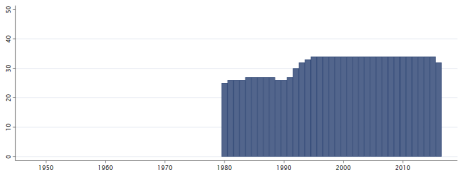
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1223 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.13 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.



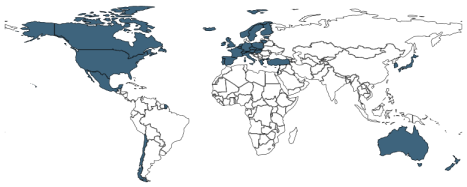
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



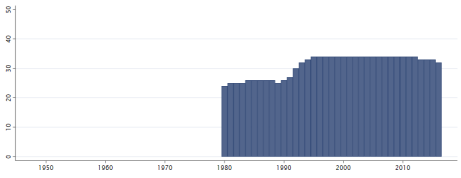
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1180 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.14 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".



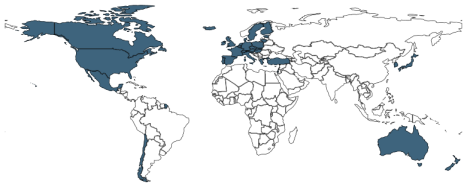
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



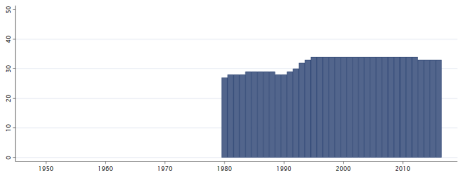
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1170 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.46.15 ictd_taxother Other Taxes

Total other taxes



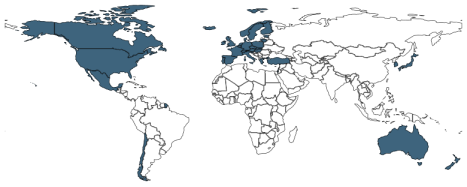
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



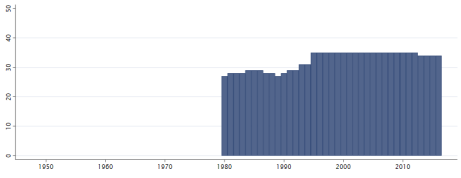
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.46.16 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.



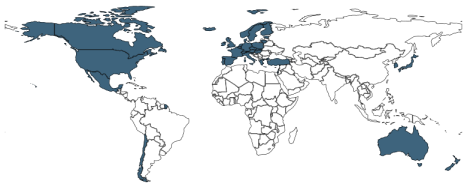
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



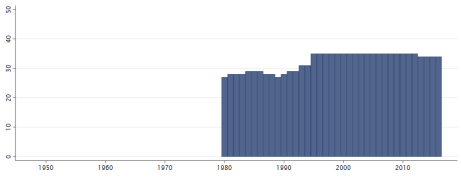
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.17 ictd_taxprop Taxes on Property

Total taxes on property.



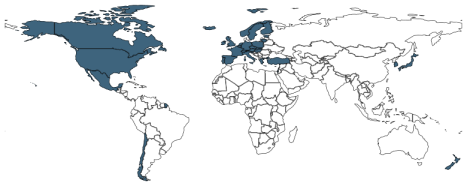
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



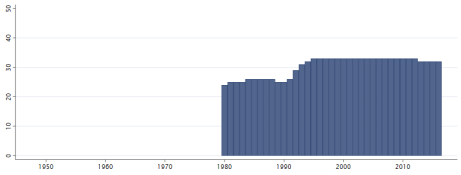
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.18 ictd_taxres Resource Taxes

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms



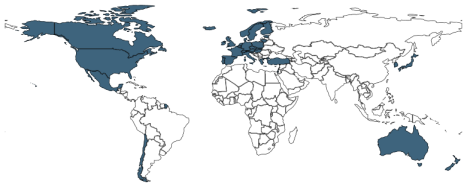
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



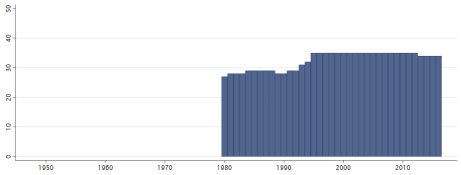
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 1144 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.46.19 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 34

## 4.47 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

`https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2018a)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-01)

**Electoral System Design**

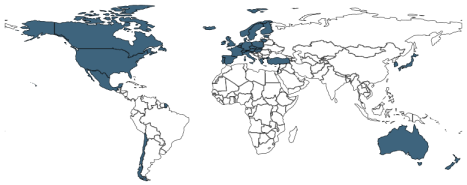
The Electoral System Design Database is comprised of various reviews of the electoral legislation of countries from around the world. The database research was sourced from national legal documents from different sources, including the official web portals of governments, regional organizations that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

### 4.47.1 ideaesd_esf Electoral System Family

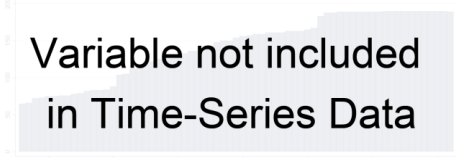
Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation

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



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36




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

### 4.47.2 ideaesd_esnl Electoral System for the 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)

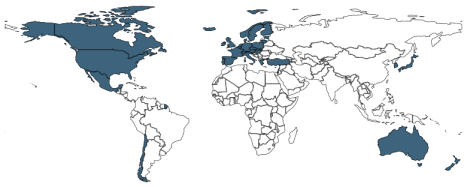
15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating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

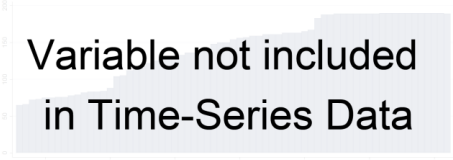
16. In transition

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

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

19. No direct elections.






**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36

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

### 4.47.3 ideaesd_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.

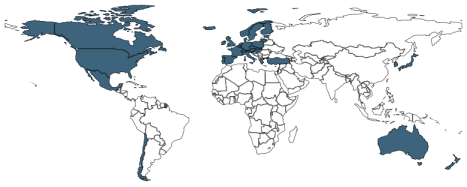
3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

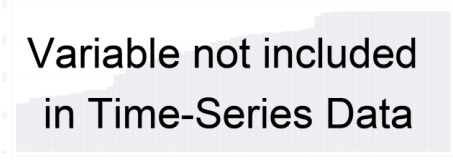
4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least 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



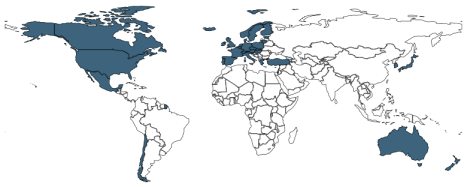



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36

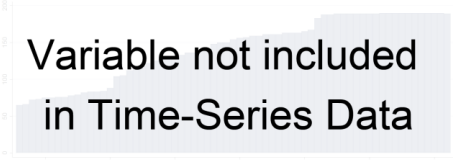
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.47.4 ideaesd_lsde Legislative Size (Directly Elected)

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



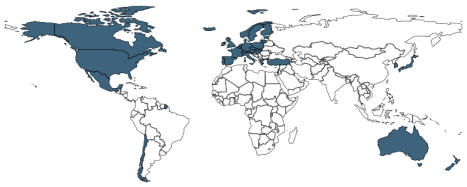
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36



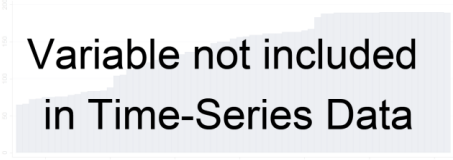

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.47.5 ideaesd_lsvm Legislative Size (Voting Members)

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



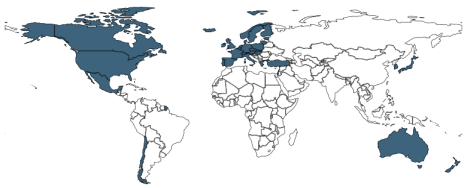
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36



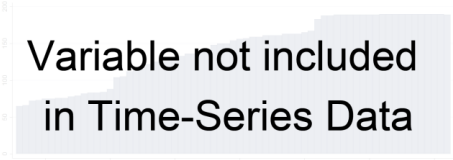

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.47.6 ideaesd_tiers Number of Tiers

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



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36




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

### 4.48 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

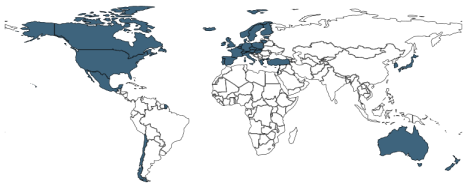
`https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2018b)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-01)

#### Voter Turnout Database

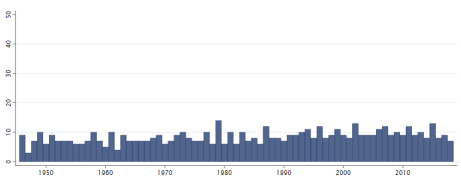
The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

### 4.48.1 ideavt_legcv Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting



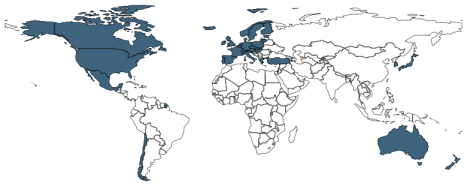
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36



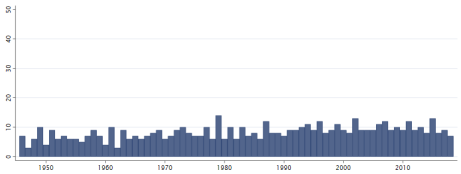
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 626 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.48.2 ideavt_legvt Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 36 **n**: 614 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

## 4.49 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

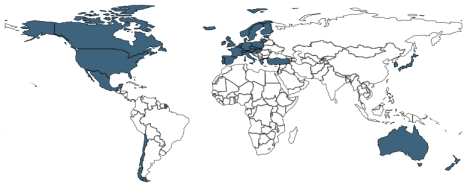
`http://www.healthdata.org/gbd`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-02)

**Global Burden of Disease Study 2017**

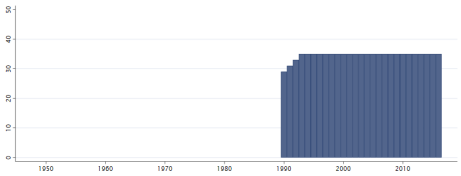
IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

### 4.49.1 ihme_hle_0001f Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 0-1 years

Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 0-1 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

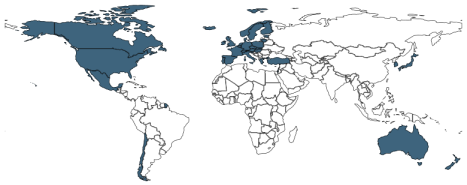


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

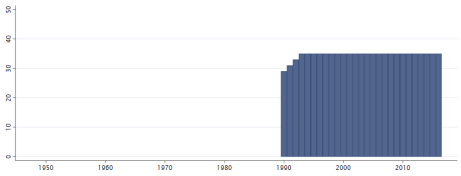
### 4.49.2 ihme_hle_0001m Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 0-1 years

Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 0-1 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by

summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



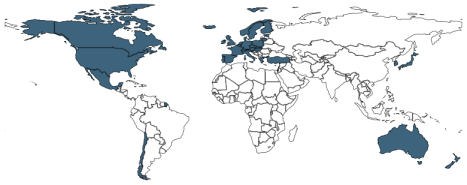
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



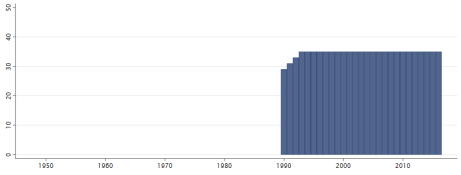
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.3 ihme_hle_0001t Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



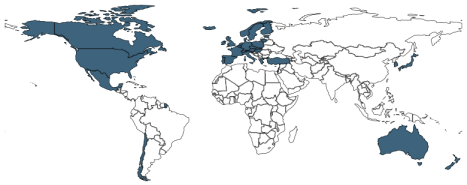
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



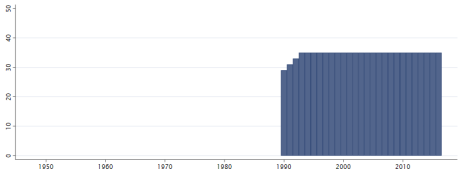
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.4 ihme_hle_0104f Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years

Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



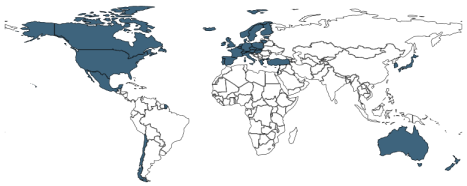
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



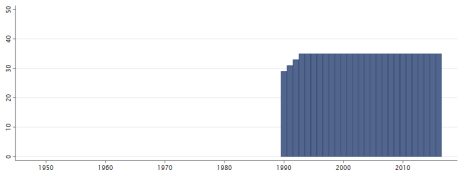
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.5 ihme_hle_0104m Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years

Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



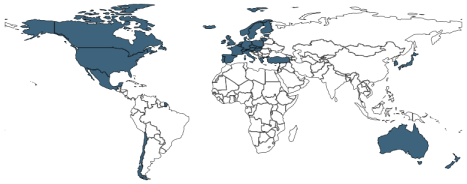
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



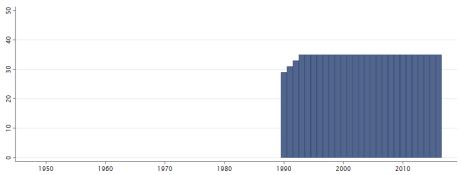
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.6 ihme_hle_0104t Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.



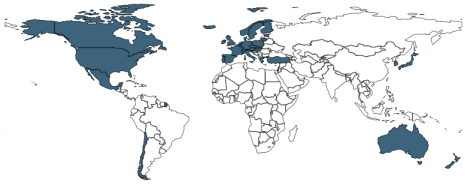
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



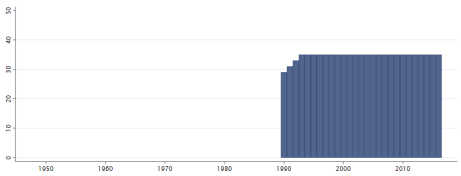
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.7 ihme_lifexp_0001f Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



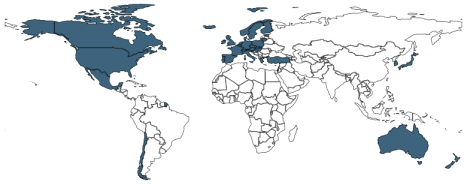
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



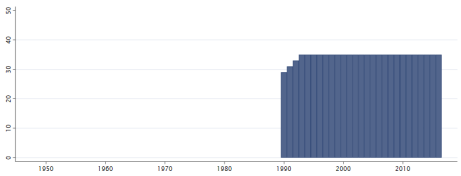
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.8 ihme_lifexp_0001m Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



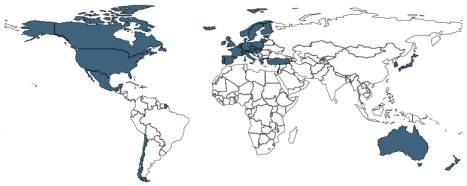
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



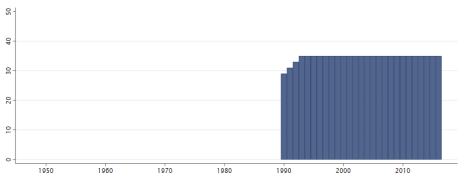
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.9 ihme_lifexp_0001t Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



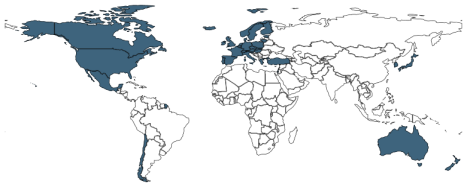
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



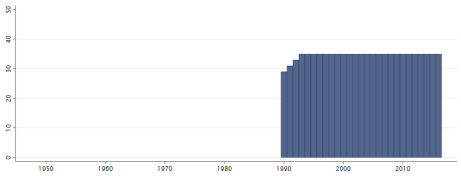
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.10 ihme_lifexp_0104f Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



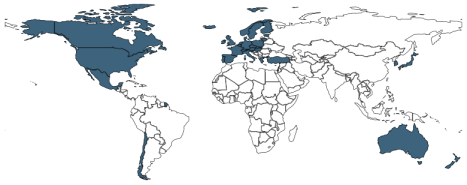
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



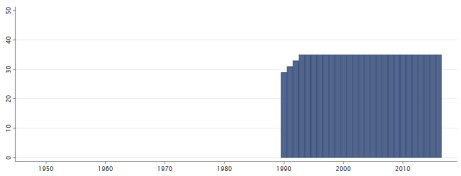
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.11 ihme_lifexp_0104m Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



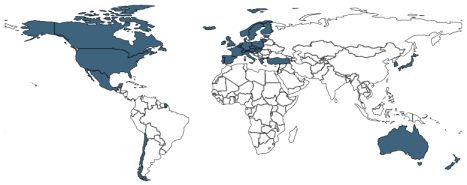
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



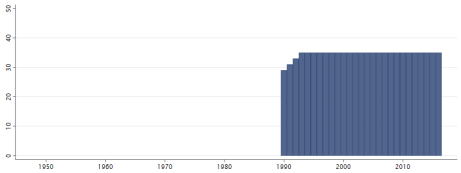
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.12 ihme_lifexp_0104t Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



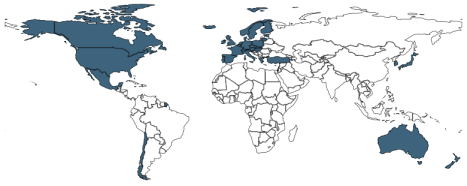
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



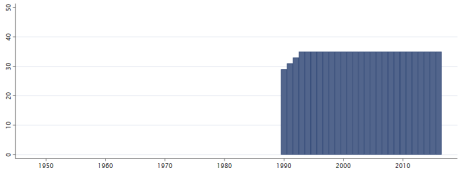
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.13 ihme_lifexp_allf Life Expectancy, Female, All Ages

Life Expectancy, Female, All Ages. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



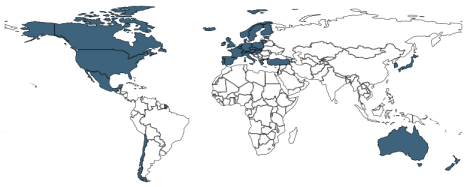
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



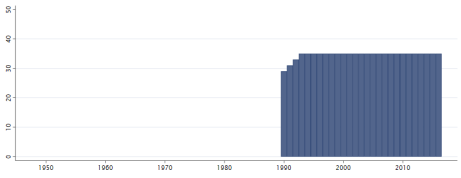
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.49.14 ihme_lifexp_allm Life Expectancy, Male, All Ages

Life Expectancy, Male, All Ages. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



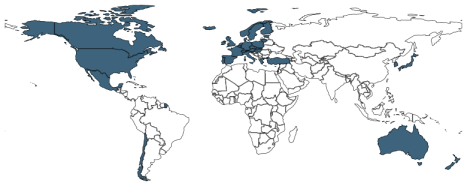
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



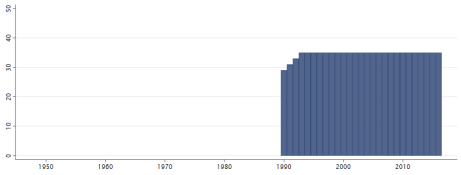
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.49.15 ihme_lifexp_allt Life Expectancy, Both sexes, All Ages

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, All Ages. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.50 ERCAS European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

`http://integrity-index.org/`
(Mungiu-Pippidi et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-09)

**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.

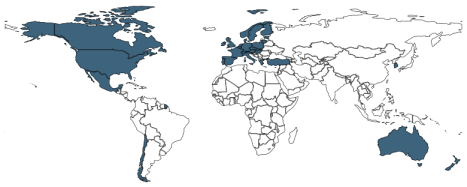
Several indices currently show that corruption remains a key issue not only in developing countries but also in many modern societies. How to control it better has thus become a major question of international development. Yet, the common corruption indices tell us mainly about how citizens and experts 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.

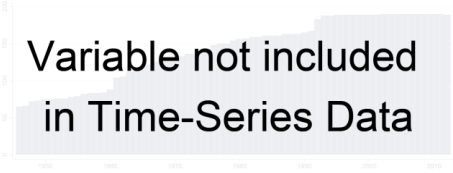
#### 4.50.1 ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index)

Administrative Burden measures the extent of domestic bureaucratic regulation. Am 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.



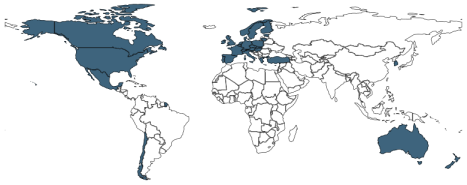
**Min. Year**:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



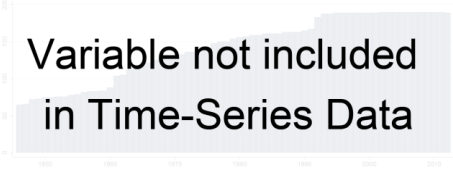

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.50.2 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.



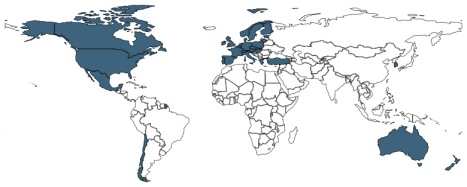
**Min. Year**:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



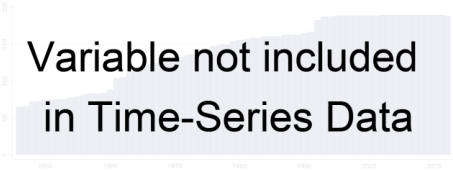

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.50.3 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.



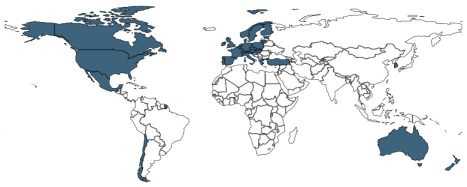
**Min. Year**:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



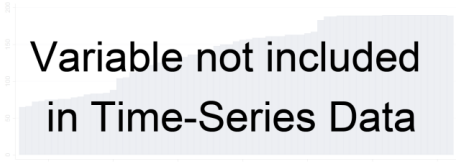

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.50.4 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**:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33




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

## 4.51 Inter-Parliamentary Union

`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-19)

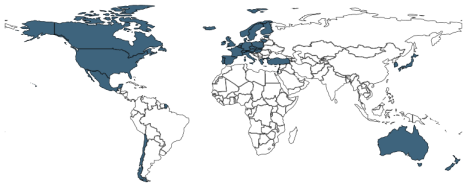
### Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

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.

### 4.51.1 ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses)

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

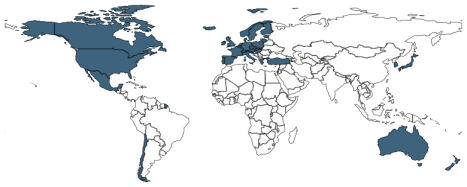


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.51.2 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

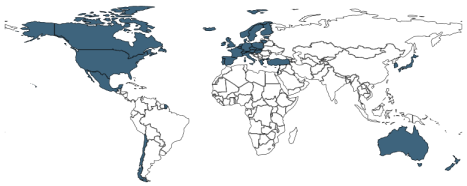


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.51.3 ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

## 4.52 Johnson and Wallack

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901`
(Johnson & Wallack, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-20)

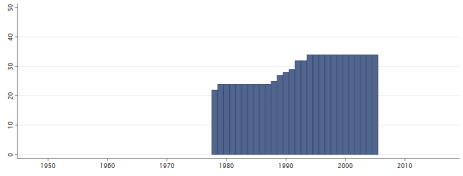
**Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote**

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

### 4.52.1 jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)

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

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



**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 35 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

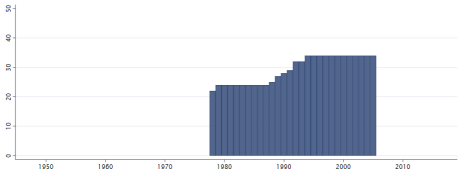
### 4.52.2 jw_avgpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house)

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



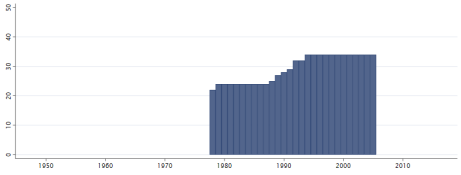
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 35 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.3 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



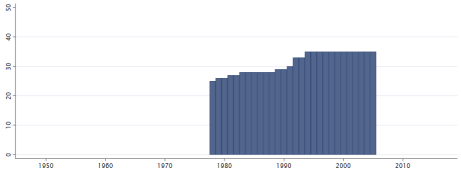
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 35 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.4 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**: 36 **n**: 886 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 25

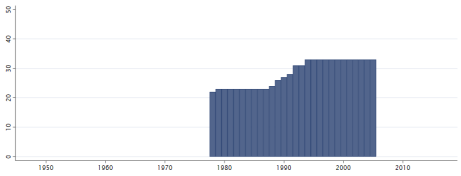
### 4.52.5 jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier

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



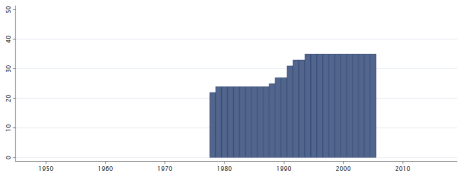
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.6 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



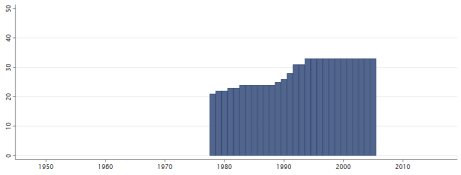
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.7 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

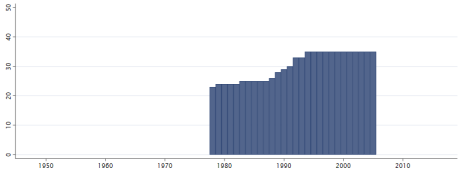


**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.8 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.

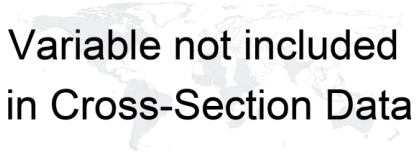
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



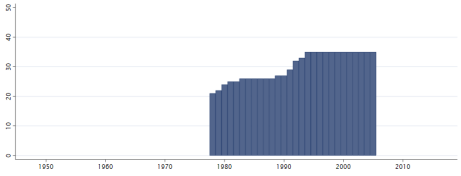
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 856 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.9 jw_mdist Average District Magnitude(lower/only house)

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




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

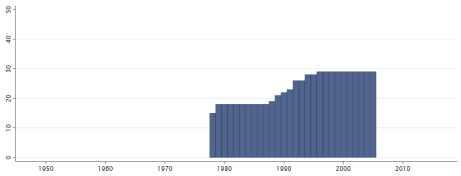


**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 854 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.10 jw_mmdballot Party Control over Ballot - MMD(lower/only house)

Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

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



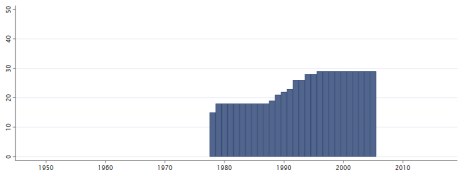
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 30 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.52.11 jw_mmdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(lower/only house)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to 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



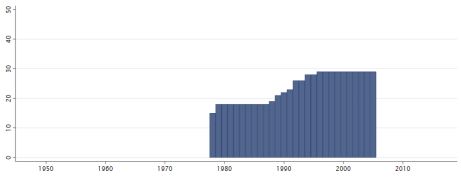
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 30 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.52.12 jw_mmdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(lower/only house)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to 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



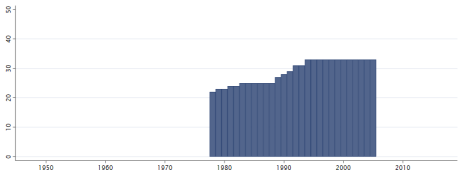
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 30 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.52.13 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



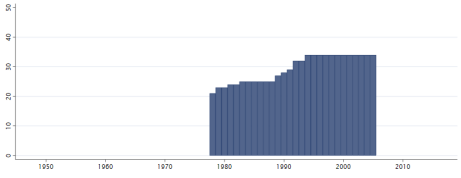
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 34 **n**: 821 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.14 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

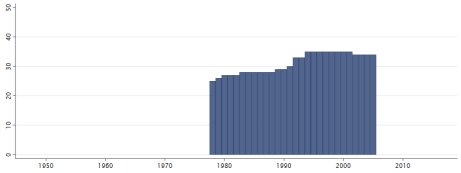


**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 35 **n**: 834 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.15 jw_oneparty Single Party System

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

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

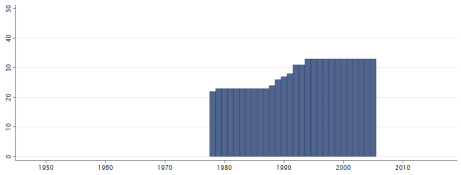


**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 883 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.52.16 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.

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

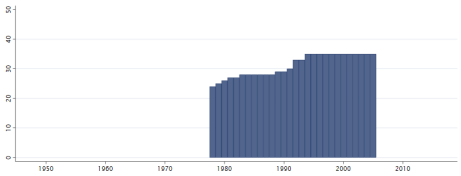


**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 34 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.17 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).

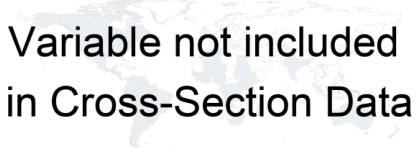
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



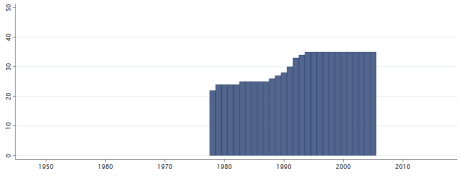
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 884 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.52.18 jw_propmmd Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house)

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




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



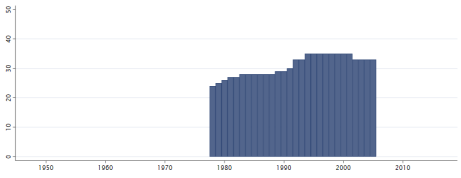
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 854 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.52.19 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



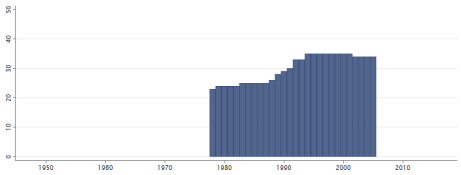
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 876 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.52.20 jw_propsmd Seats from Single-Member Districts(lower/only house)

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



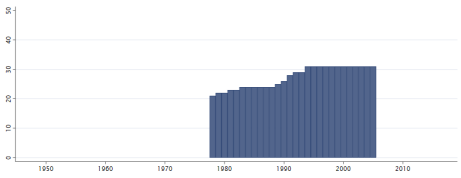
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 36 **n**: 852 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.52.21 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



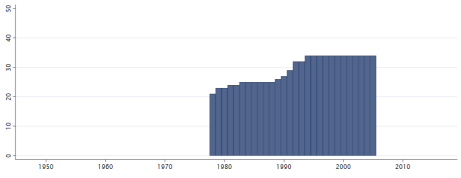
**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 32 **n**: 777 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.52.22 jw_tiervote Tiervote (lower/only house)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



**Min. Year**:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
**N**: 35 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.53 Aljaz Kunčič

`https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research`
(Kunčič, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2018-08-17)

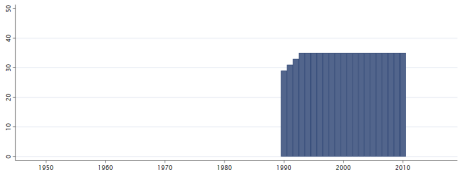
**Institutional Quality Dataset**

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.

### 4.53.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.

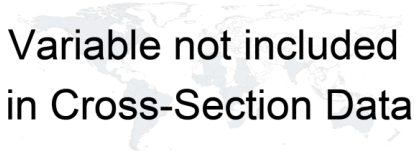
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



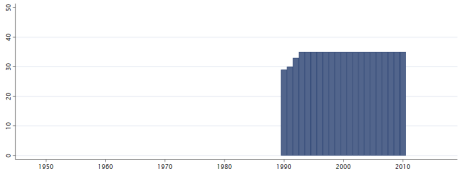
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 742 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.53.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).



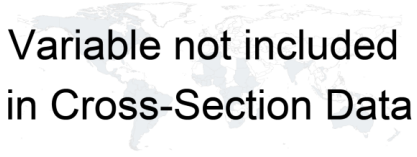

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



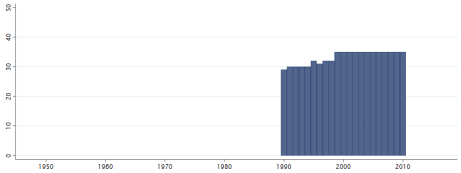
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 741 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.53.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).




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

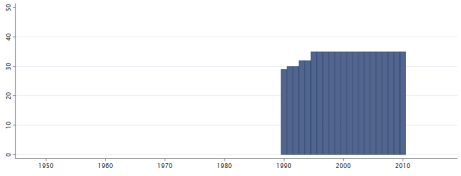


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 708 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.53.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

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

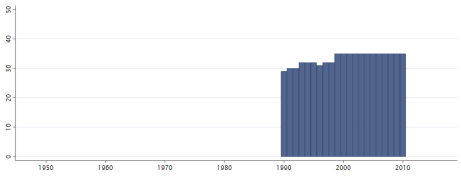


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.53.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

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

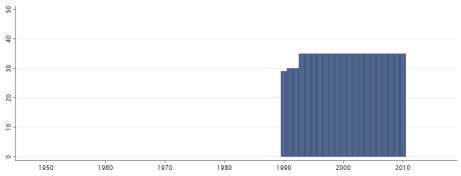


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.53.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

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

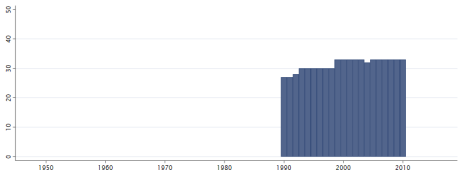


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 21

#### 4.53.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

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

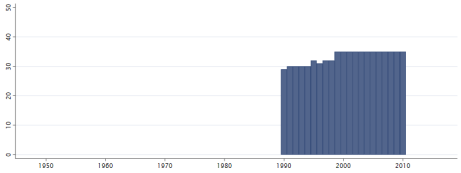


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 34 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.53.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

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

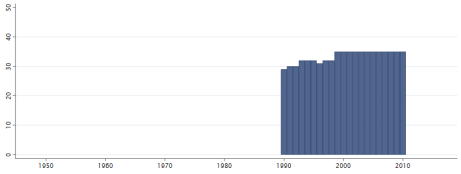


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 708 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.53.9 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

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

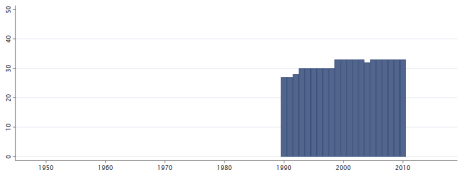


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.53.10 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

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



**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 34 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.54 Maddison Historical Statistics

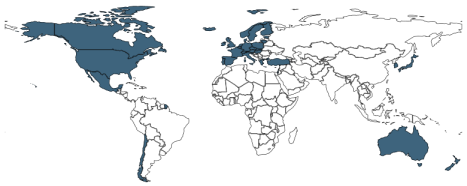
`https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2018`
(Bolt et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-08-20)

**Maddison Project Database 2018**

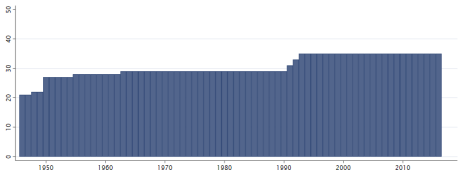
The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2018 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2016.

#### 4.54.1 mad_gdppc Real GDP per Capita

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 2186 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

## 4.55 Hyde and Marinov

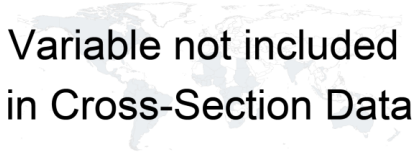
`http://www.nelda.co/`
(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2018-08-21)

**National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy (2012)**

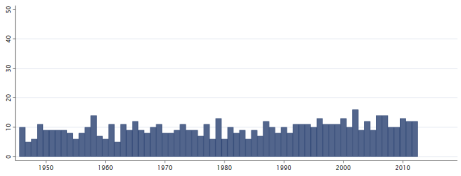
The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

### 4.55.1 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.




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

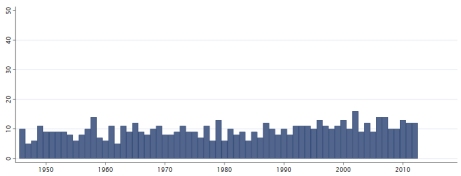


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.55.2 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.

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



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 656 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

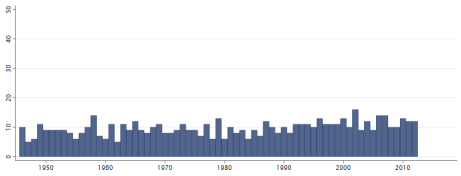
### 4.55.3 nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal

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



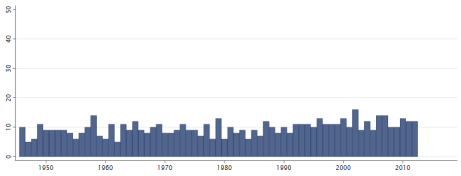
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.55.4 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



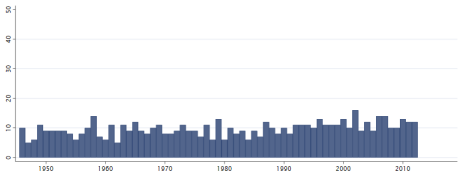
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.55.5 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



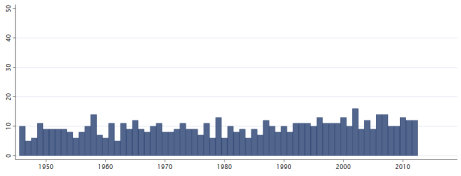
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.55.6 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



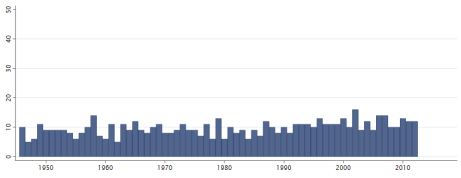
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.55.7 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



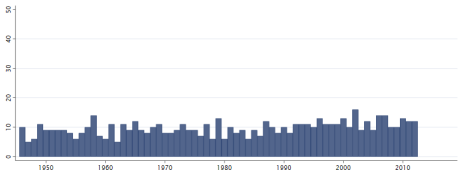
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

#### 4.55.8 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



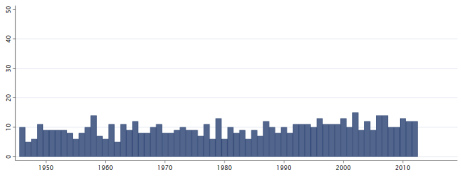
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

#### 4.55.9 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



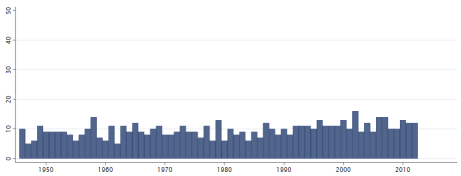
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34 **n**: 654 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

#### 4.55.10 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**: 34 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

## 4.56 Pippa Norris

http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm
(Norris, 2009)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-12)

**Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset**

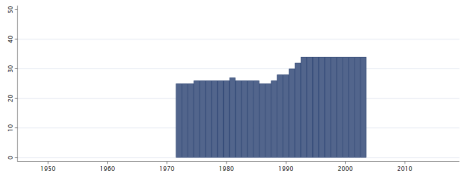
This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original codebook for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication dataset used in the book, Driving Democracy.

### 4.56.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

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



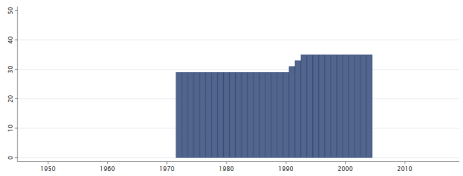
**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2003
**N**: 35 **n**: 942 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.56.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

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



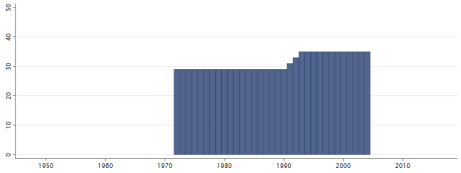
**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
**N**: 36 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.56.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions

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



**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
**N**: 36 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

## 4.57 Natural Resource Management Index

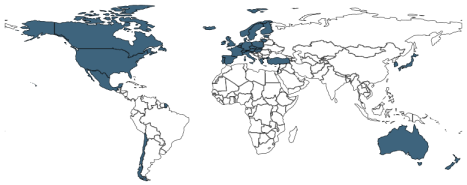
`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`
(Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-13)

**Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data**

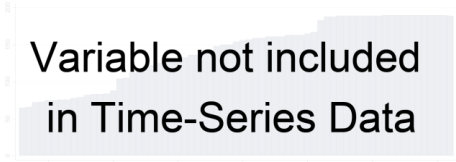
The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2017 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as selection criteria for funding eligibility. The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target). The NRPI covers 234 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 199 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation, along with child mortality. The 2017 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2013-2017 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2017.

### 4.57.1 nrmi_nrpi Natural Resource Protection Indicator

Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17% 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. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

## 4.58 Nunn and Puga

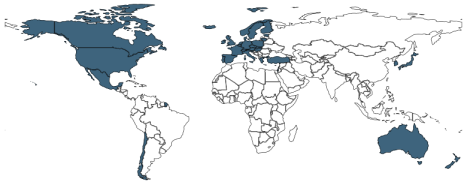
`http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/`
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-10)

**Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)**

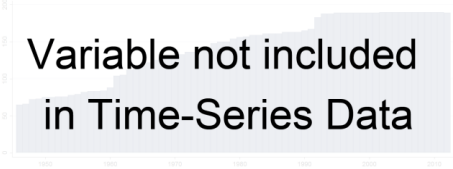
The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

### 4.58.1 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.



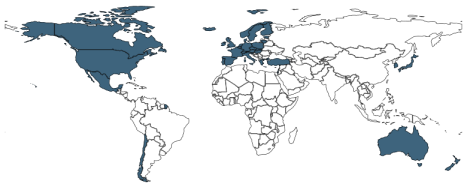
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 36



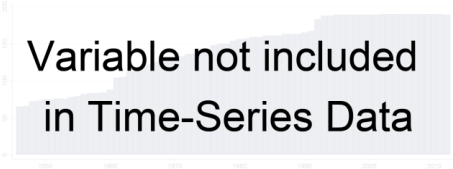

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.58.2 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.



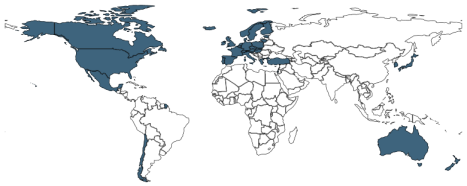
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 36



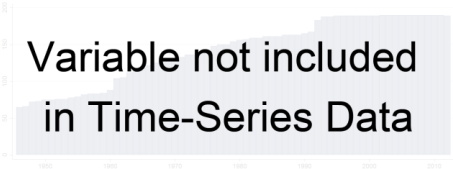

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.58.3 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**: 36

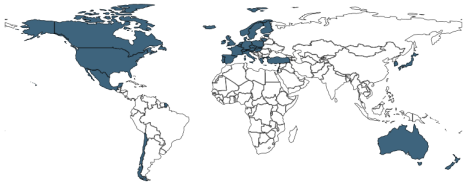



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

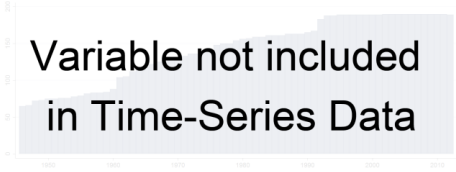
### 4.58.4 nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts.The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly

spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance betNunn and Pugaen two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness - or the average of any other variable - for each country, Nunn and Puga Nunn and Pugaigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries - for this and other variables - using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which Nunn and Puga have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.



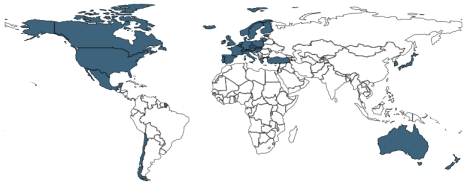
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 36



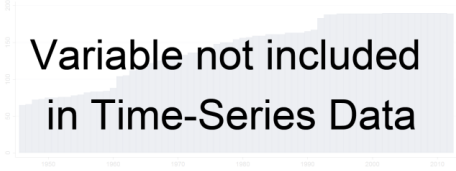

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.58.5 nunn_tropical % Tropical climate

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 36




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

## 4.59 OECD

`http://stats.oecd.org/#`
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-21)

**Country Statistical Profiles**

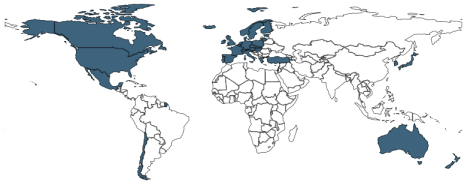
The Country Statistical Profiles database from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes a wide range of indicators on economy, education, energy, environment,

foreign aid, health, information and communication, labour, migration, R&D, trade and society that better reflect key figures about the member states of the OECD. Historical data refer to the latest eight time periods.

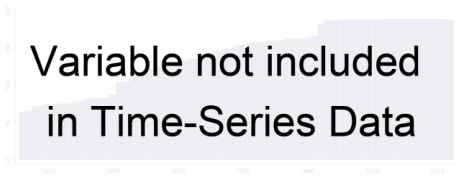
Please note we have selected some of these variables for this version of the QoG Datasets. Find the full list of variables in the source's website.

### 4.59.1 oecd_agedpopgeo_g1 Elderly population

Elderly population



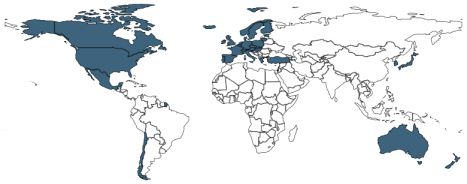
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



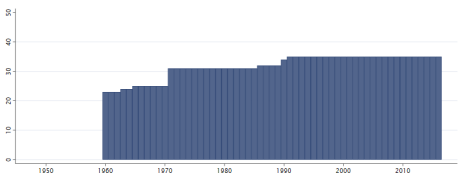

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.2 oecd_airqty_t1 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion



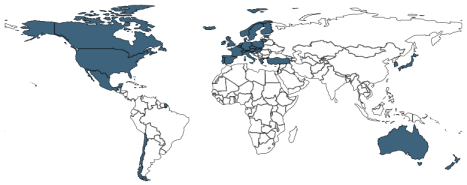
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



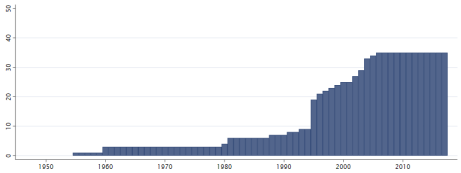
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1831 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.59.3 oecd_bop_t1 Current account balance

Current account balance



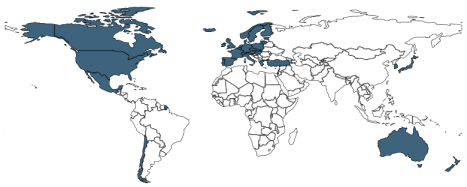
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



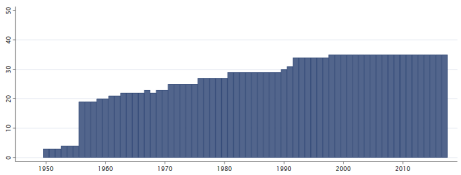
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 886 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.4 oecd_cpi_t1a CPI: all items

Consumer Price Index: all items



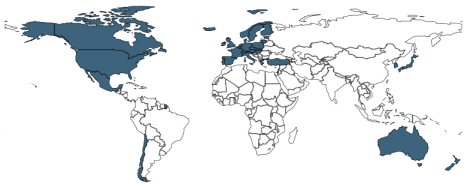
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



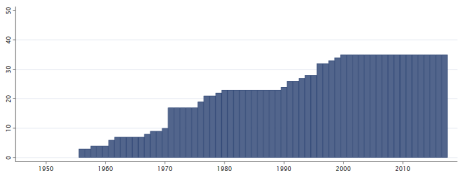
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1851 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.59.5 oecd_cpi_t1b CPI: all items non food non energy

Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy



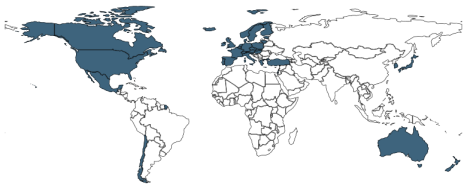
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



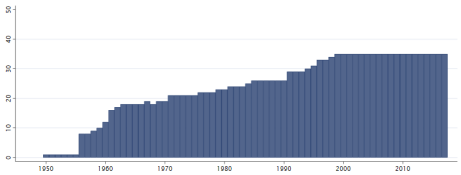
**Min. Year**:1956 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1435 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.59.6 oecd_cpi_t1c CPI: food

Consumer Price Index: food



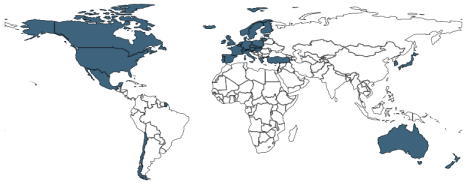
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



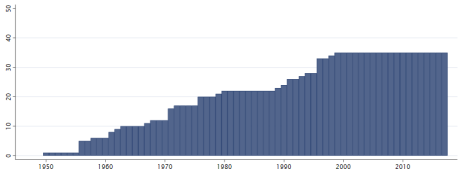
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1642 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 46

### 4.59.7 oecd_cpi_t1d CPI: energy

Consumer Price Index: energy



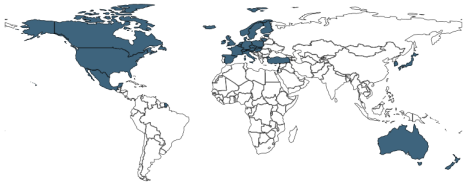
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



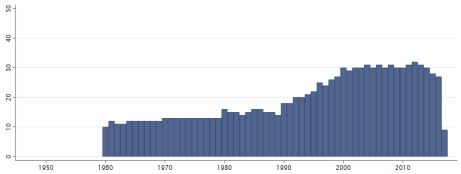
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1470 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.59.8 oecd_doctor_g1 Practising physicians

Practising physicians



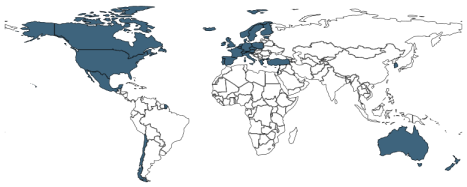
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



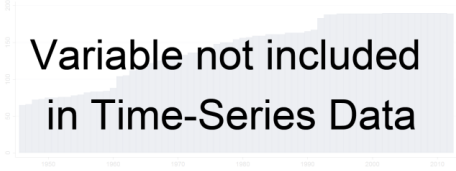
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 1165 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.59.9 oecd_doctor_g2a General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians

General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians



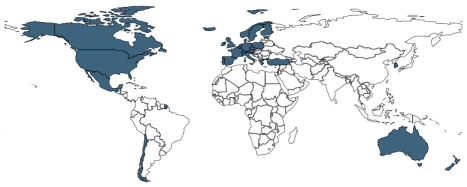
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 31



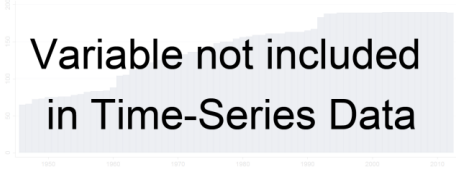

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.10 oecd_doctor_g2b Specialists as a percentage of total physicians

Specialists as a percentage of total physicians



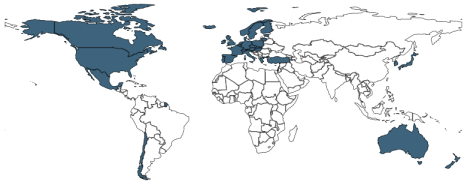
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 31



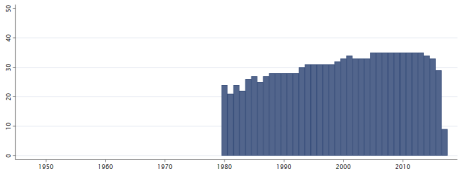

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.11 oecd_doctor_g3 Medical graduates

Medical graduates



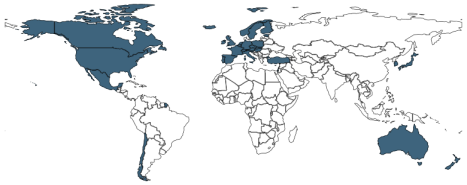
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



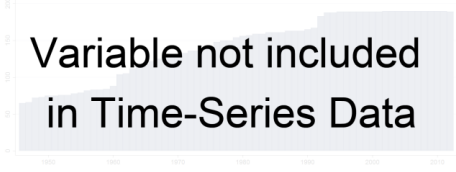

**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1177 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.59.12 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1c Annual expenditure per student in all tertiary education

Annual expenditure per student in all tertiary education



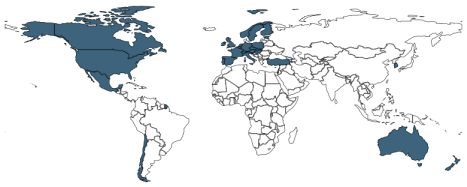
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 32



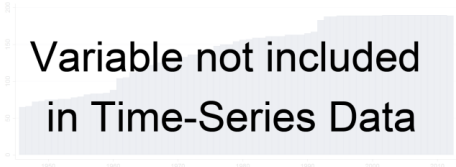

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.13 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1d Annual expenditure per student in tertiary edu. excluding R&D activ.

Annual expenditure per student in all tertiary education excluding R&D activities



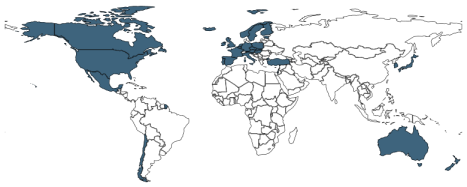
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 30



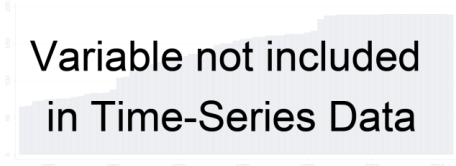

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.14 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1h Public expenditure in tertiary education as % of total expenditures

Public expenditure in tertiary education as a percentage of total expenditures



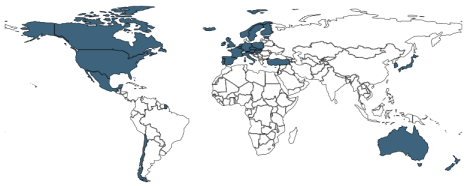
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 31



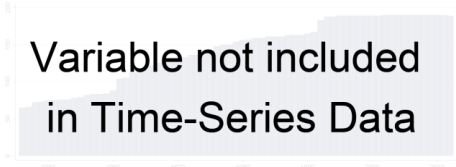

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.15 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1i Private expenditure in tertiary education as % of total expenditures

Private expenditure in tertiary education as a percentage of total expenditures



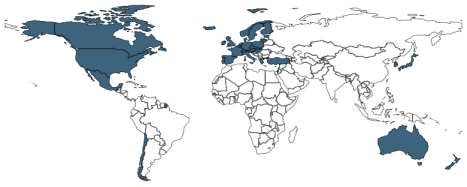
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 31



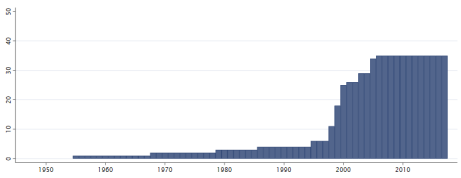

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.16 oecd_emplage_t1a Employment rates for age group 15-24

Employment rates for age group 15-24



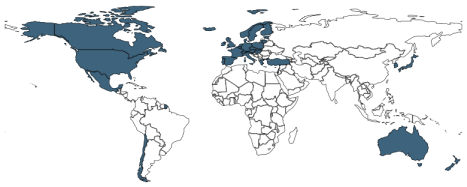
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



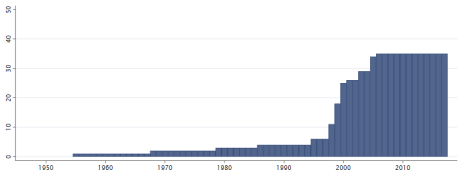

**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.17 oecd_emplage_t1b Employment rates for age group 25-54

Employment rates for age group 25-54



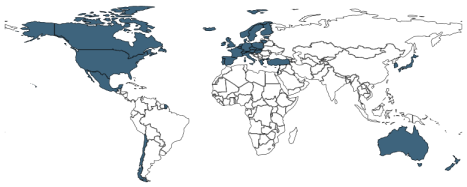
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



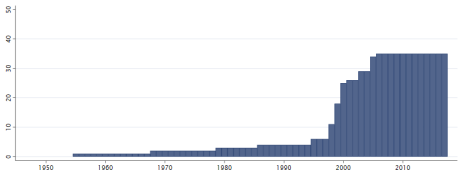
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.18 oecd_emplage_t1c Employment rates for age group 55-64

Employment rates for age group 55-64



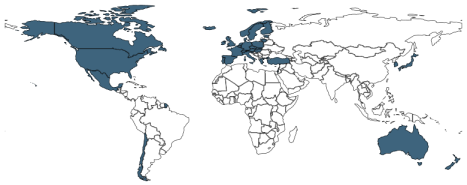
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



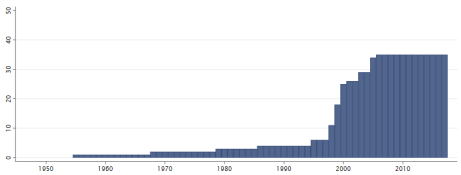
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.19 oecd_emplgndr_t1a Employment rates: women

Employment rates: women



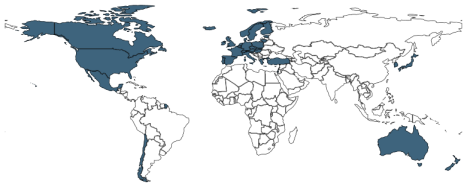
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



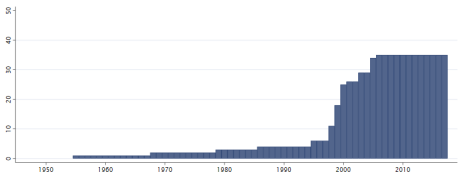
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.20 oecd_emplgndr_t1b Employment rates: men

Employment rates: men



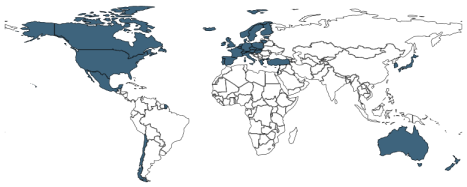
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



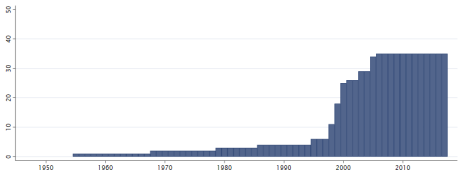
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.21 oecd_emplgndr_t1c Employment rates: total

Employment rates: total



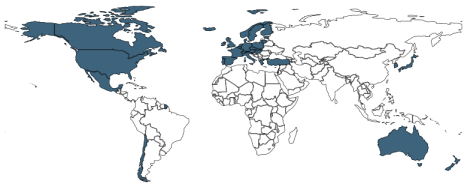
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



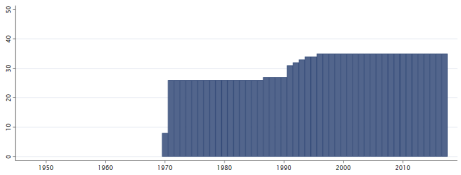
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 744 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.22 oecd_evogdp_t1 Real GDP growth

Real GDP growth



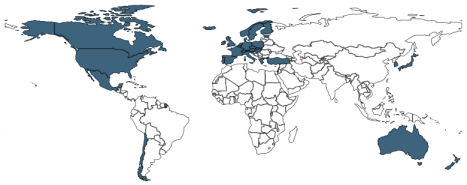
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



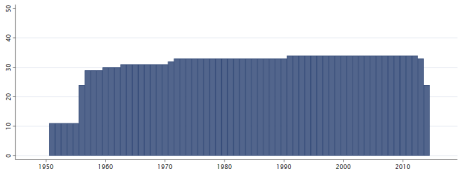
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1489 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.59.23 oecd_evopop_g1 Population growth rates

Population growth rates



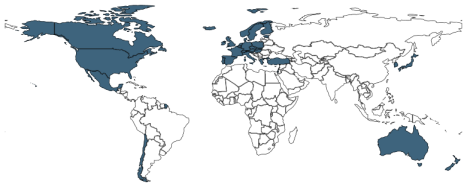
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



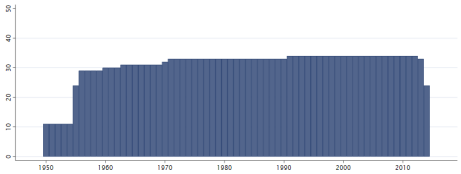
**Min. Year**:1951 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 2011 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

### 4.59.24 oecd_evopop_t1 Population levels

Population levels



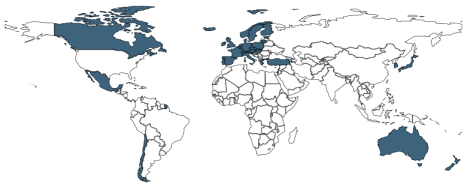
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



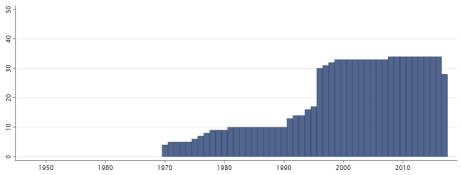
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 2042 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.59.25 oecd_evova_t1a Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry

Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry



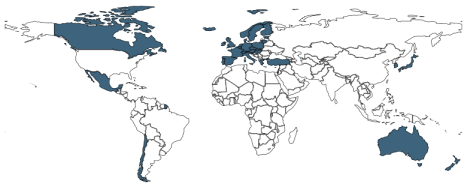
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.26 oecd_evova_t1b Real value added: industry including energy

Real value added in industry including energy

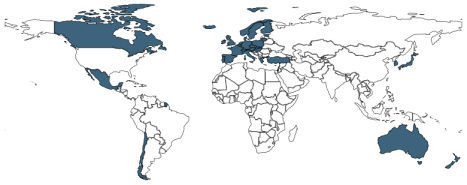


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

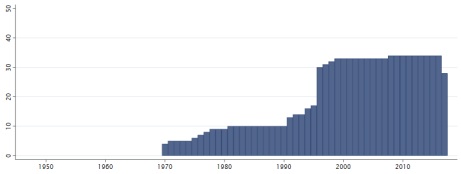
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 616 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.27 oecd_evova_t1c Real value added: construction

Real value added in construction



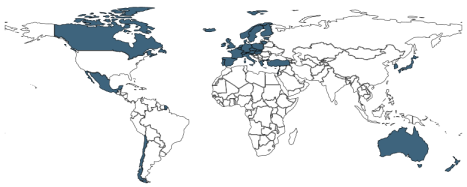
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



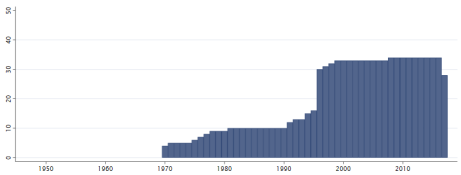
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.28 oecd_evova_t1d Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv.

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities



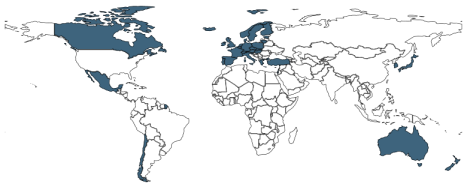
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



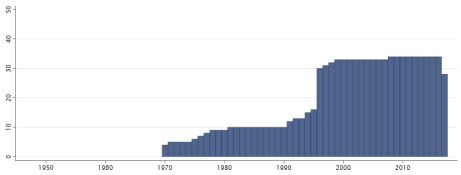
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.29 oecd_evova_t1e Real value added: Information and communication

Real value added in Information and communication



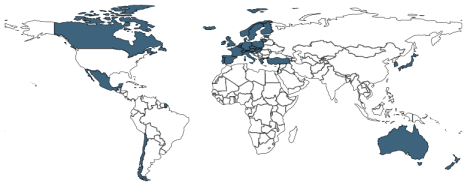
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



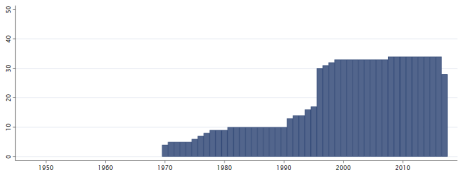
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.30 oecd_evova_t1f Real value added: financial and insurance activities

Real value added in financial and insurance activities



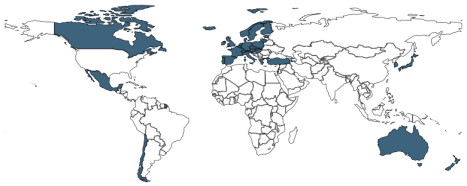
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



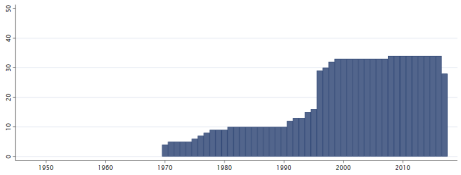
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.31 oecd_evova_t1g Real value added: real estate activities

Real value added in real estate activities



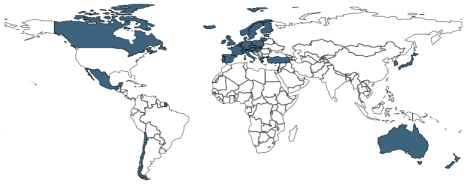
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



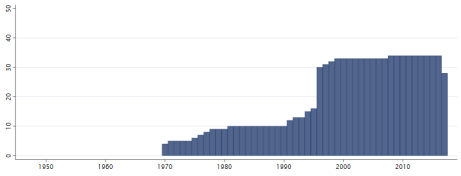
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 985 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.32 oecd_evova_t1h Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration

Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities



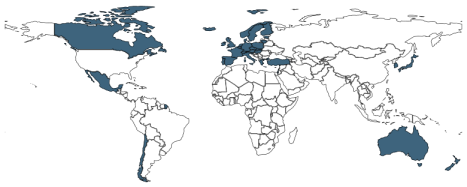
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



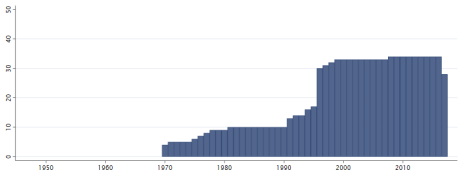
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 987 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.33 oecd_evova_t1i Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health

Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities



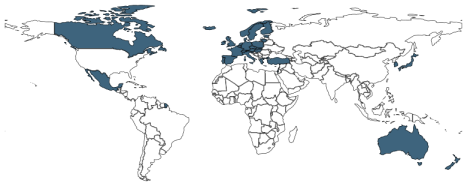
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



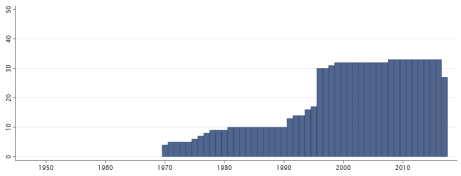
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.34 oecd_evova_t1j Real value added in other services activities

Real value added in other services activities



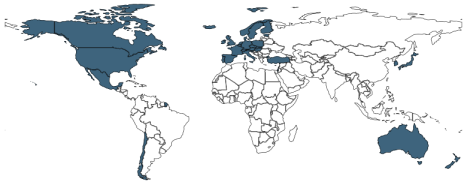
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34



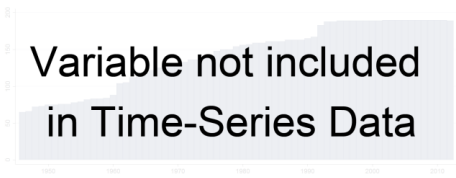
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 971 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.35 oecd_exedulv_t1a Expenditure per student in primary education

Expenditure per student in primary education



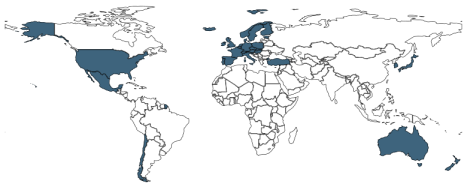
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 33



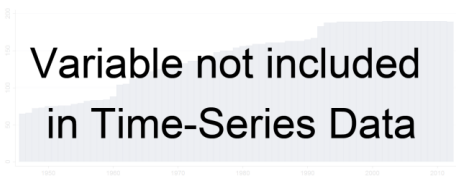

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.36 oecd_exedulv_t1b Expenditure per student in lower secondary education

Expenditure per student in lower secondary education



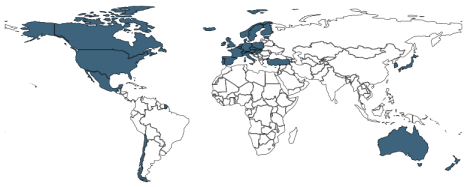
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 31




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

### 4.59.37 oecd_exedulv_t1c Expenditure per student in upper secondary education

Expenditure per student in upper secondary education



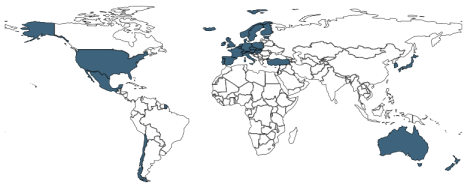
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.38 oecd_exedulv_t1d Expenditure per student in all secondary education

Expenditure per student in all secondary education



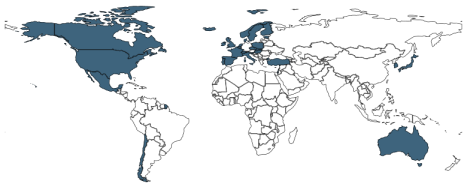
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.39 oecd_exedulv_t1e Change in expenditure in education as percentage of total expenditures

Change in expenditure in primary secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education as a percentage of total expenditures



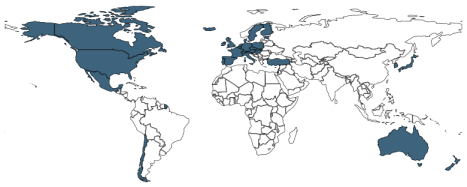
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.40 oecd_exedulv_t1h Public expenditure per student as percentage of total expenditures

Public expenditure per student in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education as a percentage of total expenditures



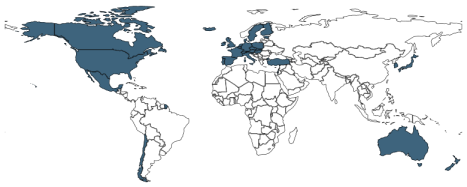
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

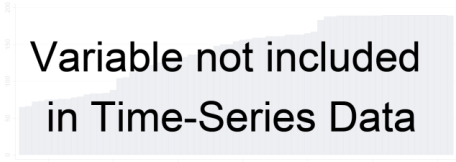
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.41 oecd_exedulv_t1i Private expenditure per student in non-tertiary education as % total exp.

Private expenditure per student in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education as a percentage of total expenditures



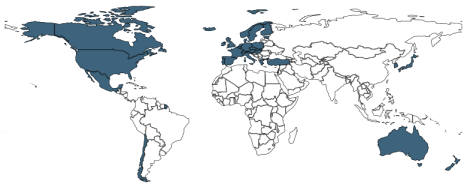
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 32



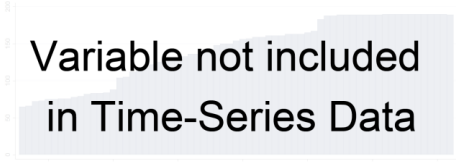

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.42 oecd_fdiflstk_t1a Outflows of foreign direct investment

Outflows of foreign direct investment



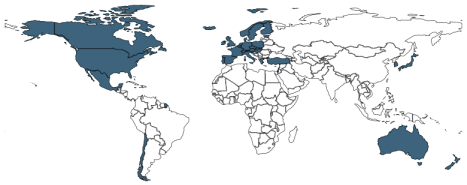
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



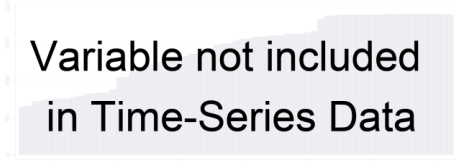

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.43 oecd_fdiflstk_t1b Inflows of foreign direct investment

Inflows of foreign direct investment



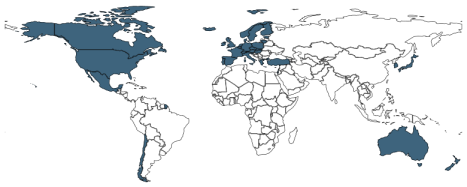
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34




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

### 4.59.44 oecd_fdindex_t1a Total FDI Index

Total FDI Index

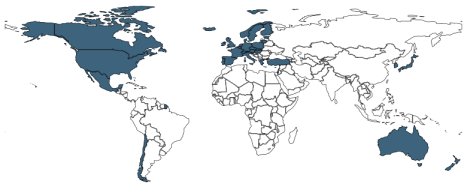


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.45 oecd_fdindex_t1b Primary sector

FDI Index: Primary sector

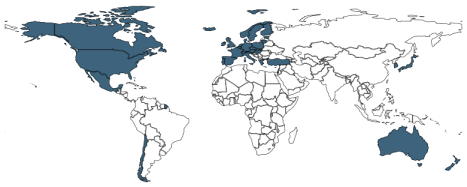


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.46 oecd_fdindex_t1c Manufacturing

FDI Index: Manufacturing

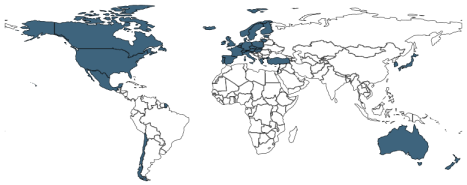


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.47 oecd_fdindex_t1d Electricity

FDI Index: Electricity

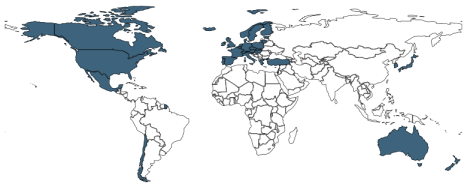


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.48 oecd_fdindex_t1e Distribution

FDI Index: Distribution

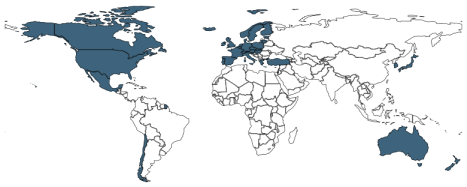


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.49 oecd_fdindex_t1f Transport

FDI Index: Transport

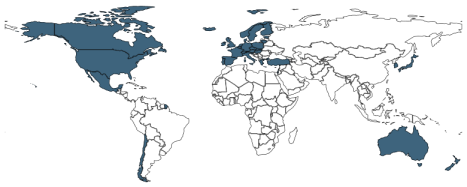


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.50 oecd_fdindex_t1g Media

FDI Index: Media

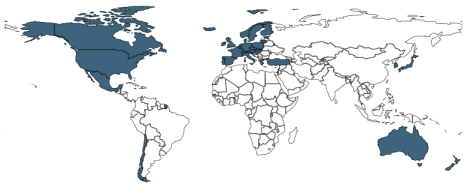


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.51 oecd_fdindex_t1h Communications

FDI Index: Communications

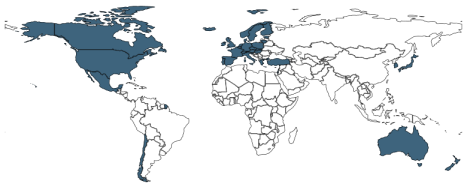


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.52 oecd_fdindex_t1i Financial services

FDI Index: Financial services

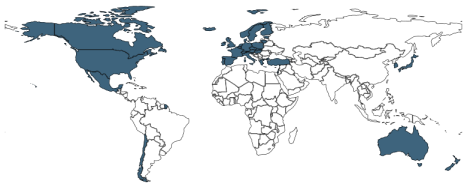


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.53 oecd_fdindex_t1j Business services

FDI Index: Business services

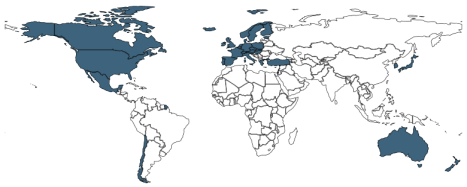


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

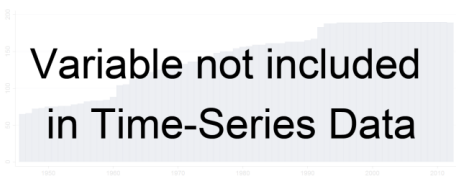
**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.54 oecd_fdistock_t1a Outward FDI stocks

Outward FDI stocks



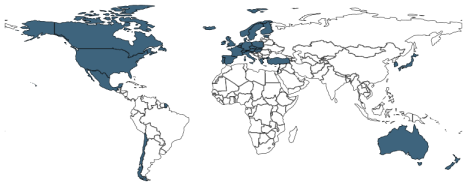
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



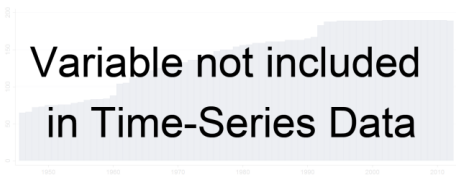

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.55 oecd_fdistock_t1b Inward FDI stocks

Inward FDI stocks



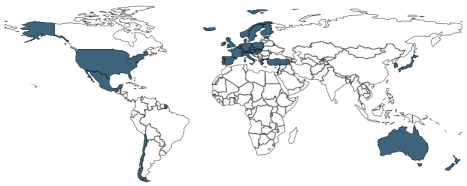
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34




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

### 4.59.56 oecd_fertility_t1 Total fertility rates

Total fertility rates

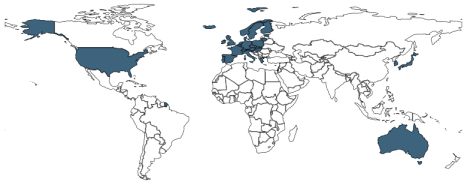


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 33

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 34 **n**: 434 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.59.57 oecd_gengovdistri_t1a Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv.

Structure of central government expenditures, general public services



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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.58 oecd_gengovdistri_t1b Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence

Structure of central government expenditures, defence

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.59 oecd_gengovdistri_t1c Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order & safety

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.60 oecd_gengovdistri_t1d Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs

Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.61 oecd_gengovdistri_t1e Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect.

Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.62 oecd_gengovdistri_t1f Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing & community

Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.63 oecd_gengovdistri_t1g Structure of central gov. expenditures, health

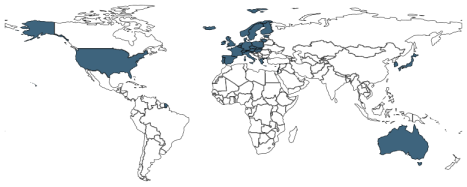
Structure of central government expenditures, health

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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.64 oecd_gengovdistri_t1h Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture & relig.

Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion

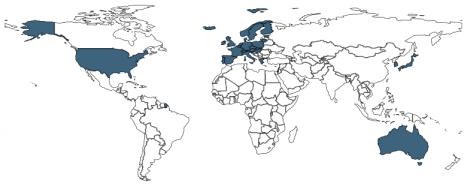


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.65 oecd_gengovdistri_t1i Structure of central gov. expenditures, education

Structure of central government expenditures, education



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

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.66 oecd_gengovdistri_t1j Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection

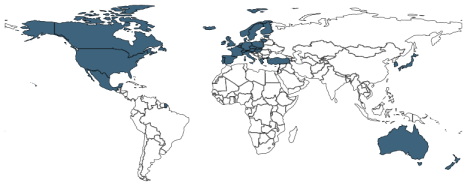
Structure of central government expenditures, social protection

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

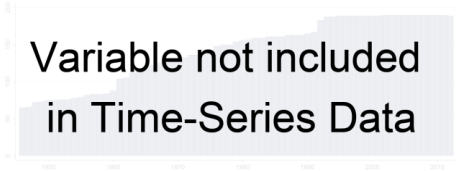
**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.59.67 oecd_gengovexpend_t1a General government revenues per capita

General government revenues per capita



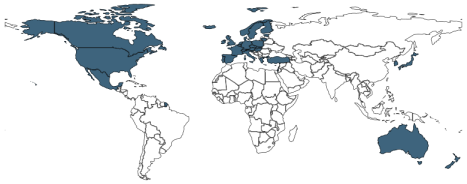
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



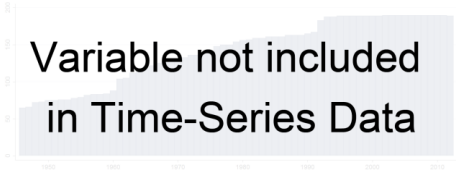

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.68 oecd_gengovexpend_t1b General government expenditures per capita

General government expenditures per capita



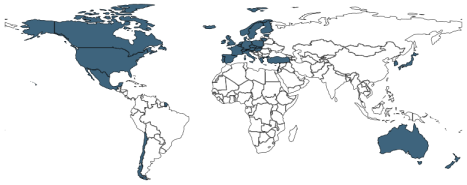
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35




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

### 4.59.69 oecd_gengovprod_t1a Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees

Production costs for general government, compensation of employees

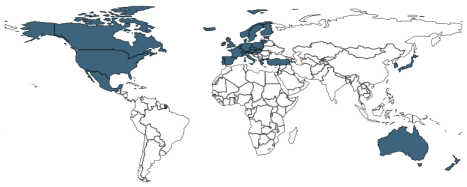


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 384 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.70 oecd_gengovprod_t1b Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services

Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government

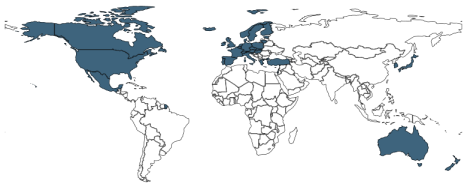


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.71 oecd_gengovprod_t1c Production costs for general gov. Other production costs

Production costs for general government. Other production costs

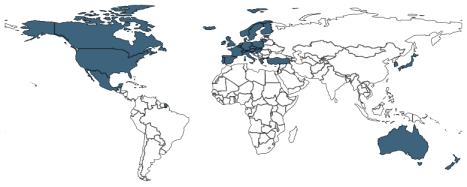


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.72 oecd_gengovprod_t1d Production costs for general gov. total

Production costs for general government, total

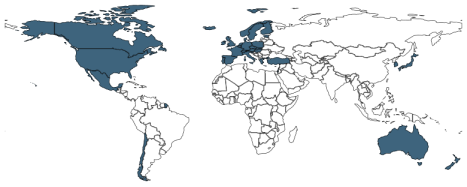


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

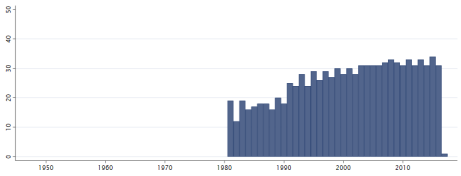
**Min. Year**:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 374 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

### 4.59.73 oecd_gerd_t1 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D



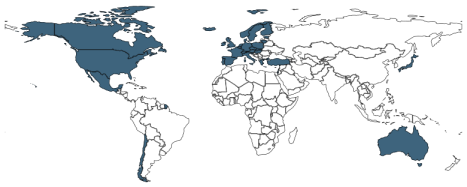
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 969 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.74 oecd_govdebt_t1 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities)

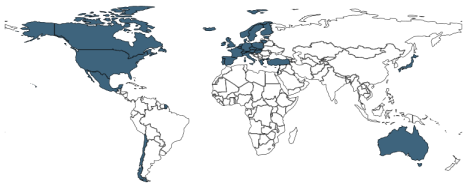


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34

**Min. Year**:1999 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.75 oecd_govdebt_t2 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities)

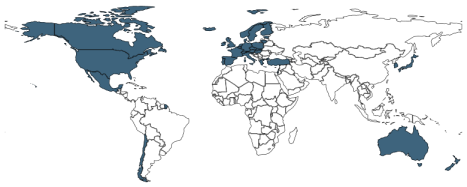


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34

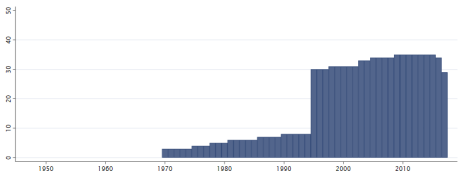
**Min. Year**:1999 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.76 oecd_govdefct_t1 General government net lending

General government net lending



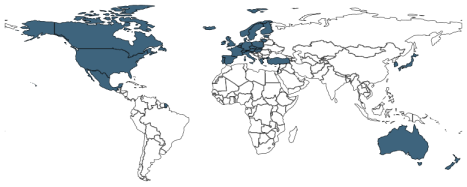
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



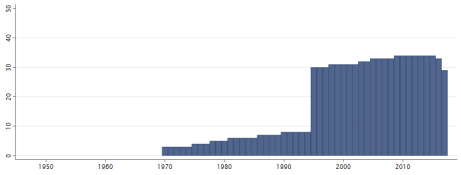
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.59.77 oecd_govdefct_t2 General government revenues

General government revenues



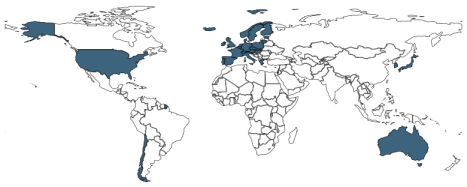
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

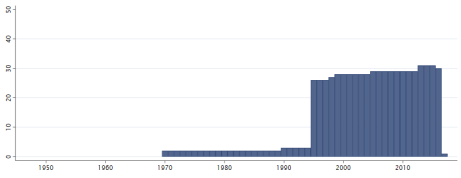


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 904 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.59.78 oecd_govdefct_t3 General government expenditures

General government expenditures



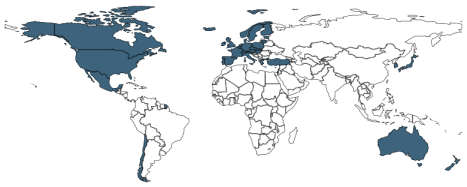


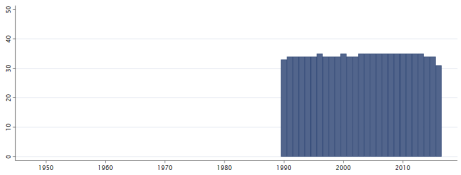
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 706 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.59.79 oecd_greenhouse_t1 Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions



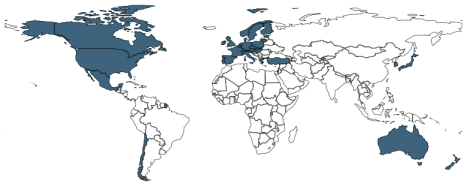


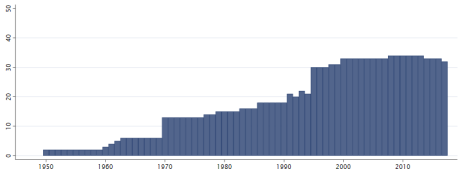
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 954 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.59.80 oecd_hourswkd_t1 Average hours actually worked

Average hours actually worked



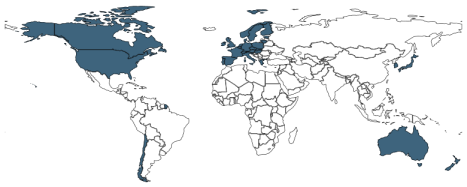


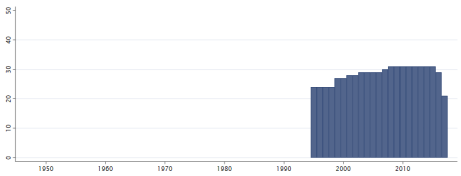
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1244 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.59.81 oecd_housdebt_t1 Households debt

Households debt



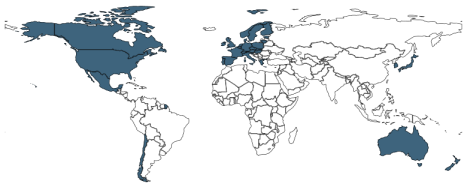


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

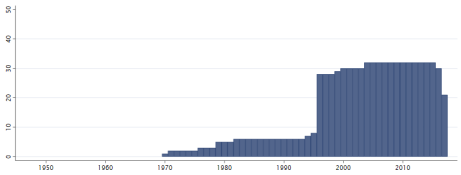
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.82 oecd_housinc_t1 Real household disposable income

Real household disposable income



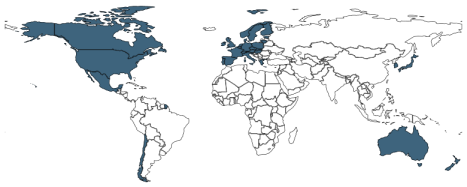
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



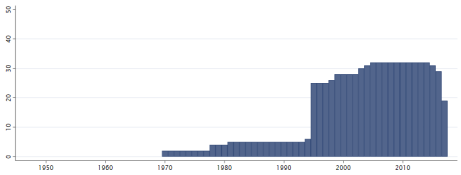
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 812 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.83 oecd_houssave_t1 Household net saving rates

Household net saving rates



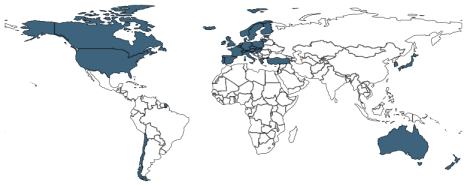
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



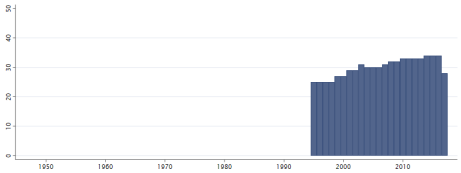
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 795 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.59.84 oecd_houswealth_t1a Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits

Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits



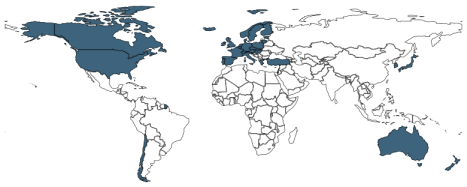
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



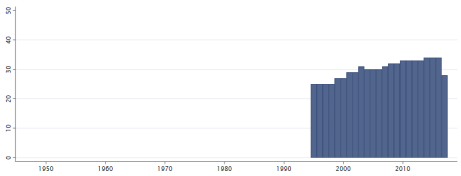
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 713 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.59.85 oecd_houswealth_t1b Financial asset of households: Debt securities

Financial asset of households: Debt securities



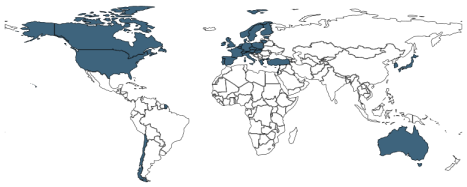
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



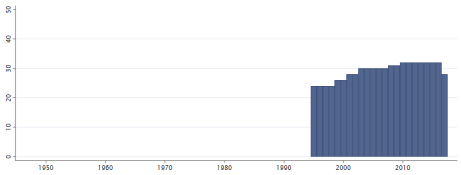
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 713 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.59.86 oecd_houswealth_t1c Financial asset of households: equity

Financial asset of households: equity



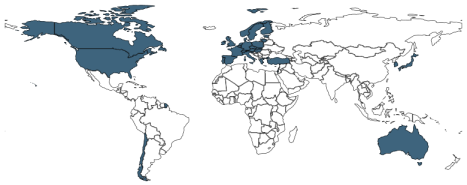
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



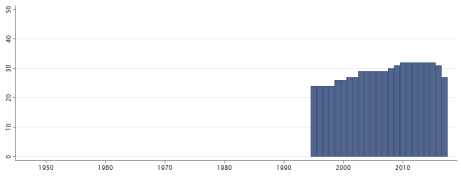
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 691 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.87 oecd_houswealth_t1d Financial asset of households: investment funds shares

Financial asset of households: investment funds shares



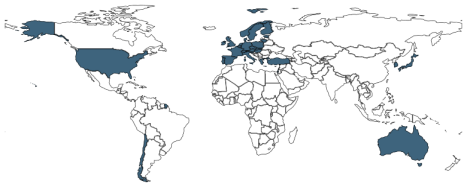
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33



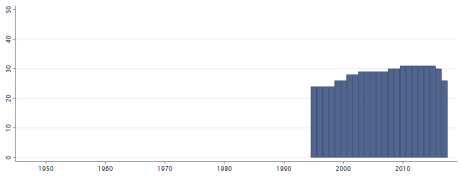
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33 **n**: 681 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.88 oecd_houswealth_t1e Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities

Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities



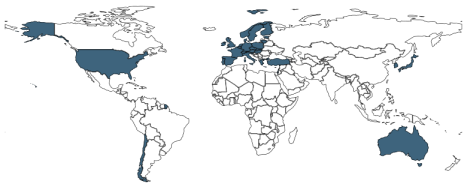
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32



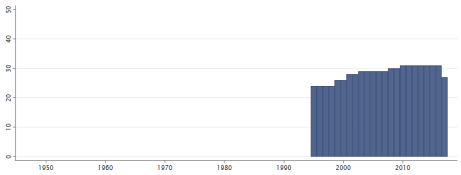
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 674 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.89 oecd_houswealth_t1f Financial asset of households: Pension funds

Financial asset of households: Pension funds



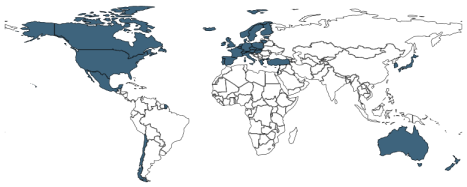
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.90 oecd_incinequal_t1a Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes & transfers)

Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers)



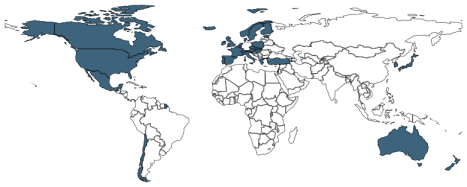
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.91 oecd_incinequal_t1b Income inequality: Palma (S90/S40 disposable income decile share)

Income inequality: Palma (S90/S40 disposable income decile share)



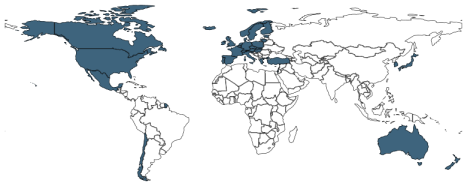
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.92 oecd_incinequal_t1d Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share

Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share



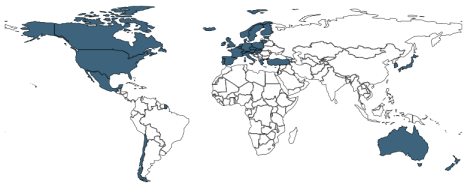
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.93 oecd_incinequal_t1e Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio

Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio



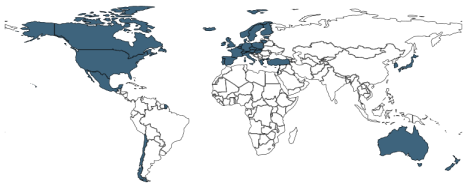
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.94 oecd_incinequal_t1f Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio

Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio



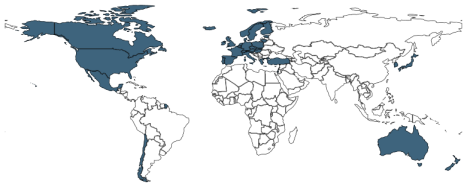
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.95 oecd_incinequal_t1g Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio

Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio



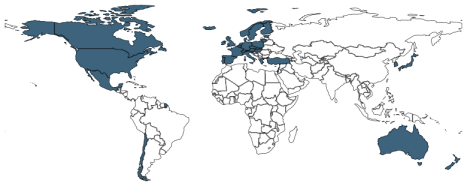
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.96 oecd_incompoverty_t1a Relative poverty rates: Entire population

Relative poverty rates: Entire population



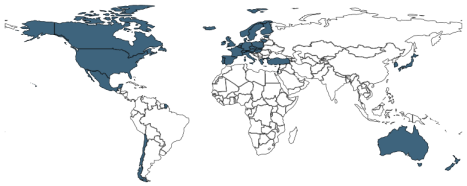
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.59.97 oecd_incompoverty_t1b Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17)

Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17)



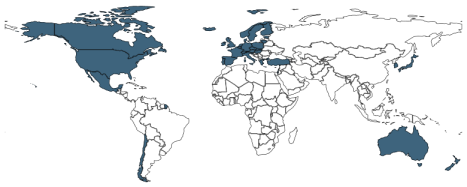
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

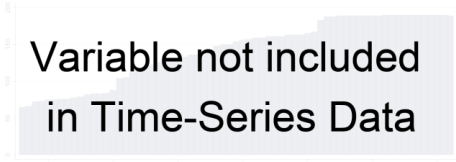
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.98 oecd_incompoverty_t1c Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65)

Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65)



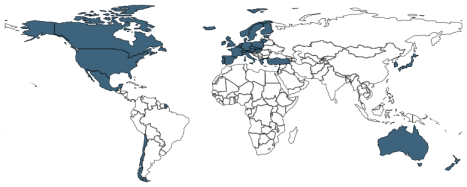
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



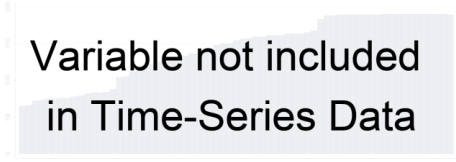

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.99 oecd_incompoverty_t1d Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65)

Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65)



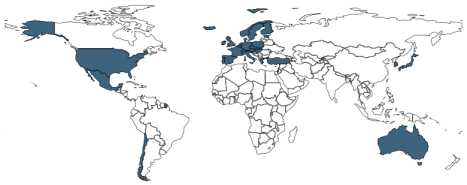
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



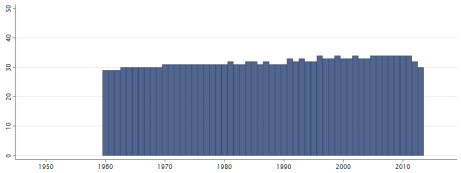

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.100 oecd_infmorty_g1 Infant mortality

Infant mortality



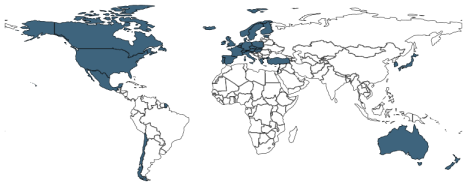
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 32



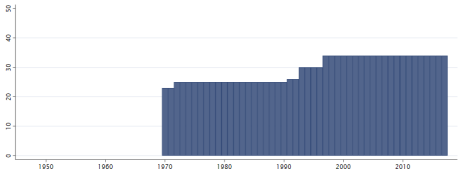
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 34 **n**: 1714 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.59.101 oecd_intlcomp_t1 Real effective exchange rates

Real effective exchange rates



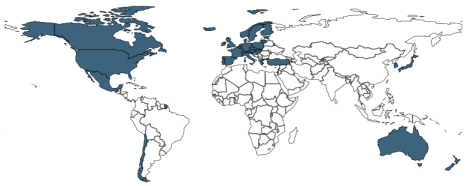
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



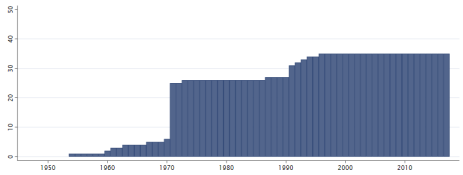
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 41

### 4.59.102 oecd_invrates_t1 Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation



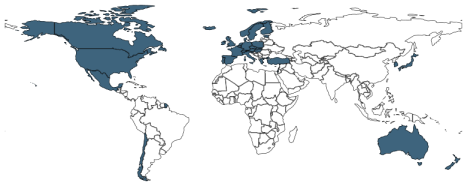
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



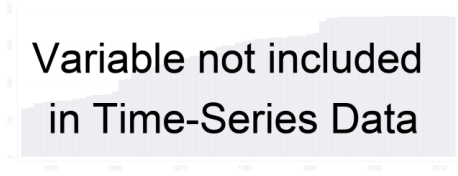
**Min. Year**:1954 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 42

#### 4.59.103 oecd_itlearning_t1a Number of 15-year-old students per school computer: mean

Number of 15-year-old students per school computer: mean



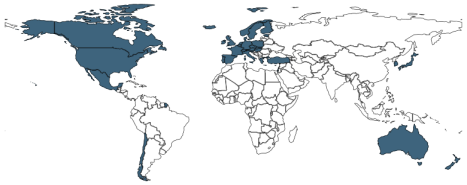
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



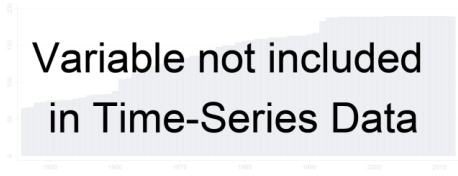

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.104 oecd_itlearning_t1b Number of 15-year-old students per school computer: standard-error

Number of 15-year-old students per school computer: standard-error



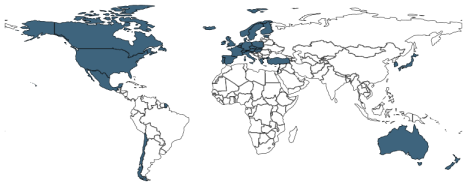
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



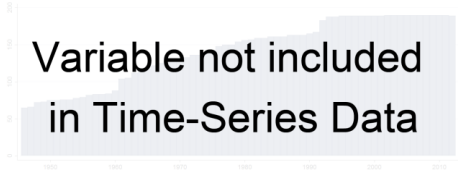

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.105 oecd_itlearning_t1g Students with at least one computer at home: percentage

Students with at least one computer at home: percentage



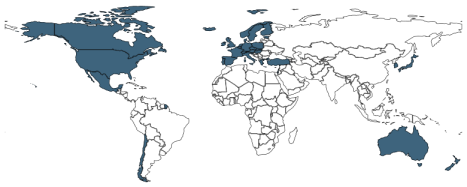
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



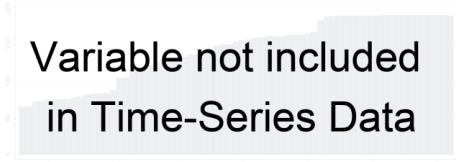

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.106 oecd_itlearning_t1h Students with at least one computer at home: standard-error

Students with at least one computer at home: standard-error



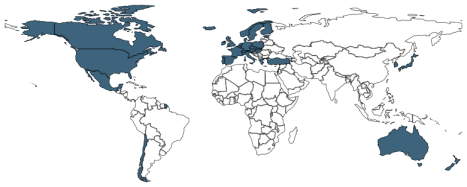
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



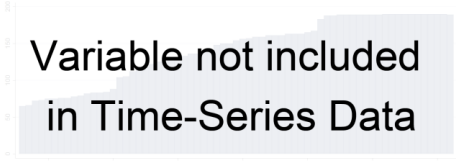

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.107 oecd_itlearning_t1i Students with three or + computers at home: percentage (at school)

Students with three or more computers at home : percentage (at school)



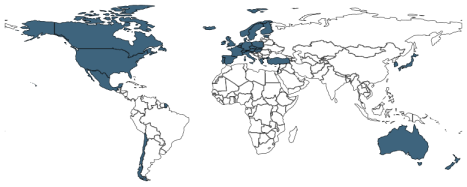
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



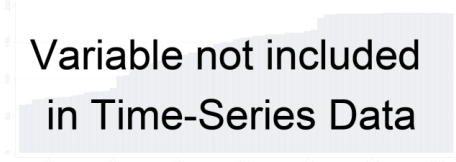

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.108 oecd_itlearning_t1j Students with three or + computers at home: standard-error (at school)

Students with three or more computers at home : standard-error (at school)



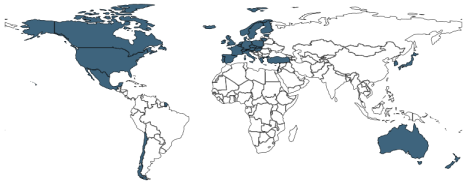
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



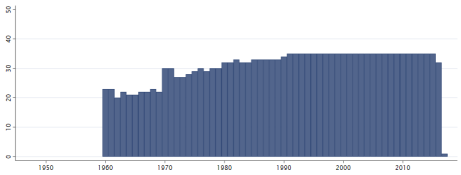

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.109 oecd_lifeexpy_g1 Life expectancy at birth: total

Life expectancy at birth: total



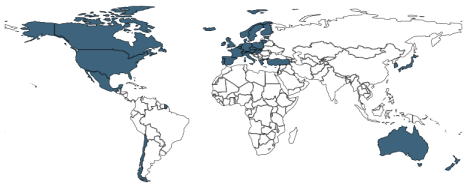
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

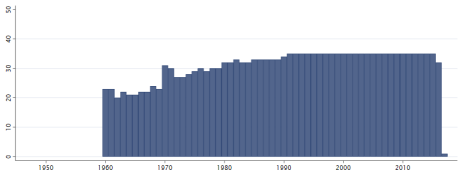



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1792 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

#### 4.59.110 oecd_lifeexpy_g2a Life expectancy at birth: women

Life expectancy at birth: women



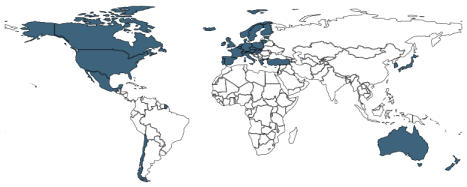


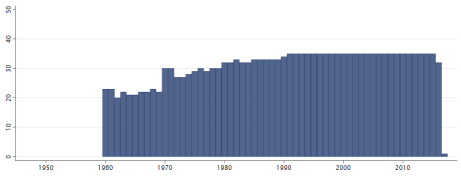
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1795 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.59.111 oecd_lifeexpy_g2b Life expectancy at birth: men

Life expectancy at birth: men



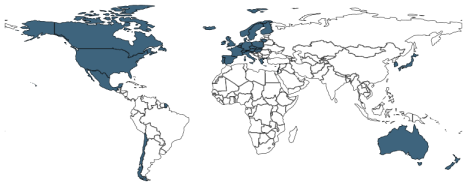


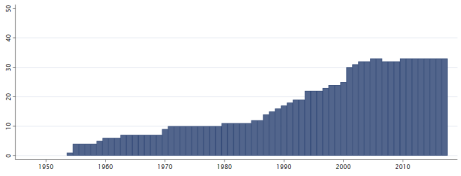
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1792 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.59.112 oecd_ltintrst_t1 Long-term interest rates

Long-term interest rates



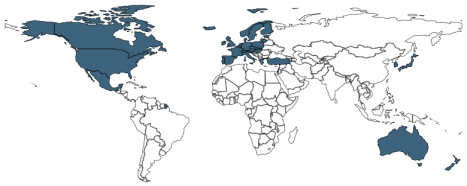


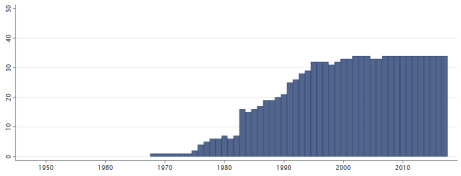
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34

**Min. Year**:1954 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 1115 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.59.113 oecd_ltunemp_t1 Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment



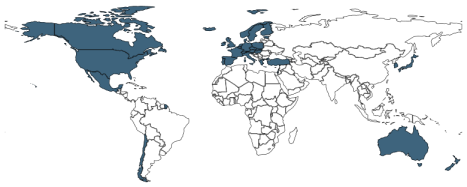


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

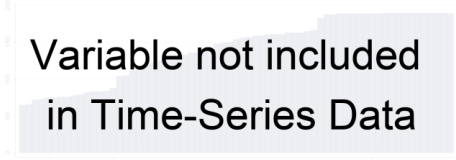
**Min. Year**:1968 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1086 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.59.114 oecd_mertrade_t1 Trade balance of goods

Trade balance of goods



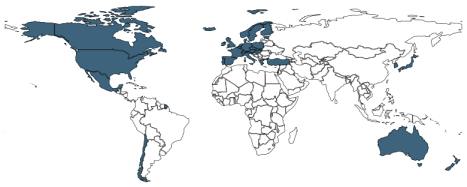
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



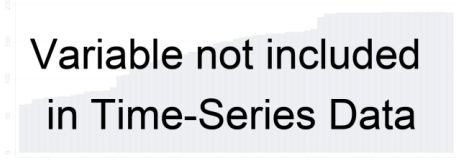

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.115 oecd_mertrade_t2 Imports of goods

Imports of goods



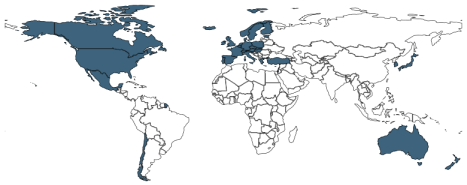
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



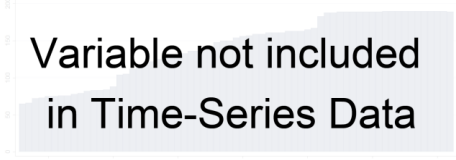

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.116 oecd_mertrade_t3 Exports of goods

Exports of goods



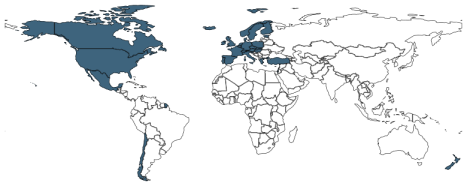
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34




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

### 4.59.117 oecd_migeduemp_t1a Employment rates of native-born pop. by educational attainment: low

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low

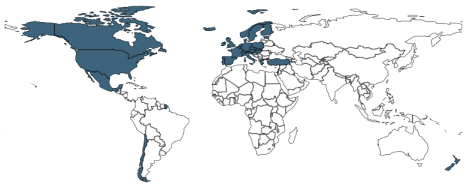


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.118 oecd_migeduemp_t1b Employment rates of native-born pop. by educational attainment: High

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High

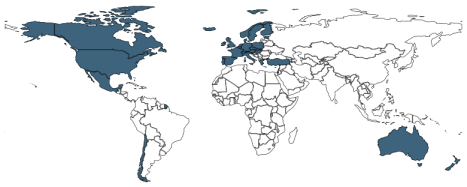


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.119 oecd_migeduemp_t1c Employment rates of native-born pop. by educational attainment: Total

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total

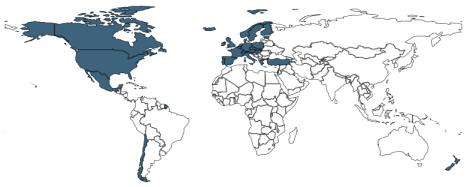


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.120 oecd_migeduemp_t1d Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: low

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low

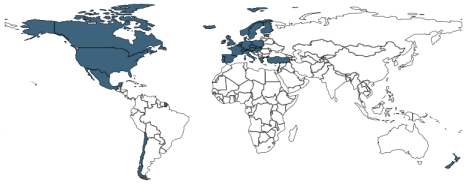


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31 **n**: 457 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.121 oecd_migeduemp_t1e Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: High

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High

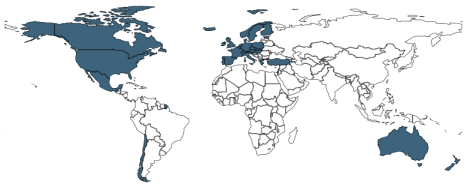


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.122 oecd_migeduemp_t1f Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: Total

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total

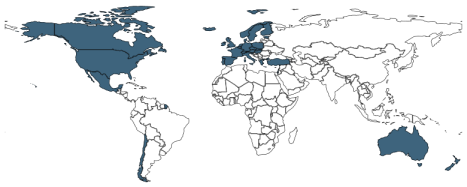


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

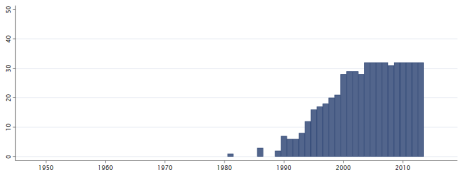
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

### 4.59.123 oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-born population

Foreign-born population



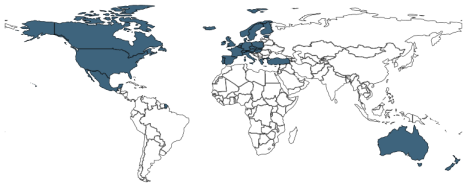
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 32



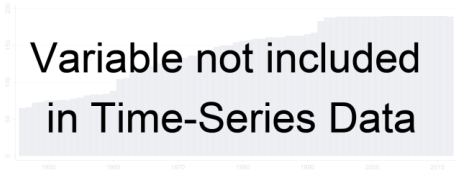
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 34 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.59.124 oecd_migunemp_t1a Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men



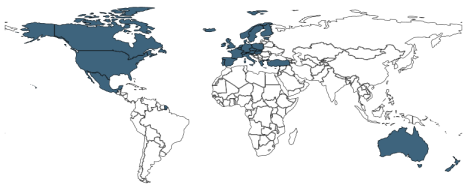
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



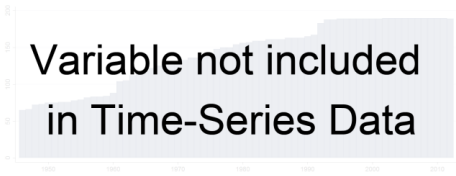

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.125 oecd_migunemp_t1b Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men



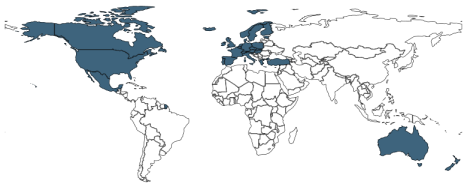
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



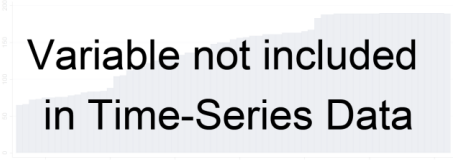

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.126 oecd_migunemp_t1c Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women



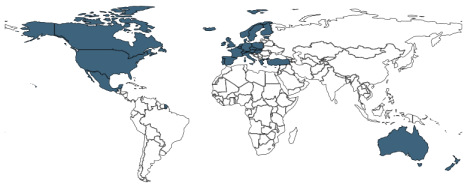
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



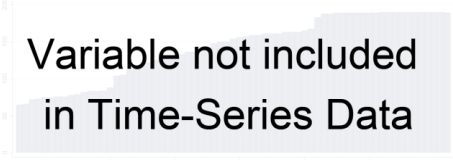

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.127 oecd_migunemp_t1d Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women



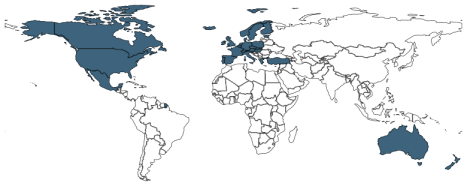
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



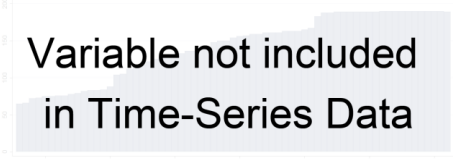

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.128 oecd_migunemp_t1e Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total



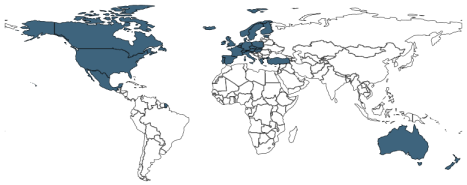
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



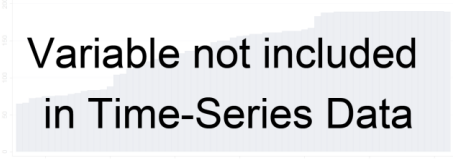

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.129 oecd_migunemp_t1f Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total



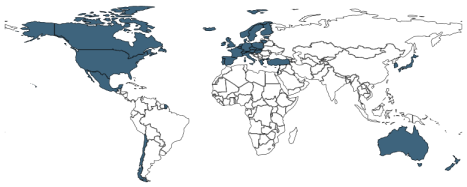
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



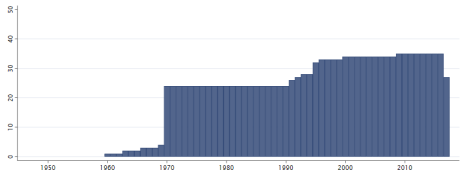

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.130 oecd_natinccap_t1 Gross national income per capita

Gross national income per capita



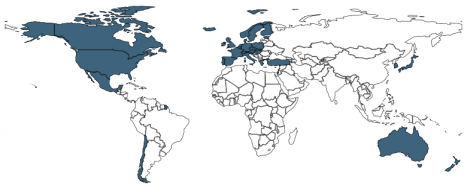
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



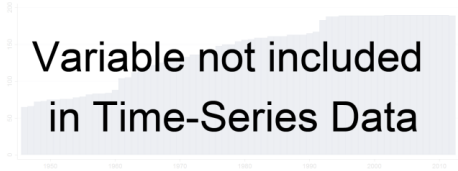
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1435 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.59.131 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1a Nuclear electricity generation Terawatt hours

Nuclear electricity generation (Terawatt hours)



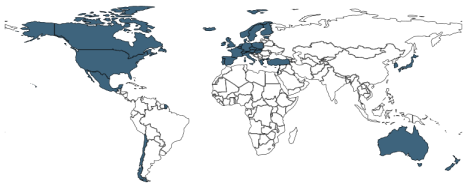
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



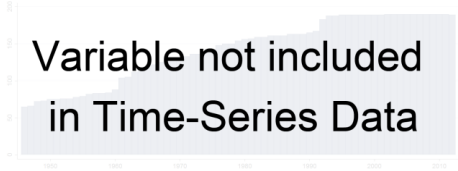

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.132 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1b Nuclear electricity generation. % of total electricity generation

Nuclear electricity generation. As a percentage of total electricity generation



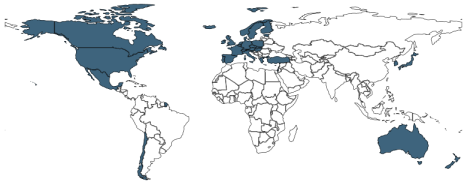
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



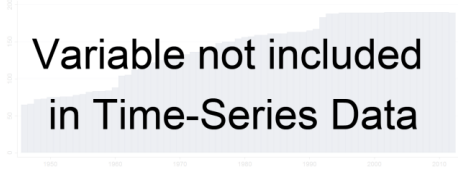

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.133 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1c Nuclear power plants connected to the grid

Nuclear power plants connected to the grid



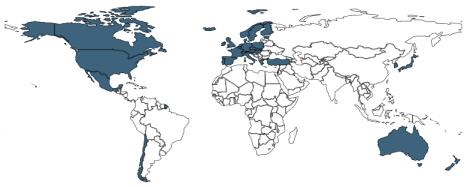
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34

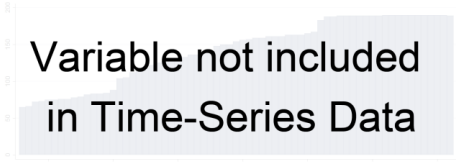



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.134 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1d Nuclear power plants under construction

Nuclear power plants under construction



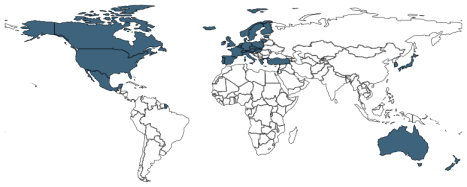


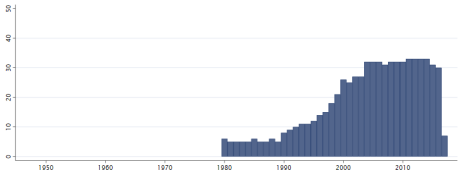

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34

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

### 4.59.135 oecd_nurse_g1 Practising nurses

Practising nurses



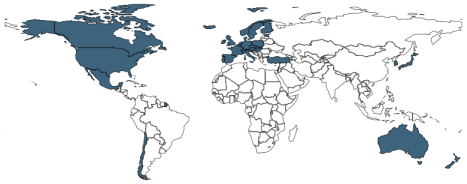


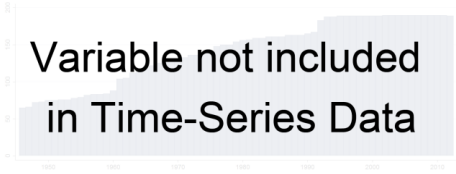
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.136 oecd_nurse_g2 Ratio of nurses to physicians

Ratio of nurses to physicians



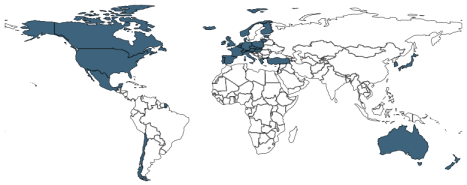


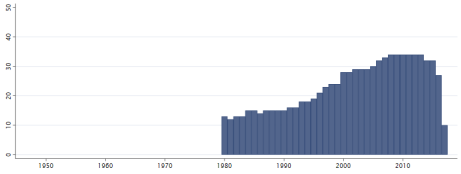

**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

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

### 4.59.137 oecd_nurse_g3 Nursing graduates

Nursing graduates



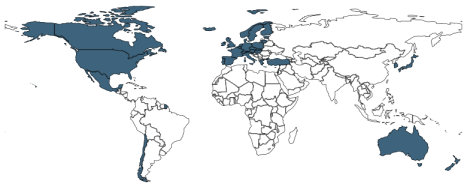


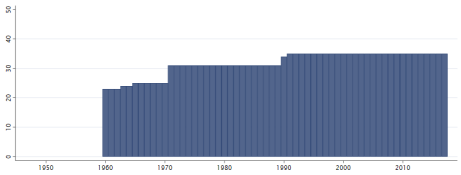
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.59.138 oecd_oilprod_t1 Production of crude oil

Production of crude oil



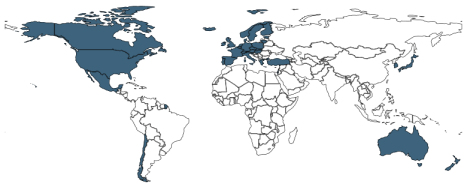


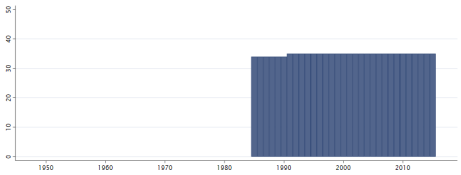
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1863 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.59.139 oecd_patents_t1 Triadic patent families

Triadic patent families



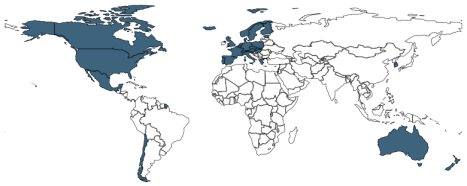


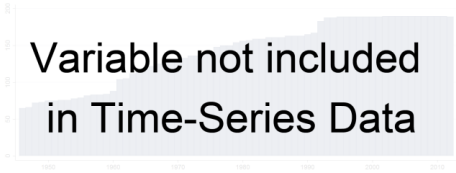
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1985 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1110 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.59.140 oecd_pension_t1b Private pension expenditure

Private pension expenditure



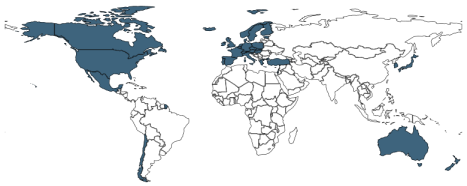


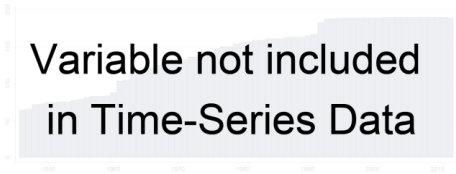

**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31

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

### 4.59.141 oecd_pisa_t1a Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2012: men

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2012: men



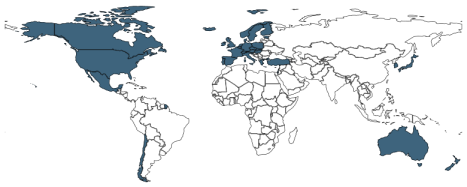



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34

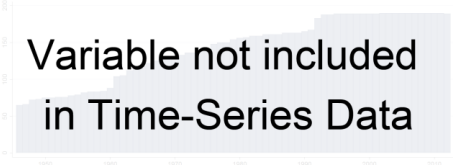
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.142 oecd_pisa_t1b Standard error on the science scale in PISA 2012: men

Standard error on the science scale in PISA 2012: men



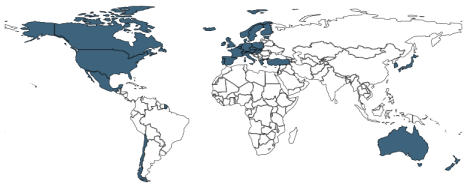
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



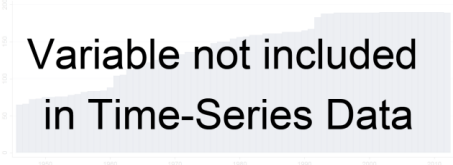

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.143 oecd_pisa_t1c Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2012: women

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2012: women



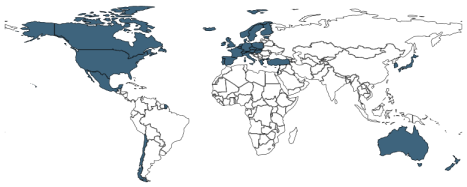
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



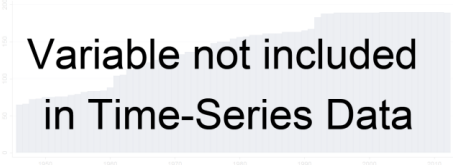

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.144 oecd_pisa_t1d Standard error on the science scale in PISA 2012: women

Standard error on the science scale in PISA 2012: women



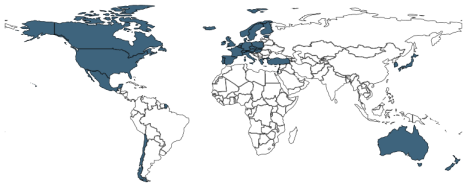
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



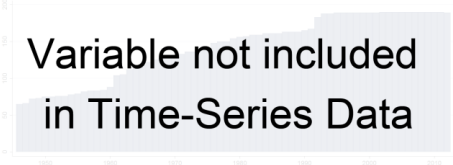

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.145 oecd_pisa_t1e Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: men

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: men



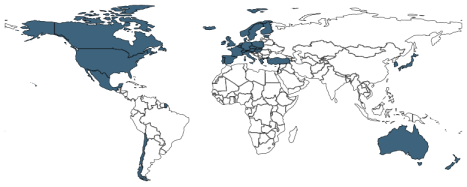
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



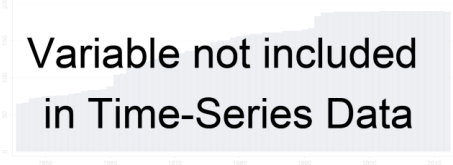

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.146 oecd_pisa_t1f Standard error on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: men

Standard error on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: men



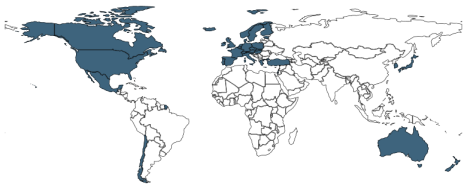
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



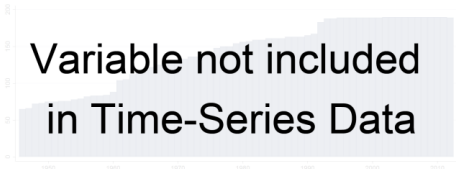

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.147 oecd_pisa_t1g Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: women

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: women



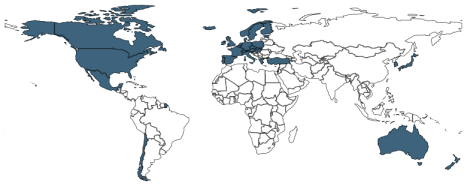
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



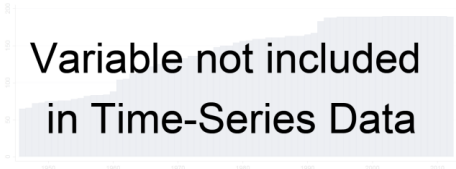

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.148 oecd_pisa_t1h Standard error on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: women

Standard error on the mathematics scale in PISA 2012: women



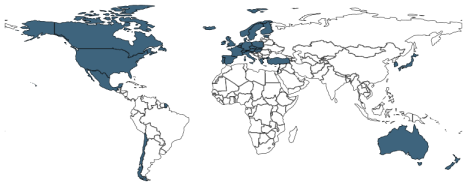
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



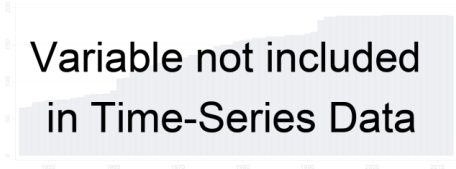

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.149 oecd_pisa_t1i Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2012: men

Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2012: men



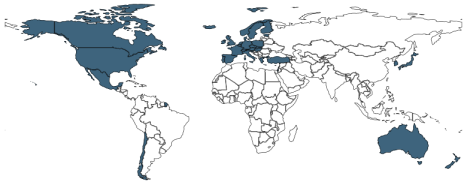
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



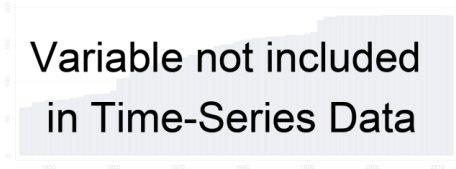

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.150 oecd_pisa_t1j Standard error on the reading scale in PISA 2012: men

Standard error on the reading scale in PISA 2012: men



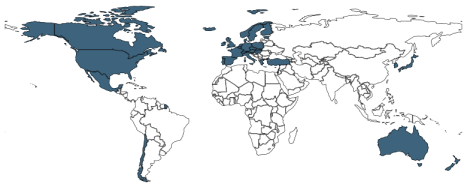
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



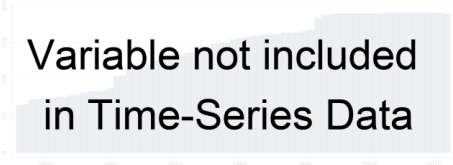

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.151 oecd_pisa_t1k Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2012: women

Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2012: women



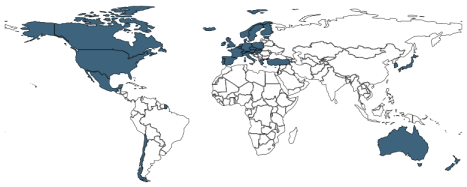
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



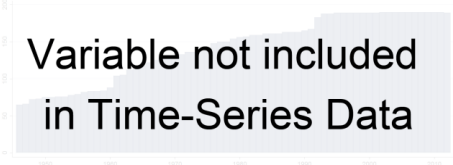

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.152 oecd_pisa_t1l Standard error on the reading scale in PISA 2012: women

Standard error on the reading scale in PISA 2012: women



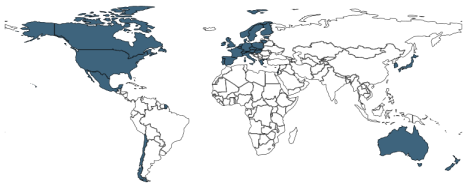
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 34



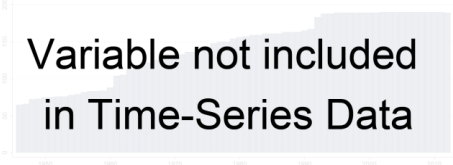

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.153 oecd_popgeo_g1 Share of national pop. in the 10% of regions with the largest population

Share of national population in the ten per cent of regions with the largest population



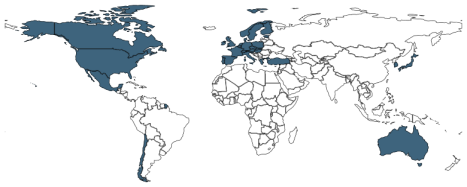
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



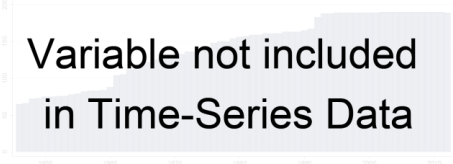

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.154 oecd_popgeo_g2a Percentage of urban population by city size: Small urban areas

Percentage of urban population by city size: Small urban areas



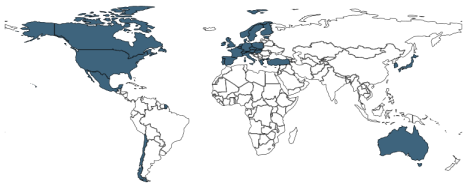
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 31




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

#### 4.59.155 oecd_popgeo_g2b Percentage of urban population by city size: Medium-sized urban areas

Percentage of urban population by city size: Medium-sized urban areas



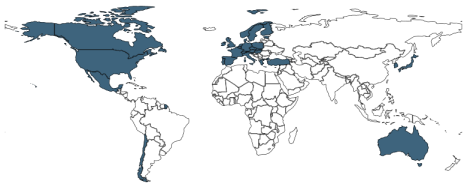
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.156 oecd_popgeo_g2c Percentage of urban population by city size: Metropolitan areas

Percentage of urban population by city size: Metropolitan areas



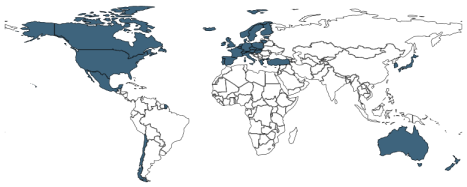
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.157 oecd_popgeo_g3a Distribution of the national population into urban regions

Distribution of the national population into urban regions



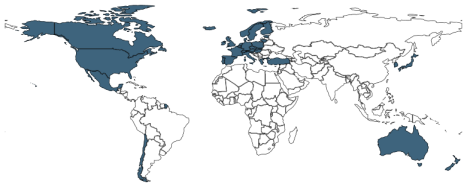
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35

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

#### 4.59.158 oecd_popgeo_g3b Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions

Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions



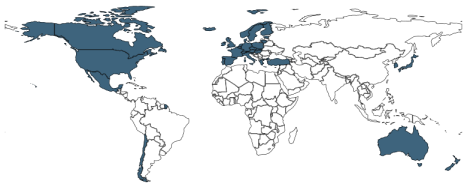
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35

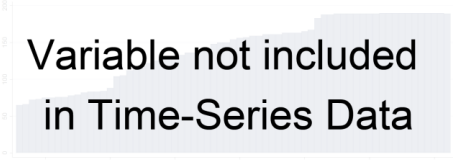
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.159 oecd_popgeo_g3c Distribution of the national population into rural regions

Distribution of the national population into rural regions



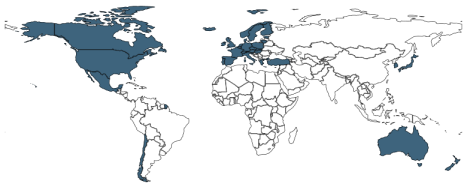
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



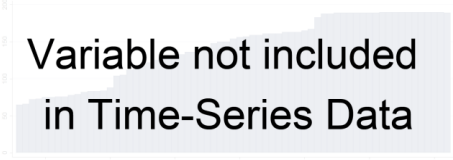

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.160 oecd_popgeo_g4a Distribution of the national area into urban regions

Distribution of the national area into urban regions



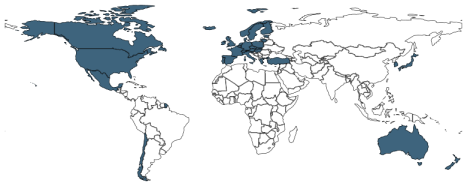
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



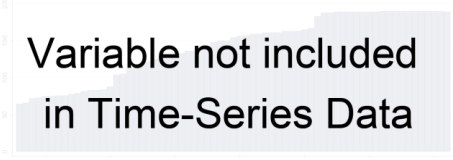

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.161 oecd_popgeo_g4b Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions

Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions



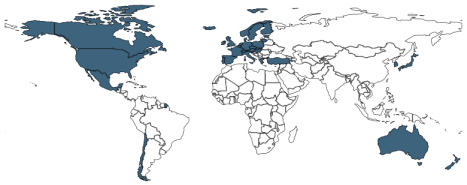
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



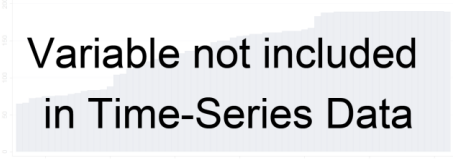

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.162 oecd_popgeo_g4c Distribution of the national area into rural regions

Distribution of the national area into rural regions



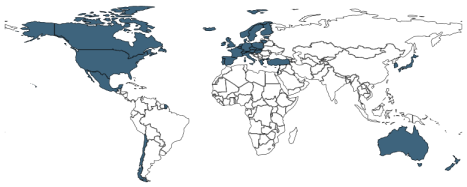
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35

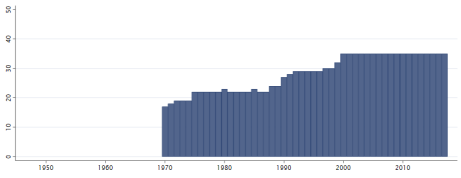



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.163 oecd_pphlthxp_t1c Total expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health



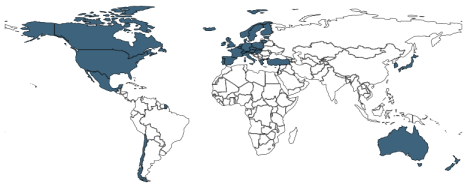


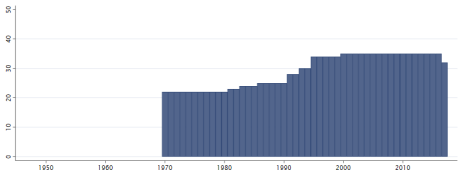
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1368 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.59.164 oecd_prodincom_g1 GDP per hour worked

GDP per hour worked



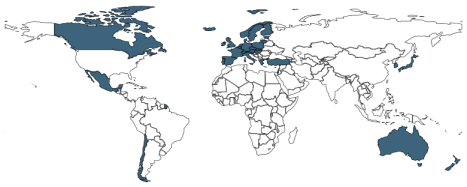


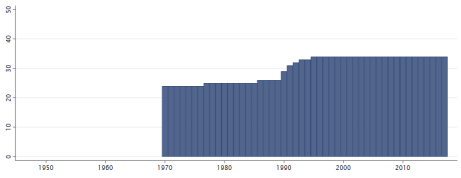
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1421 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.59.165 oecd_prodincom_g2a Levels of GDP per capita & labour productivity- % gap US GDP per capita

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita



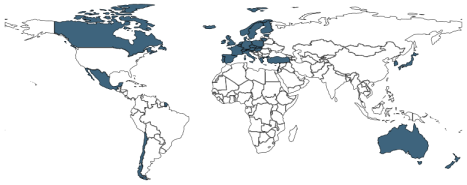


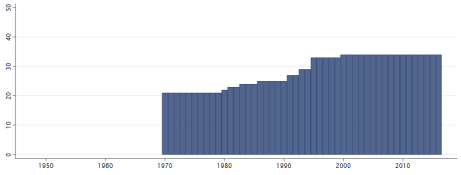
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1461 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.59.166 oecd_prodincom_g2b Levels of GDP per capita & labour productivity-Effect of labour util.

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation



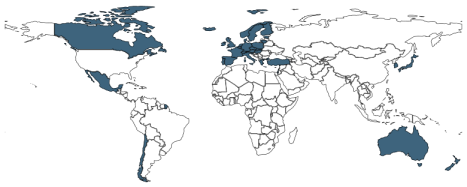


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

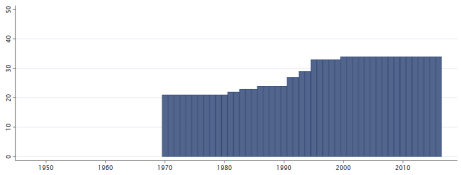
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1352 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.59.167 oecd_prodincom_g2c Levels of GDP per capita & labour productivity- % gap US GDP/hour worked

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked



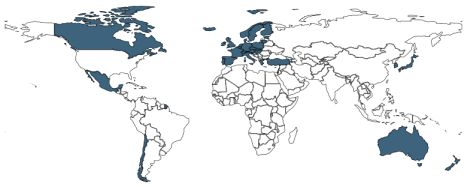
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



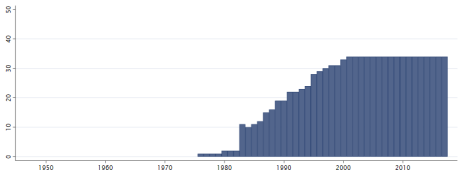
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1341 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.59.168 oecd_ptempl_t1 Incidence of part-time employment

Incidence of part-time employment



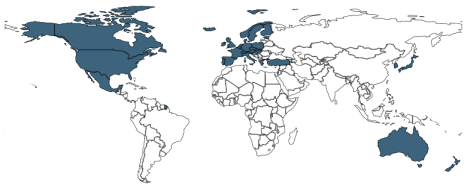
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.169 oecd_rddeath_t1 Road fatalities

Road fatalities. Deaths, Per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016 Source: ITF Transport Statistics: Road accidents

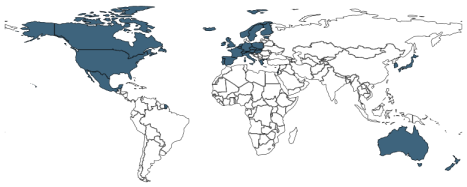


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 32

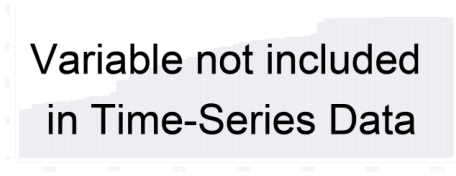
**Min. Year**:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 32 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.59.170 oecd_regdisplabour_g1a Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Maximum

Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Maximum



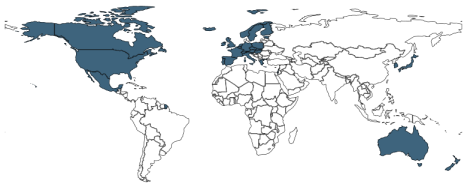
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



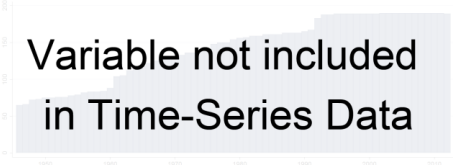

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.171 oecd_regdisplabour_g1b Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Minimum

Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Minimum



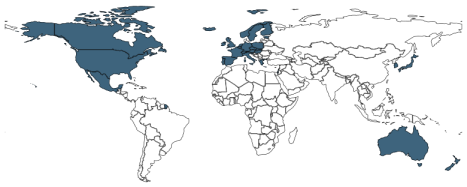
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



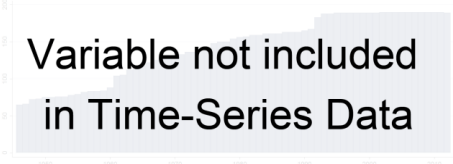

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.172 oecd_regdisplabour_g1c Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Average

Differences in annual employment growth across regions: Average



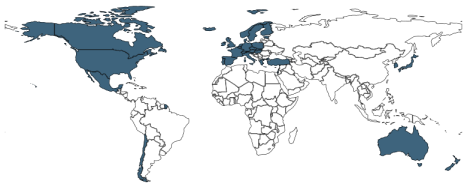
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 30



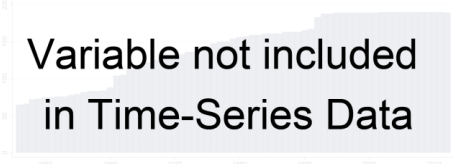

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.173 oecd_regdisplabour_g3a Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Maximum

Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Maximum



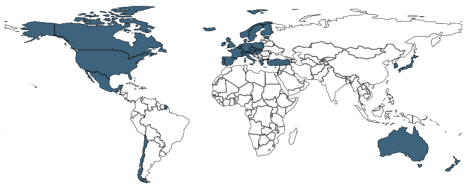
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



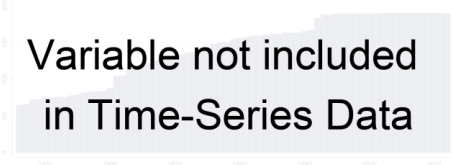

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.174 oecd_regdisplabour_g3b Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Minimum

Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Minimum



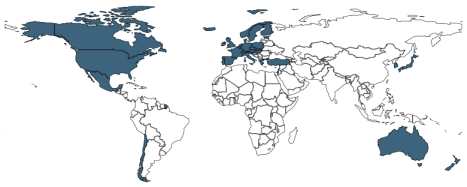
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

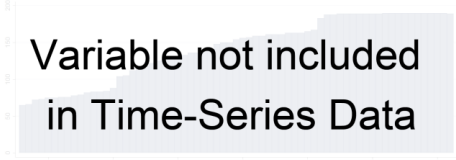



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.175 oecd_regdisplabour_g3c Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Average

Regional difference in the employment rate of women: Average



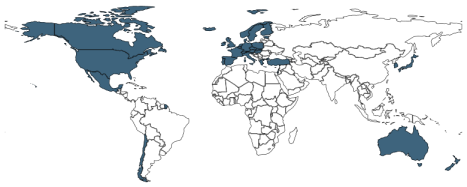


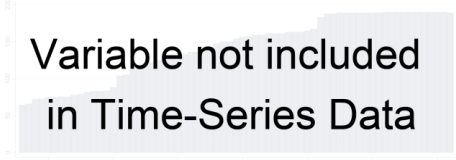

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

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

### 4.59.176 oecd_regdispunemp_g1 Gini index of regional unemployment rates

Gini index of regional unemployment rates



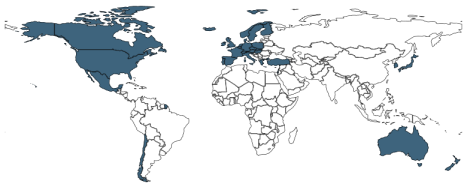


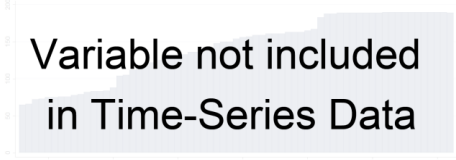

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

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

### 4.59.177 oecd_regdispunemp_g2a Regional variation of the youth unemployment rate: maximum

Regional variation of the youth unemployment rate: maximum



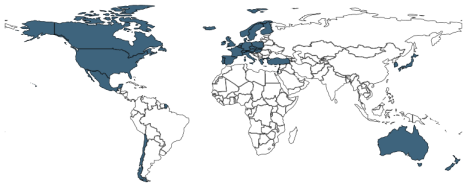


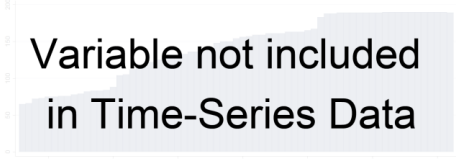

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 32

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

### 4.59.178 oecd_regdispunemp_g2b Regional variation of the youth unemployment rate: minimum

Regional variation of the youth unemployment rate: minimum



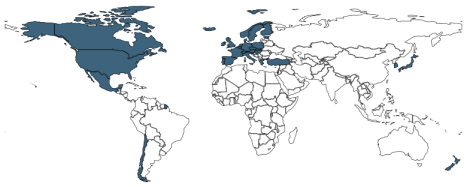


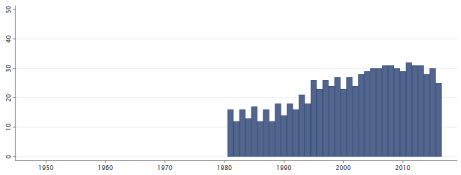

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 32

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

### 4.59.179 oecd_research_t1 Researchers

Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicato



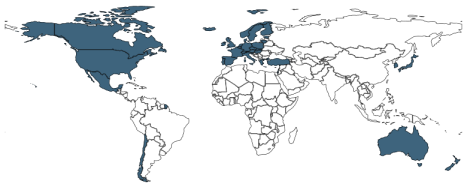


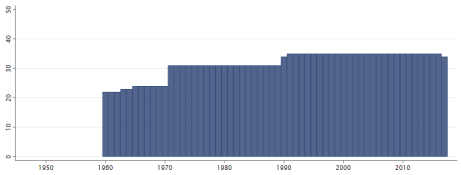
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34

**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 856 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.59.180 oecd_rnewable_t1 Contribution of renewables to energy supply

Contribution of renewables to energy supply



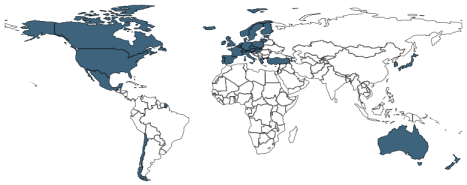


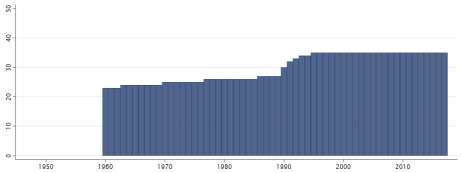
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1851 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.59.181 oecd_rtsconv_t1a Purchasing power parities

Purchasing power parities



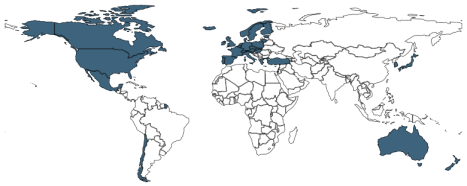


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1746 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.59.182 oecd_rtsconv_t1b Indices of price levels

Indices of price levels

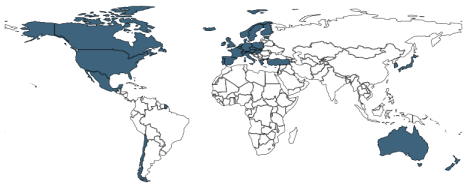


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

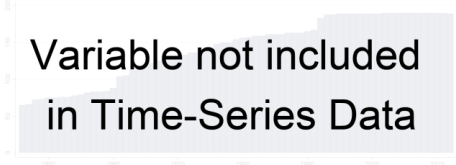
**Min. Year**:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.59.183 oecd_selfempl_t1a Self-employment rates: women

Self-employment rates: women



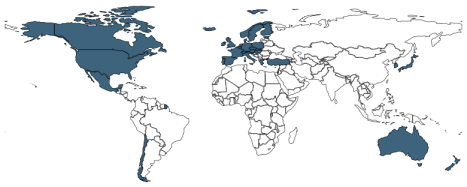
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



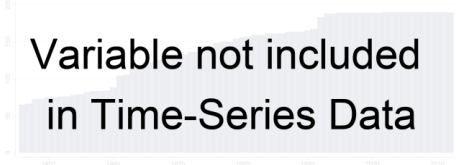

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.184 oecd_selfempl_t1b Self-employment rates: men

Self-employment rates: men



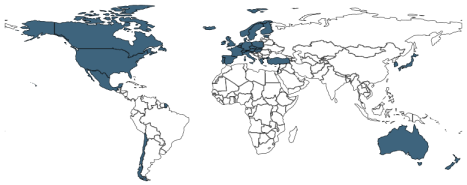
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



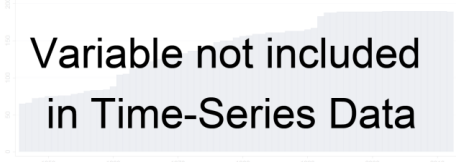

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.185 oecd_selfempl_t1c Self-employment rates: total

Self-employment rates: total



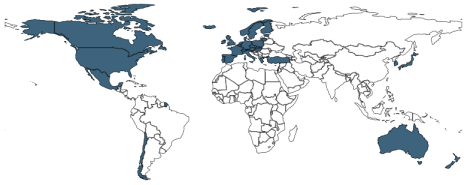
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



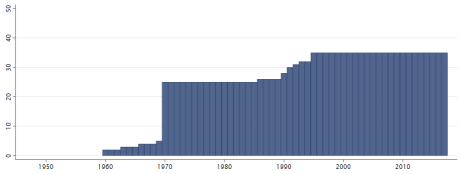

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.186 oecd_sizegdp_t1 GDP per capita

GDP per capita



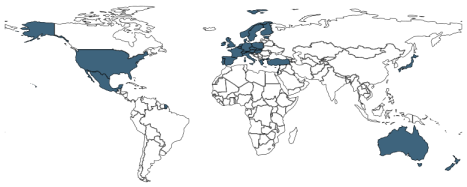
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 42

#### 4.59.187 oecd_sme_t1a Number of employees in manufacturing: enterprises with less than 10 persons

Number of employees in manufacturing in enterprises with less than 10 persons engaged



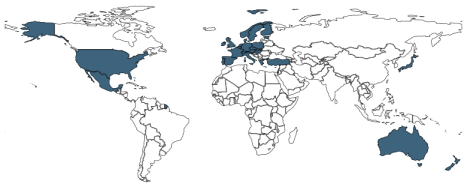
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.188 oecd_sme_t1e Number of employees in manufacturing: enterprises with 250 or more persons

Number of employees in manufacturing in enterprises with 250 or more persons engaged



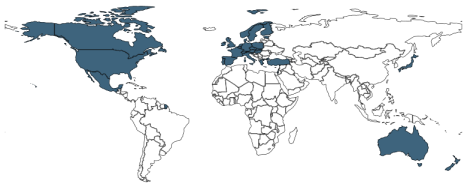
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.189 oecd_sme_t1f Number of enterprises in manufacturing: with less than 10 persons engaged

Number of enterprises in manufacturing with less than 10 persons engaged



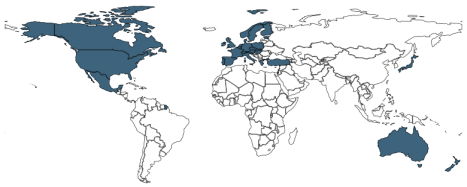
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

#### 4.59.190 oecd_sme_t1h Number of enterprises in manufacturing: with 20-49 persons engaged

Number of enterprises in manufacturing with 20-49 persons engaged



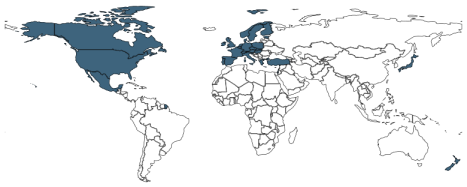
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

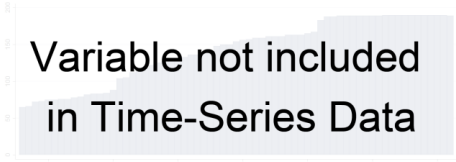
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.191 oecd_sme_t1i Number of enterprises in manufacturing: with 50-249 persons engaged

Number of enterprises in manufacturing with 50-249 persons engaged



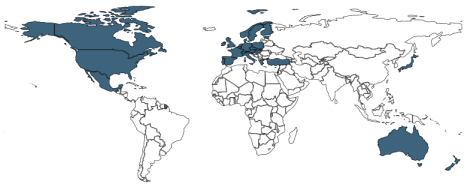
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 30



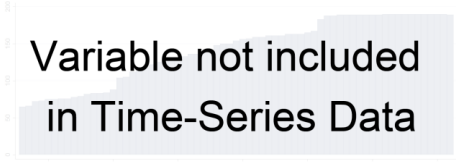

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.192 oecd_sme_t1j Number of enterprises in manufacturing: with 250 or more persons engaged

Number of enterprises in manufacturing with 250 or more persons engaged



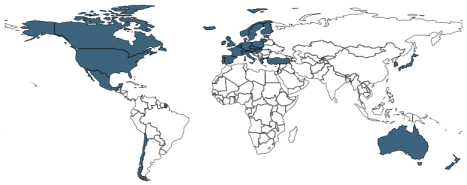
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 31



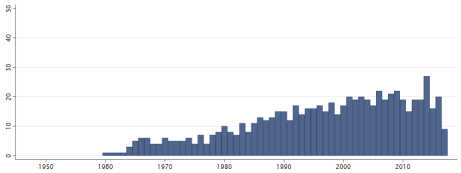

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.193 oecd_smoke_g1 Adult population smoking daily

Adult population smoking daily



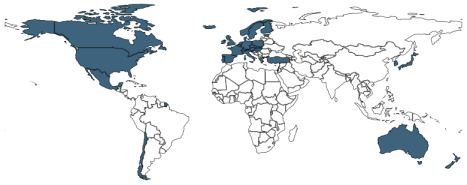
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



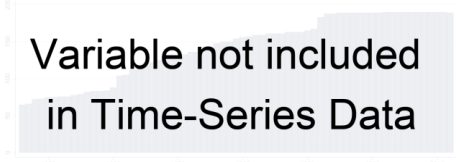

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 693 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 19

#### 4.59.194 oecd_socexclus_t1a Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19)

Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19)



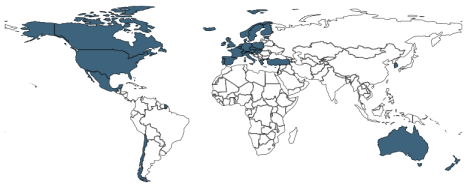
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34



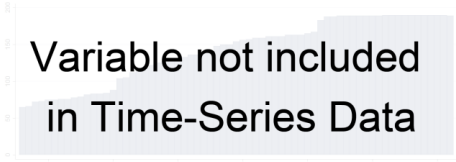

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.195 oecd_socexclus_t1b Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24)

Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24)



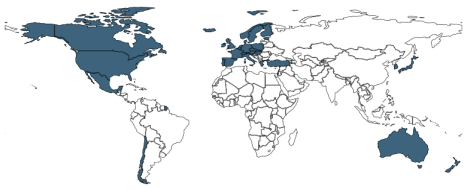
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



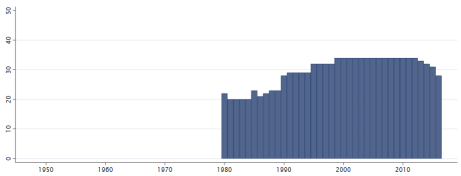

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.196 oecd_socexpnd_t1a Public social expenditure

Public social expenditure



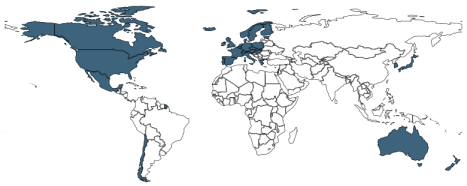
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



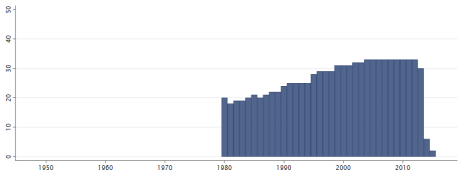
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1108 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.59.197 oecd_socexpnd_t1b Private social expenditure

Private social expenditure



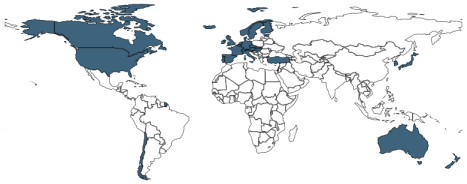
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34



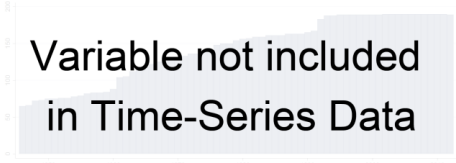
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34 **n**: 950 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.198 oecd_socexpnd_t1c Net social expenditure

Net social expenditure



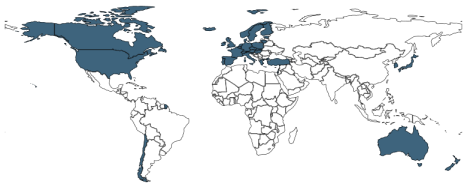
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31



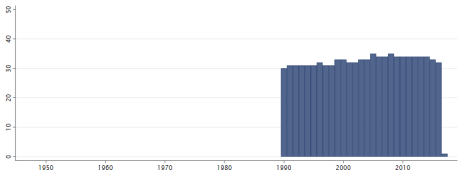

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.199 oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emmissions

Sulphur Oxides Emmissions



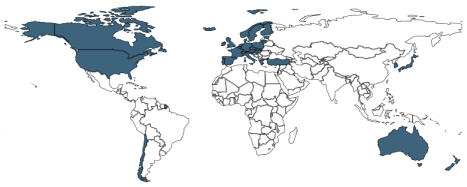
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



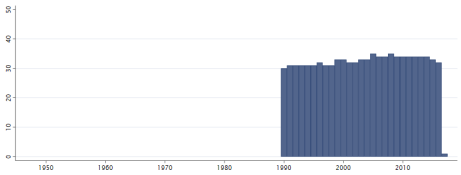
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.200 oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions

Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions



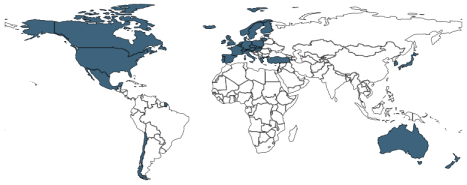
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



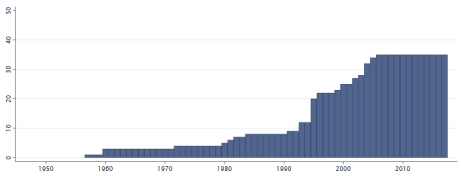
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.201 oecd_svctrade_t1 Trade balance of services

Trade balance of services



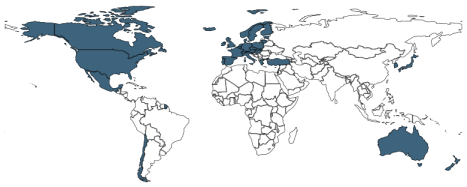
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



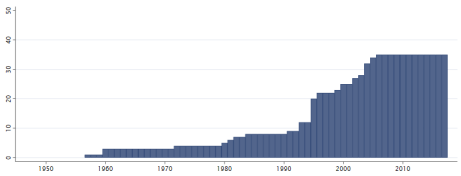
**Min. Year**:1957 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 912 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.202 oecd_svctrade_t2 Imports of services

Imports of services



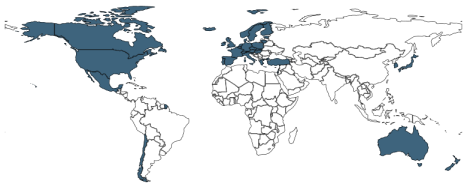
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



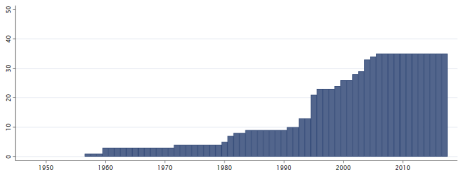
**Min. Year**:1957 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 912 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.203 oecd_svctrade_t3 Exports of services

Exports of services



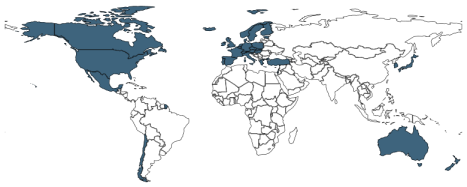
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1957 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 936 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.59.204 oecd_taxapw_t1 Taxes on the average worker

Taxes on the average worker

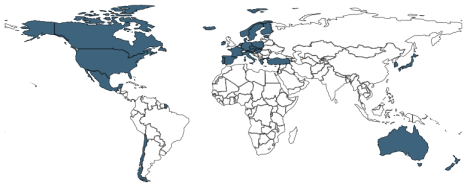


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

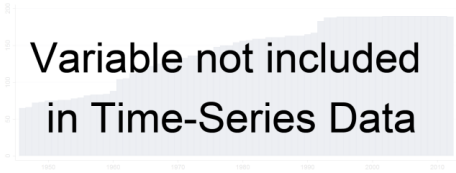
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.205 oecd_teachers_t1b Teachers'starting salary

Teachers'starting salary



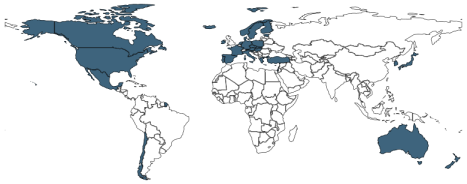
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31



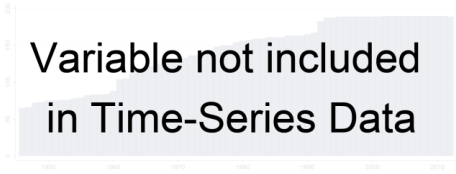

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.206 oecd_teachers_t1c Teachers' salary after 10 years of experience

Teachers' salary after 10 years of experience



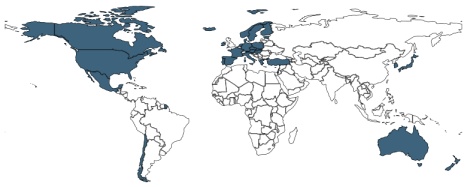
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31

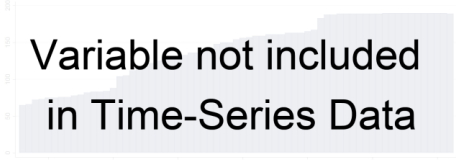



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.59.207 oecd_teachers_t1d Teachers' salary after 15 years of experience

Teachers' salary after 15 years of experience



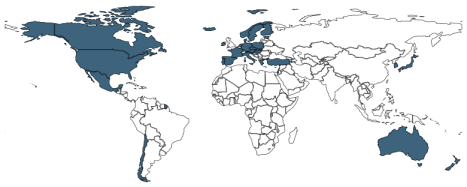


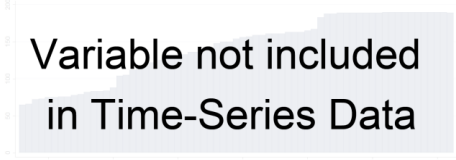

**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31

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

#### 4.59.208 oecd_teachers_t1e TeachersâĂŹsalary at top of scale

Teachers' salary at top of scale



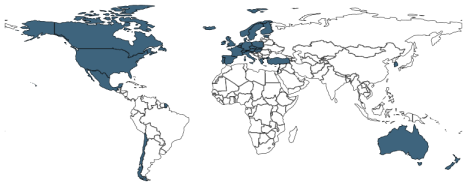


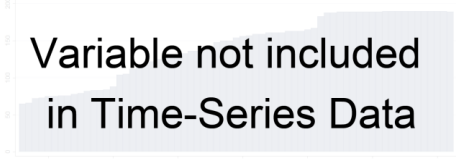

**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 31

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

#### 4.59.209 oecd_tertiary_t1a Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary



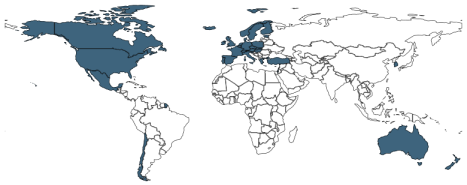


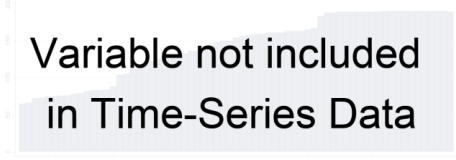

**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

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

#### 4.59.210 oecd_tertiary_t1b Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary



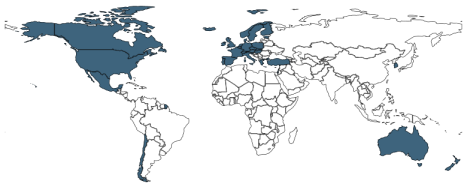



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

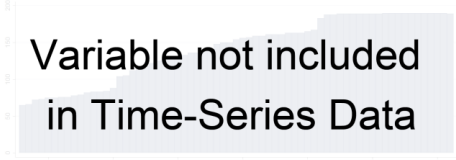
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.211 oecd_tertiary_t1c Population aged 25-34 in upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary

Population aged 25-34 in upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary



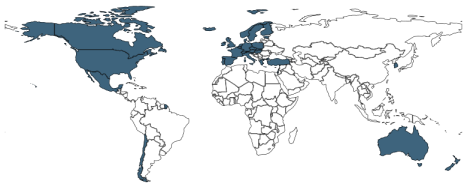
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



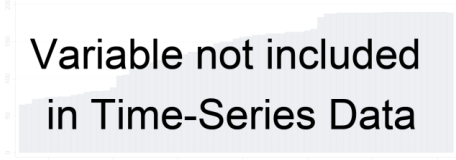

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.212 oecd_tertiary_t1d Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary



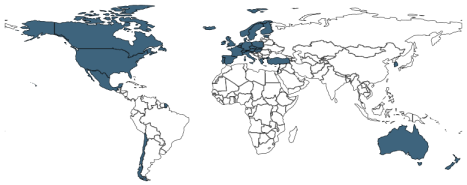
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



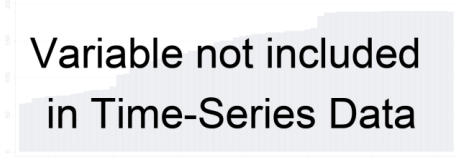

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.213 oecd_tertiary_t1e Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary



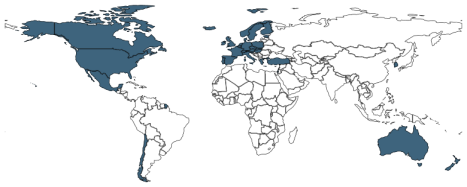
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33



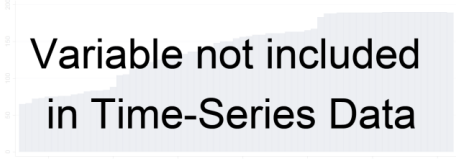

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.214 oecd_tertiary_t1f Population aged 25-64 in upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary

Population aged 25-64 in upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary



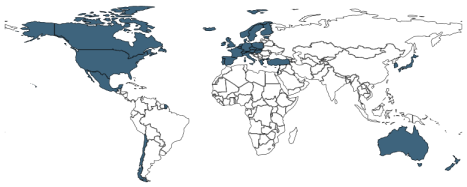
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 33

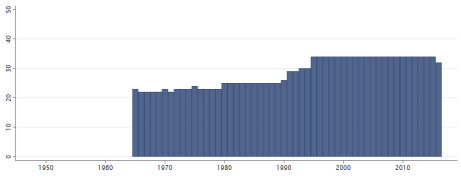



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.59.215 oecd_totaltax_t1 Total tax revenue

Total tax revenue



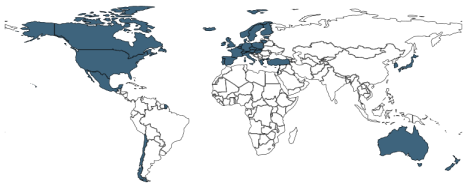


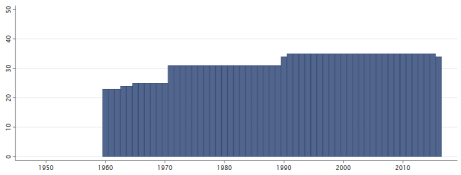
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:1965 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 1503 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

### 4.59.216 oecd_tpes_t1 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP



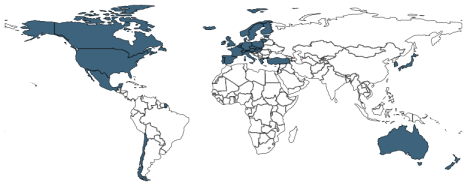


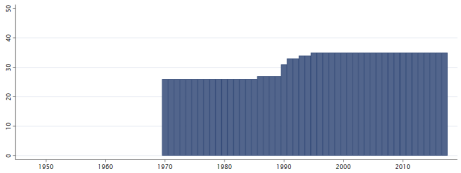
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.59.217 oecd_tradegdp_t1a International imports in goods and services

International imports in goods and services



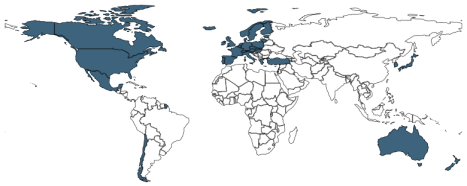


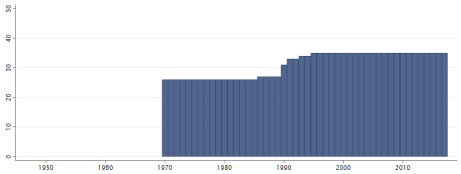
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.59.218 oecd_tradegdp_t1b International exports in goods and services

International exports in goods and services





**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.59.219 oecd_transpgood_t1 Inland goods transport

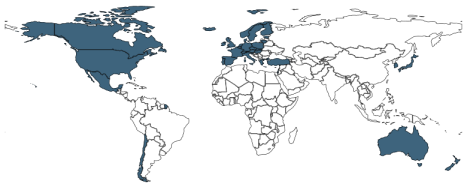
Inland goods transport

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

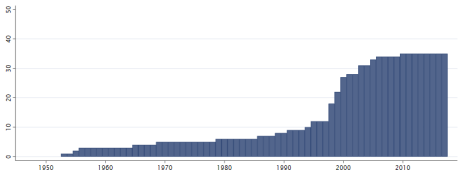
**Min. Year**:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 32 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.59.220 oecd_unemplrt_t1a Unemployment rates: women

Unemployment rates: women



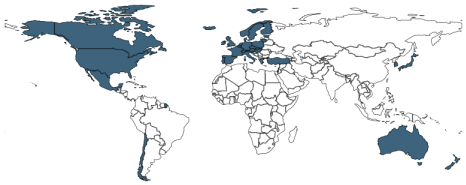
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



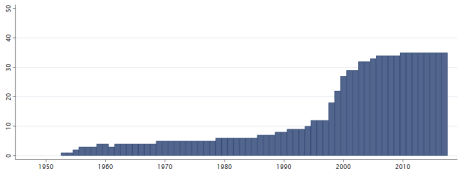
**Min. Year**:1953 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 899 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.221 oecd_unemplrt_t1b Unemployment rates: men

Unemployment rates: men



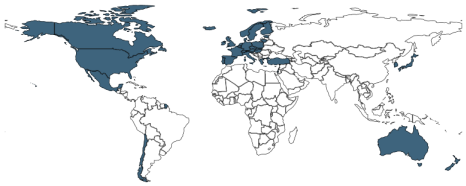
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



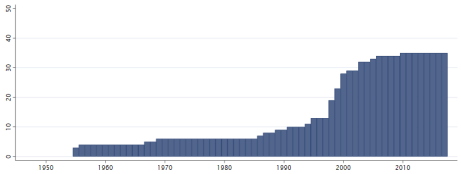
**Min. Year**:1953 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 908 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.59.222 oecd_unemplrt_t1c Unemployment rates: total

Unemployment rates: total



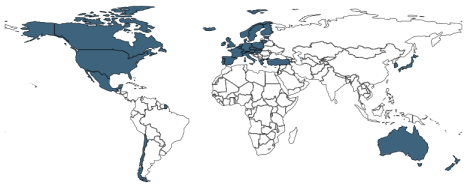
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



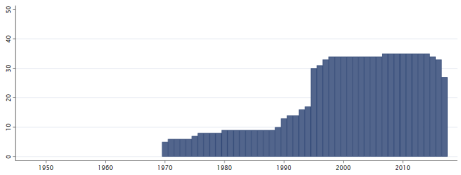
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.59.223 oecd_valaddac_t1a Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry

Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry



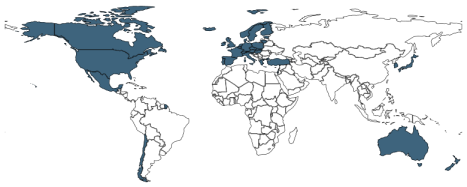
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.224 oecd_valaddac_t1b Value added: industry including energy

Value added in industry including energy

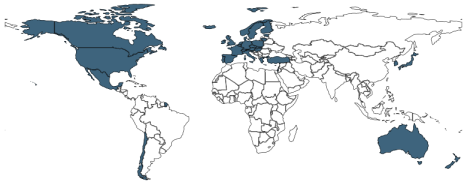


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

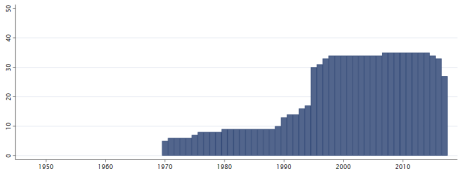
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.225 oecd_valaddac_t1c Value added: construction

Value added in construction



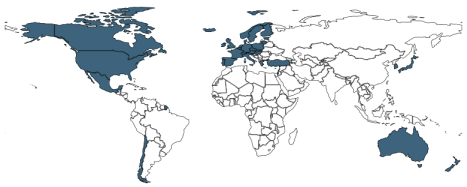
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



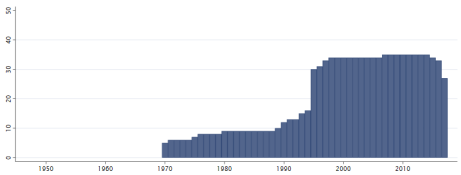
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.226 oecd_valaddac_t1d Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services

Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities



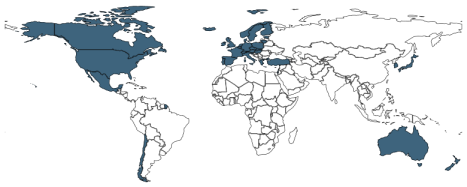
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



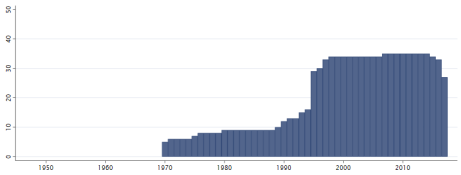
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1025 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.227 oecd_valaddac_t1e Value added: Information and communication

Value added in Information and communication



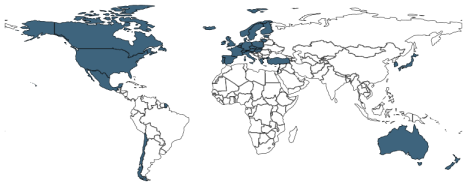
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



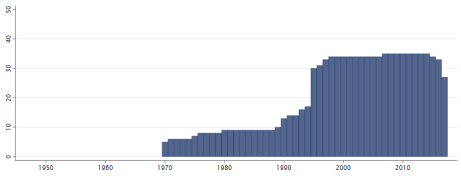
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.228 oecd_valaddac_t1f Value added: financial and insurance activities

Value added in financial and insurance activities



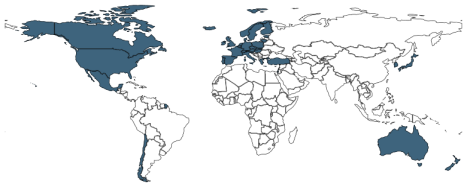
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



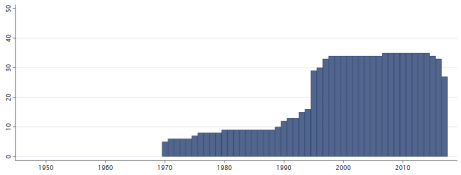
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.229 oecd_valaddac_t1g Value added: real estate activities

Value added in real estate activities



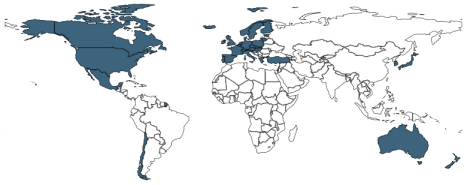
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



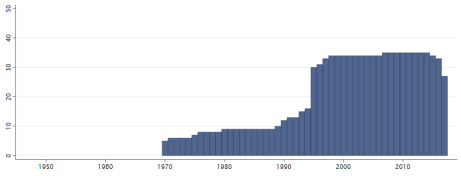
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.230 oecd_valaddac_t1h Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration

Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities



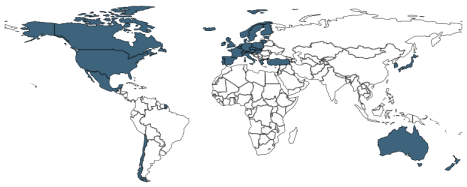
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



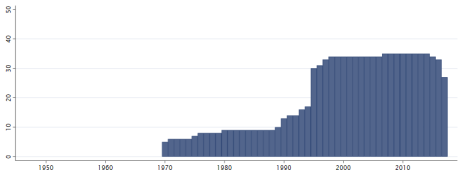
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1025 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.59.231 oecd_valaddac_t1i Value added in public administration, defence, education human health

Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities



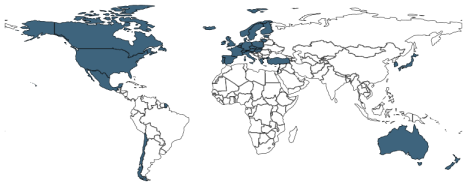
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



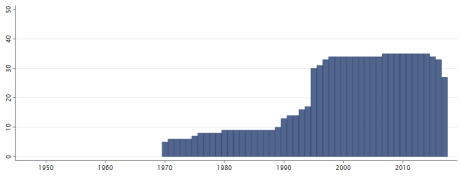
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.232 oecd_valaddac_t1j Value added in other services activities

Value added in other services activities



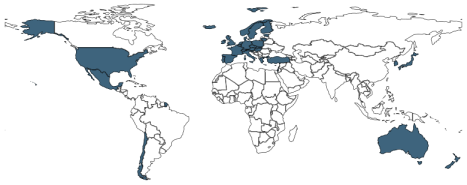
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



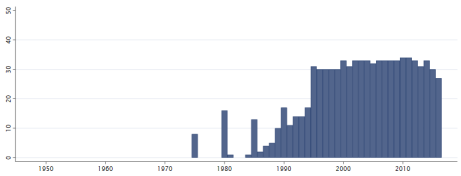
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

### 4.59.233 oecd_waste_t1a Generation intensities of municipal waste

Generation intensities of municipal waste



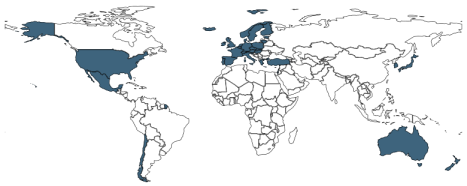
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



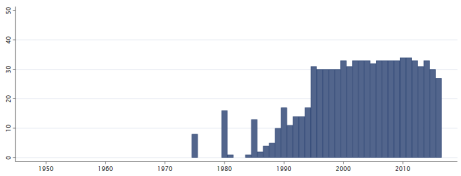
**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 855 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.59.234 oecd_waste_t1b Total amount generated of municipal waste

Total amount generated of municipal waste



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35

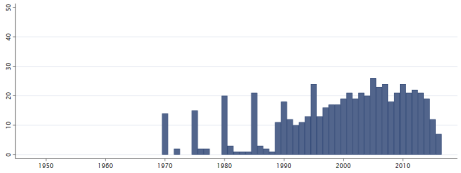


**Min. Year**:1975 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 855 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.59.235 oecd_water_t1a Water abstractions per capita

Water abstractions per capita

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

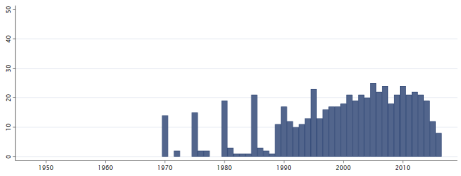


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 605 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.236 oecd_water_t1b Total abstractions of water

Total abstractions of water

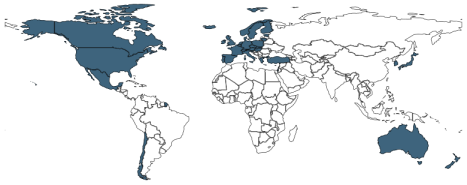
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



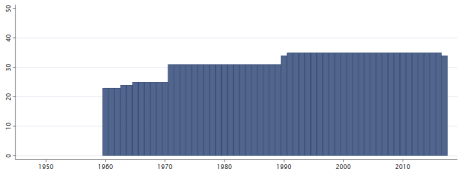
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 600 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.59.237 oecd_welecgen_t1 Electricity generation

Electricity generation



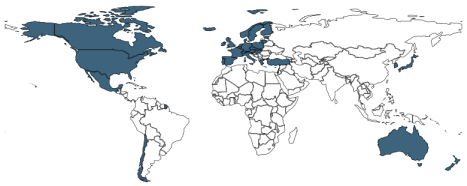
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



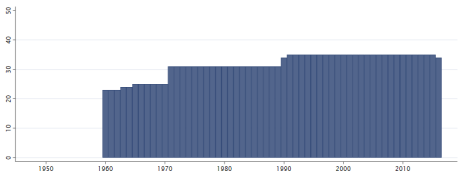
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1862 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.59.238 oecd_wenergys_t1 Total primary energy supply

Total primary energy supply



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

## 4.60 The Ocean Health Index

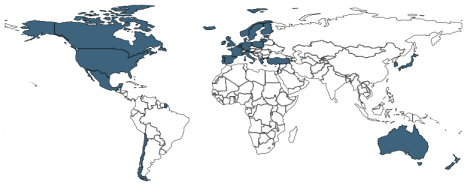
`http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`
(Halpern et al., 2012) (Halpern et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-12-05)

**The Ocean Health Index Data**

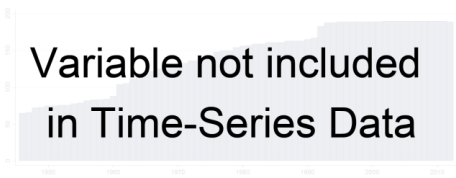
The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

### 4.60.1 ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.



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




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

## 4.61 Marshall and Jaggers

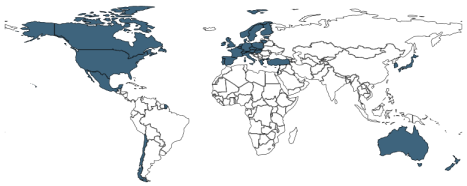
`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-09)

**Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2016**

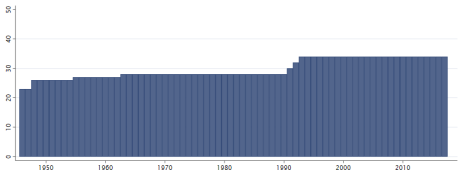
The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2016, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "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.

### 4.61.1 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



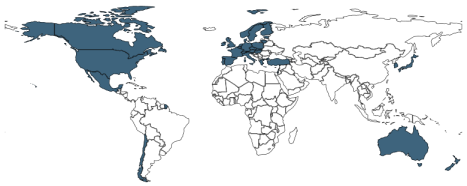
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 2166 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.61.2 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

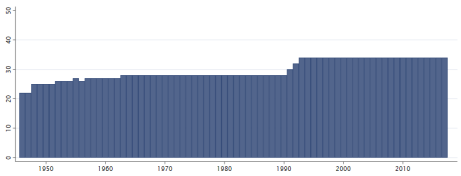
Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the 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.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 2159 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 62

## 4.62 Norris, Martínez and Frank

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`
(Norris et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-12)

### 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.

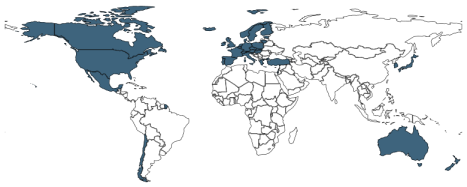
The concept of electoral integrity refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by 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.

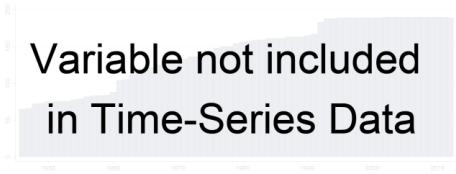
To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the 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.

### 4.62.1 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)?



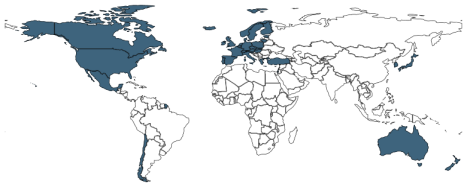
**Min. Year**:. **Max. Year**: .
**N**: 35



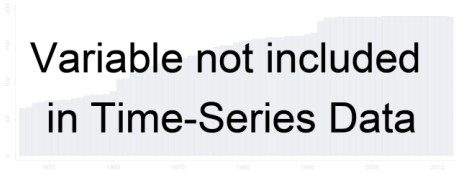

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.62.2 pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



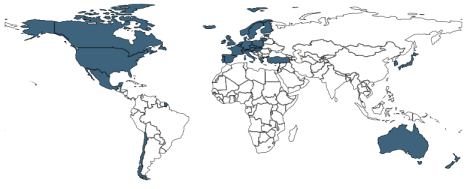
**Min. Year**:. **Max. Year**: .
**N**: 35



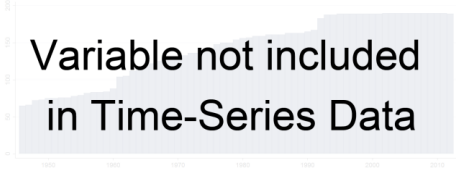

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.62.3 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**: 35

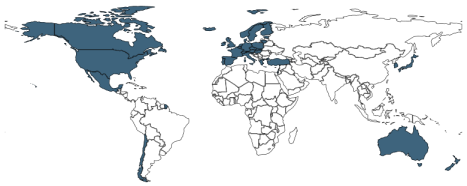



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

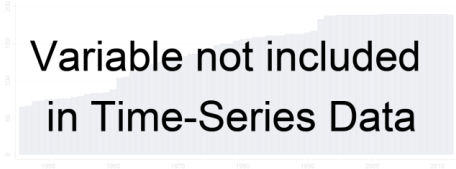
#### 4.62.4 pei_off Elected Office

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both



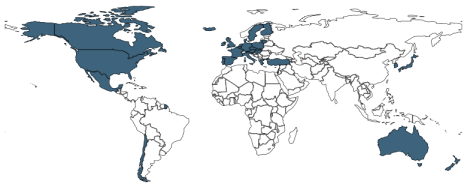
**Min. Year**:. **Max. Year**: .
**N**: 35



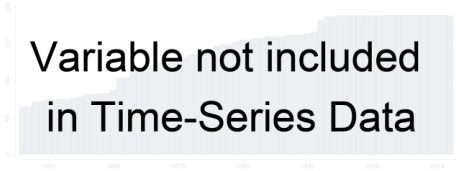

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.62.5 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**: 32

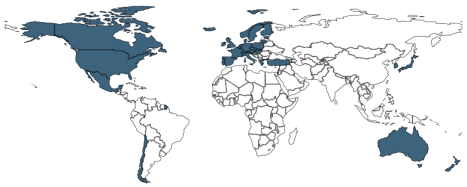



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

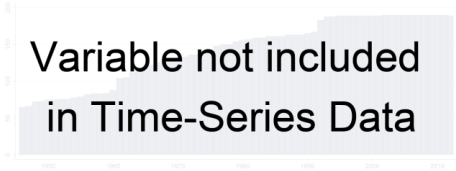
#### 4.62.6 pei_peit Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type

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**: 35




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

### 4.63 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

`http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/`
(Feenstra et al., 2015)

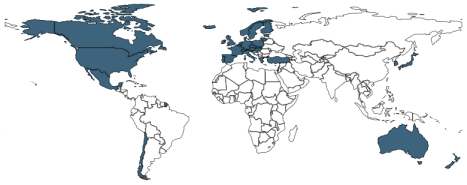
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-20)

**Penn World Table**

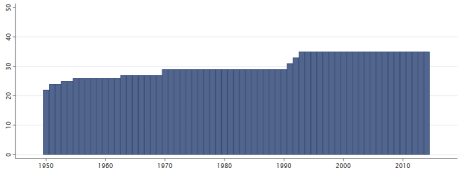
PWT version 9.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, inputs and productivity, covering 182 countries between 1950 and 2014. In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

### 4.63.1 pwt_cs Capital stock at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005 US dollar).



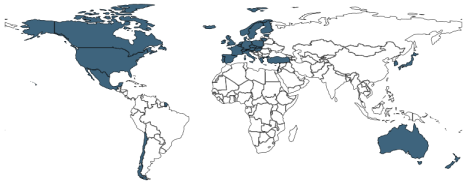
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



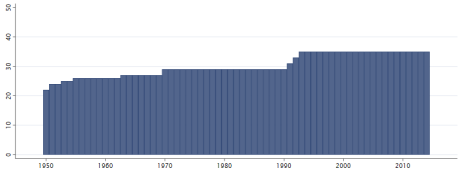
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.2 pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).



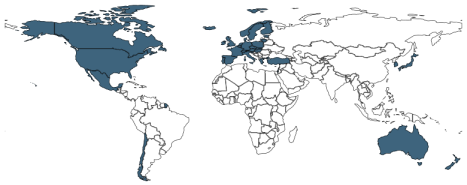
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



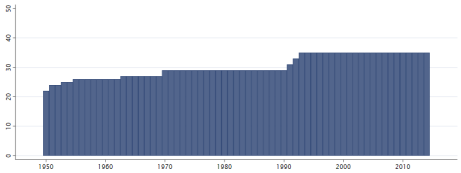
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.3 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.



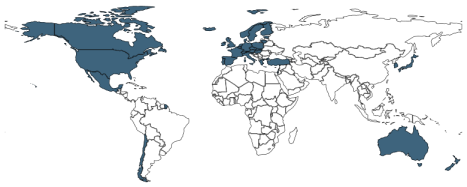
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



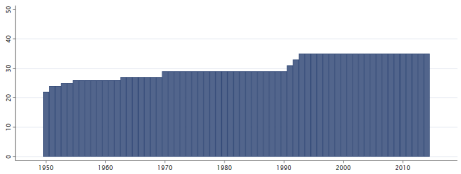
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.4 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



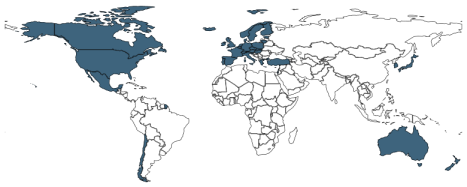
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



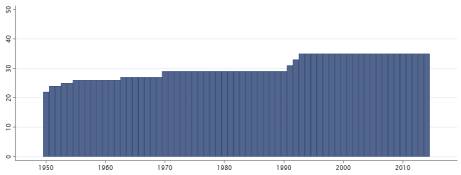
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.5 pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.



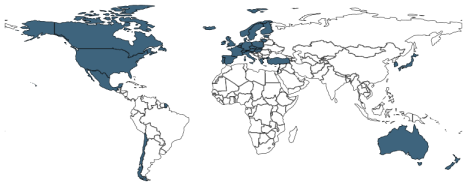
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



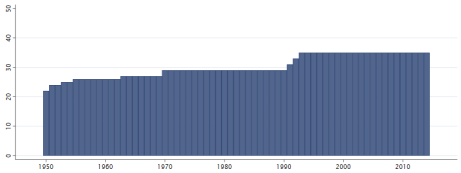
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.6 pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.



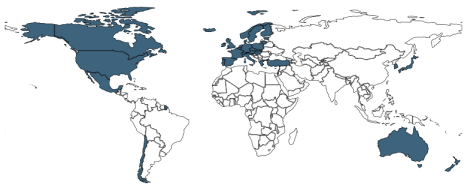
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



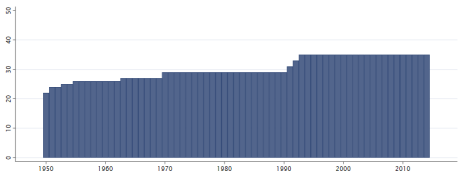
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo (Output-side) in 2005 = 1.



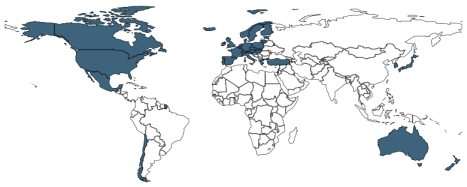
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



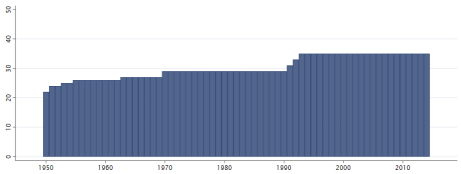
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.8 pwt_plcs Price level of capital stock

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005 = 1.



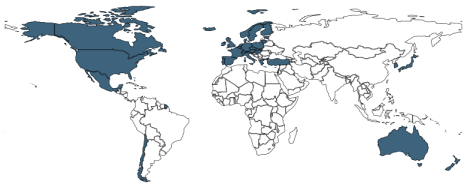
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



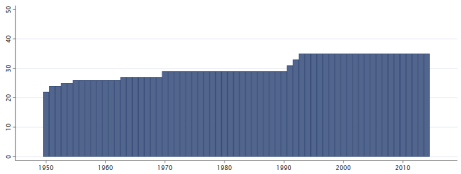
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo (Output-side) in 2005 = 1.



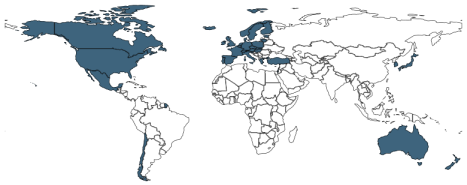
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



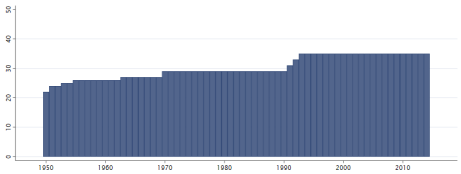
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo (Output-side) in 2005 = 1.



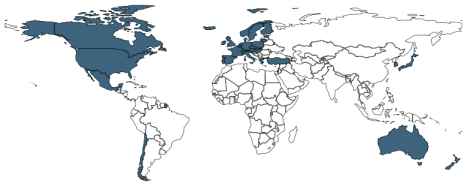
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



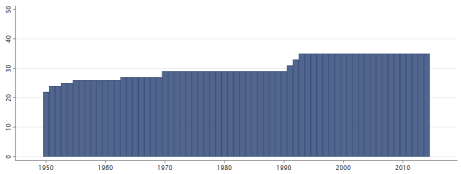
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo (Output-side) in 2005 = 1.



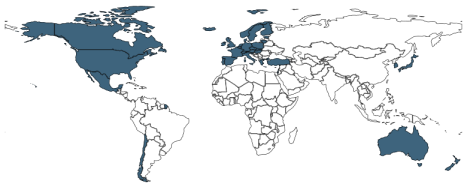
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



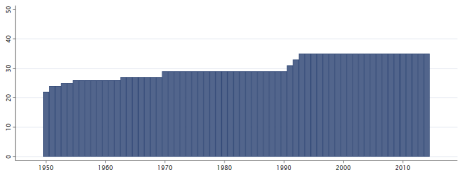
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo (Output-side) in 2005 = 1.



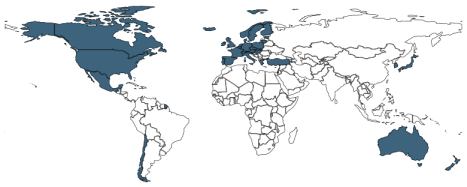
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



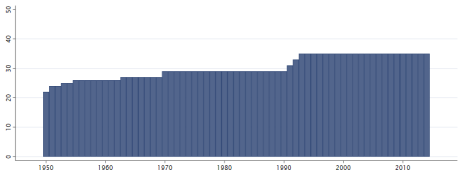
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.13 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



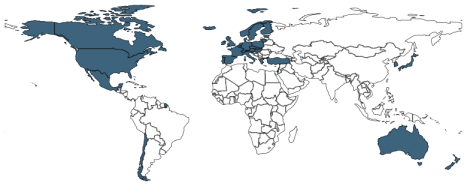
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



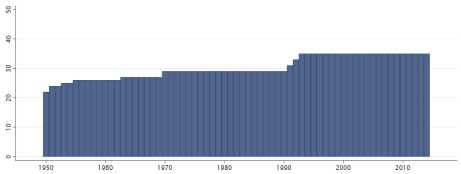
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.14 pwt_rgdp Real GDP at const. 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011 US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011 US dollar).



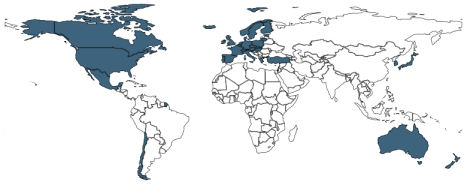
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



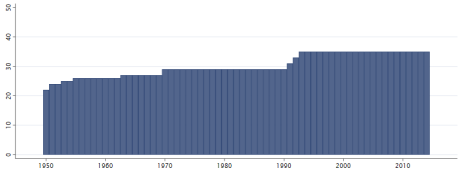
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.15 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.



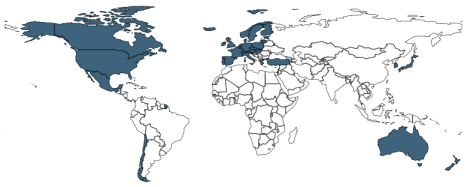
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



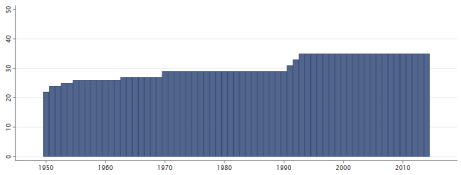
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.16 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.



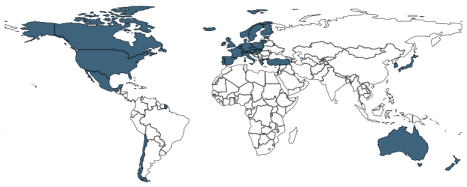
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



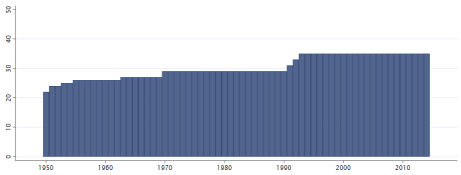
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.



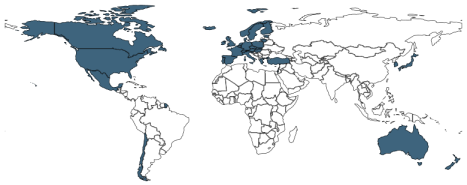
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



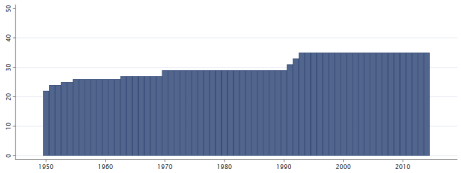
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



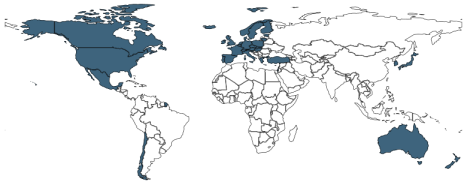
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



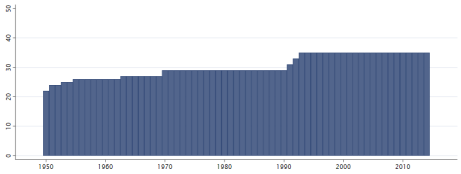
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.19 pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).



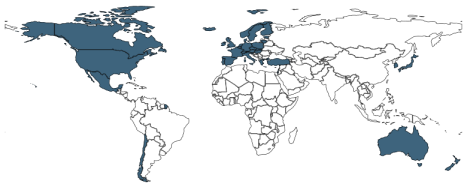
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



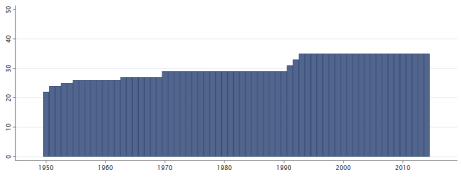
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



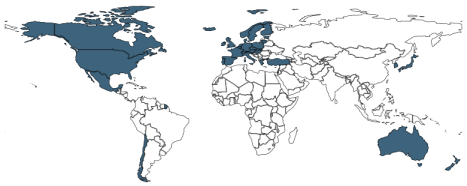
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



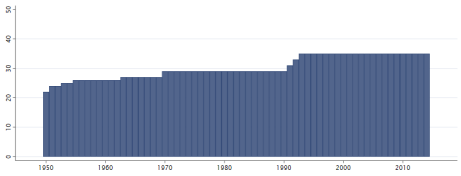
**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

### 4.63.21 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1983 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 55

## 4.64 Dahlstrom, Teorell, Dahlberg, Hartmann, Lindberg and Nistotskaya

`http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/`
(Dahlstrom et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-06)

**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.

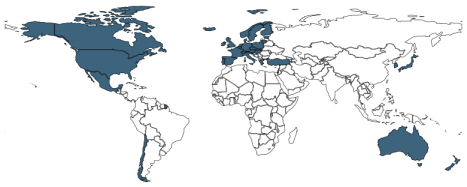
Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts.

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

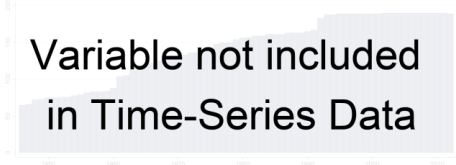
### 4.64.1 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

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).



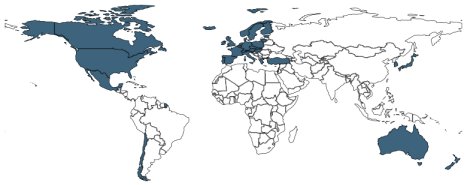
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



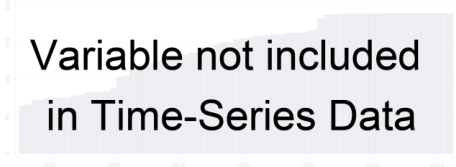

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.64.2 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



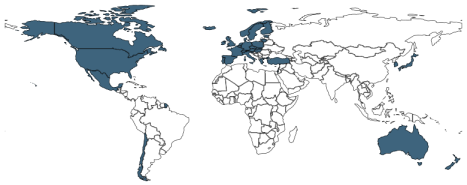
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



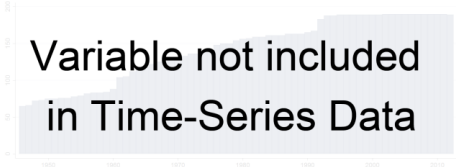

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.64.3 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35

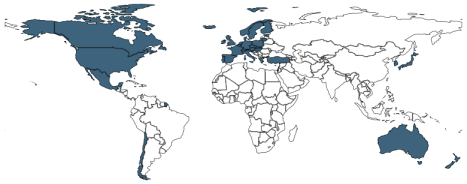



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

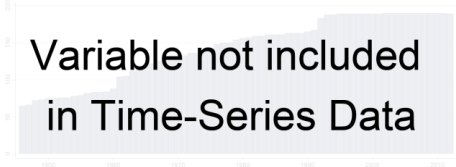
### 4.64.4 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

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).



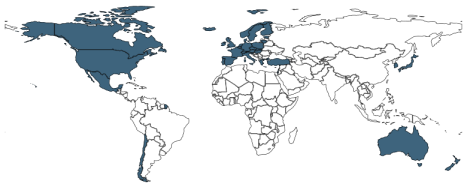
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



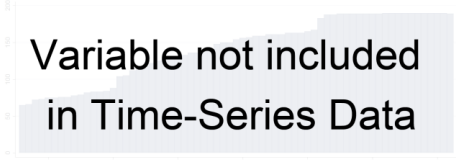

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.64.5 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



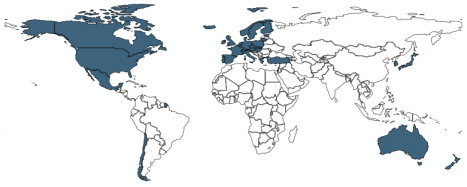
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35



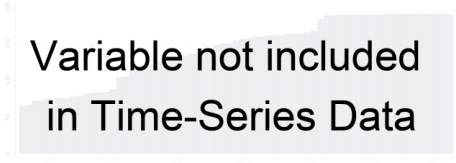

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.64.6 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35




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

### 4.65 Philip G. Roeder

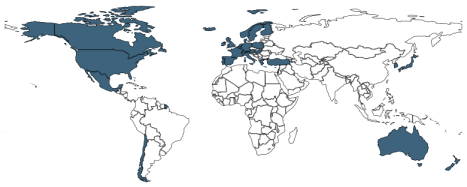
`http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm`
(Roeder, 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-07)

**Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985**

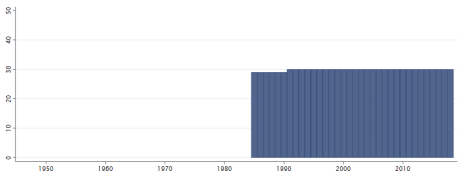
Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

#### 4.65.1 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 30



**Min. Year**:1985 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 30 **n**: 1014 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.66 Michael L Ross

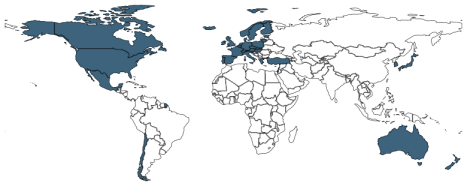
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`
(Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-11)

**Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014**

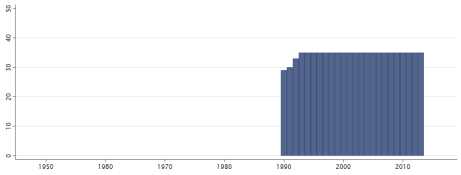
Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

### 4.66.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.



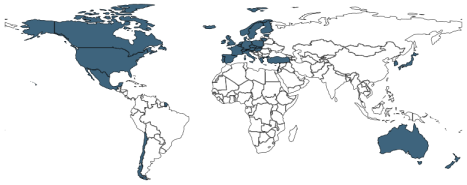
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



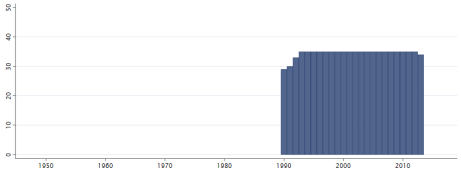
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.66.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



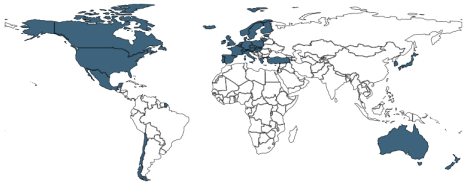
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



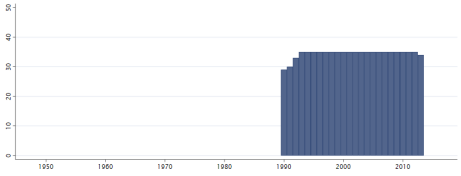
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.66.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.



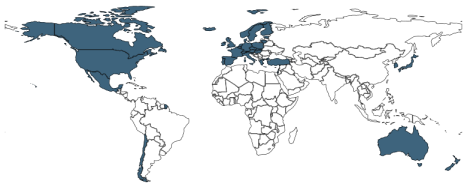
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



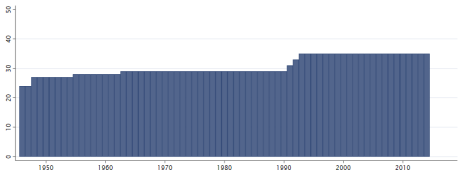
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.66.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.



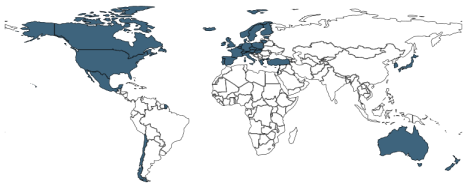
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



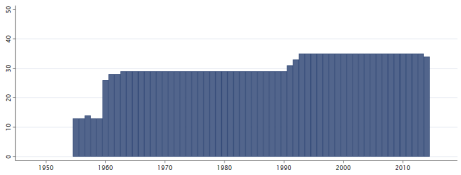
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 2130 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

### 4.66.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



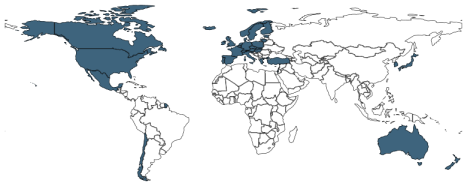
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



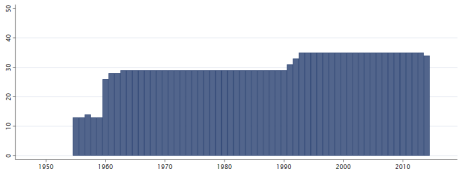
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1815 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.66.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.



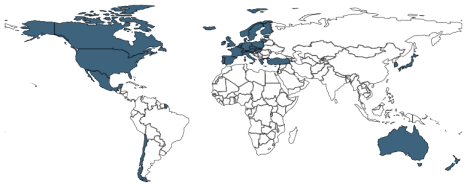
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



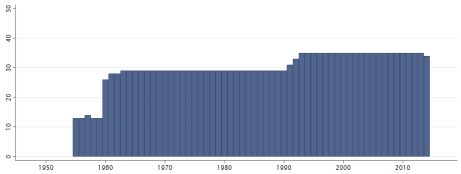
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1815 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.66.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.



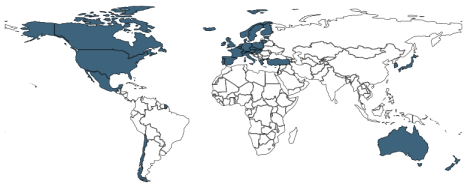
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



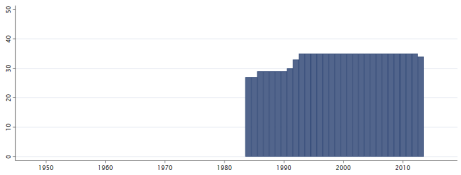
**Min. Year**:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1815 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.66.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.



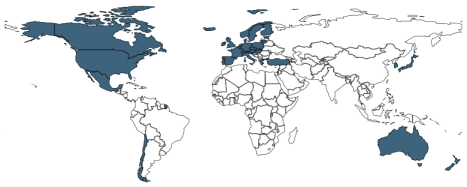
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



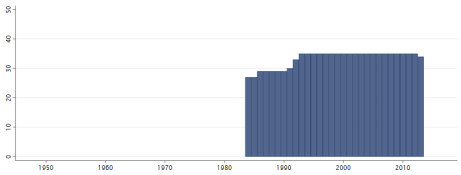
**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.66.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



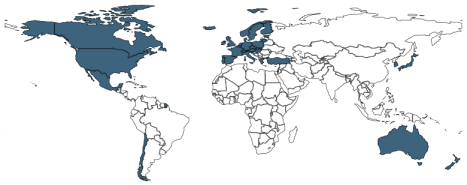
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



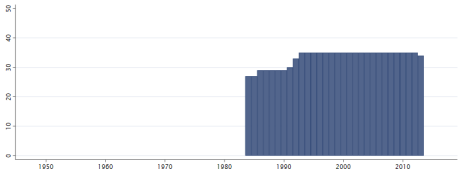
**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.66.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.



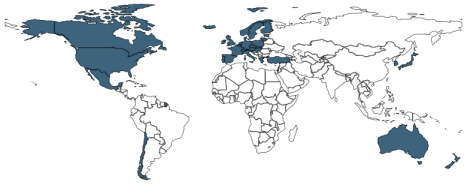
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36



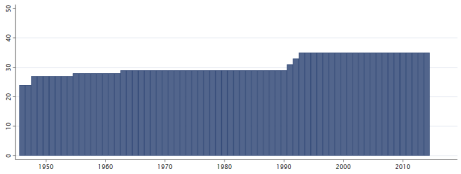
**Min. Year**:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.66.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



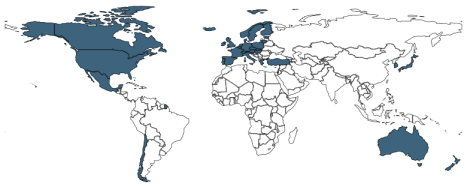
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



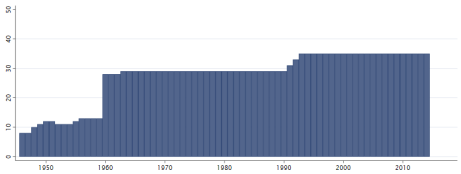
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 2130 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

### 4.66.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



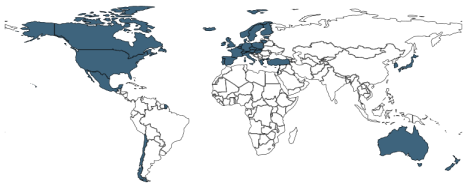
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



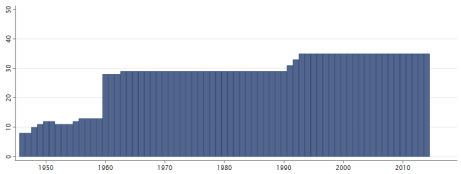
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1911 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 53

### 4.66.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.



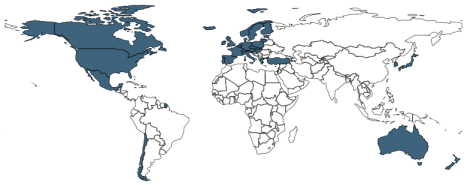
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



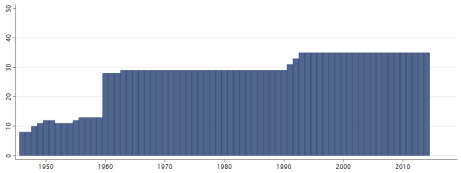
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1911 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 53

### 4.66.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1911 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 53

## 4.67 Reporters Sans Frontières

`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Reporters Without Borders, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-06)

#### World Press Freedom

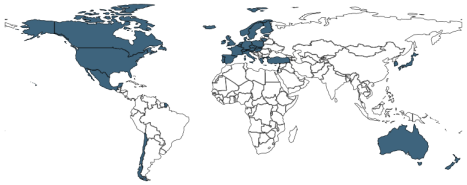
The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

### 4.67.1 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 535 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

## 4.68 Borcan, Olsson and Putterman

`https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`
(Borcan et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-09)

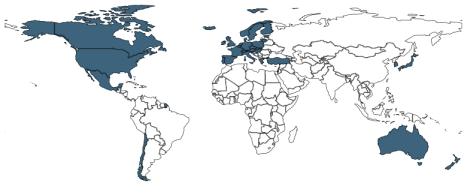
**Extended State History Index**

The data set extends and replaces previous versions of the State Antiquity Index (originally created by Bockstette, Chanda and Putterman, 2002). The updated data extends the previous Statehist data into the years before 1 CE, to the first states in Mesopotamia (in the fourth millennium BCE), along with filling in the years 1951 - 2000 CE that were left out of past versions of the Statehist data.

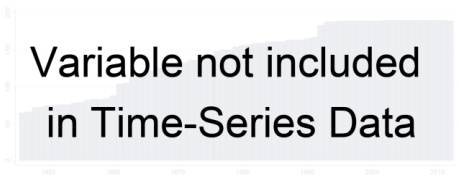
The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al (2002). First, the duration of state existence is established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. Second, this duration is divided into 50-year periods. For each half-century from the first period (state emergence) onwards, the authors assign scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions: 1) Is there a government above the tribal level? 2) Is this government foreign or locally based? 3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government?

### 4.68.1 sai_statehiste0 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.



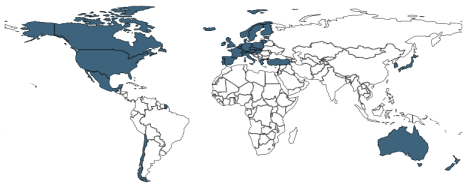
**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35



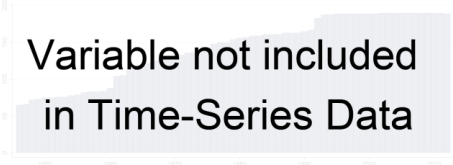

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.68.2 sai_statehiste01 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.



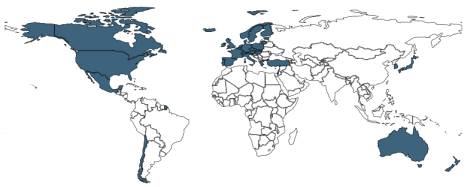
**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35



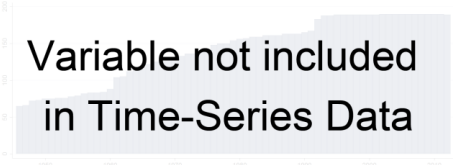

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.68.3 sai_statehiste1 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.



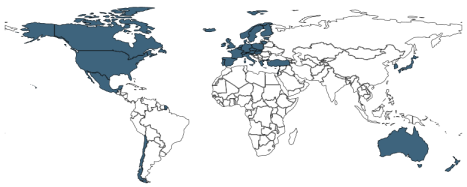
**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35



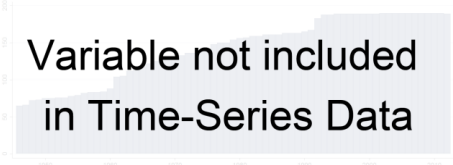

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.68.4 sai_statehisten0 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



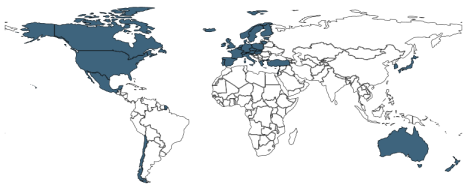
**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35



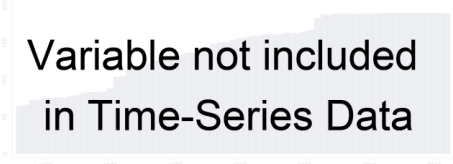

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.68.5 sai_statehisten01 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%.



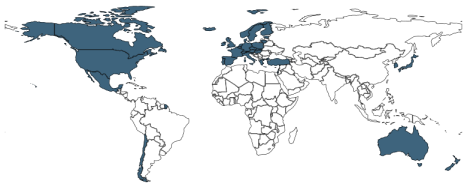
**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35



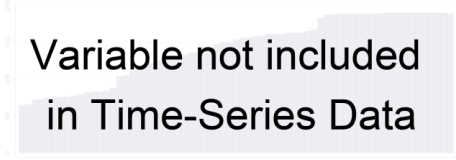

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.68.6 sai_statehisten1 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%.



**Min. Year**:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
**N**: 35




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

## 4.69 Lyle Scruggs

`http://cwed2.org/download.php`
(Scruggs et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-20)

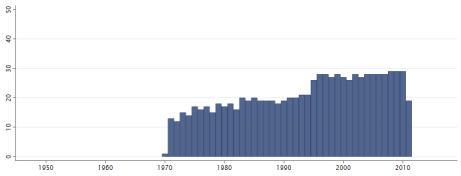
**The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset**

This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

### 4.69.1 sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Single (100%)

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

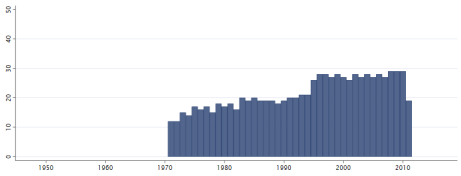


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 903 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

### 4.69.2 sc_mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%)

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



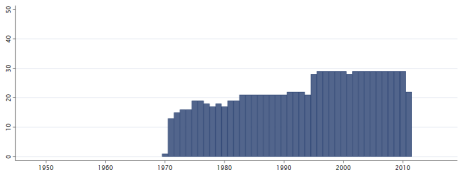
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 899 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

### 4.69.3 sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



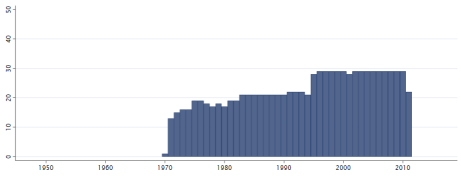
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 962 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

#### 4.69.4 sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: : Family (100%/0%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



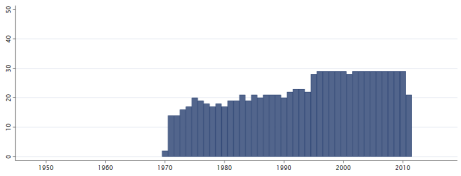
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 962 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

#### 4.69.5 sc_ue Unemployment replacement rate (single)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



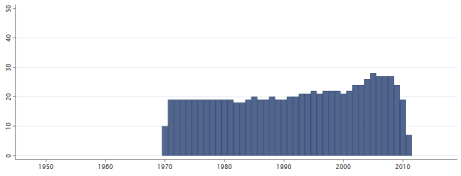
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 963 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

#### 4.69.6 sc_uecov Unemployment coverage

Coverage: Percentage of the labor force insured for unemployment risk. A Methodological Genealogy, CWED Working Paper 01, available on the CWED website. The methodology and scaling differs in important ways from the original generosity index in the previous CWED project.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

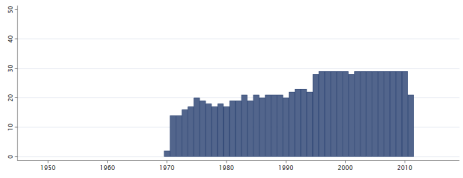


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

#### 4.69.7 sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Family (100%/0%)

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

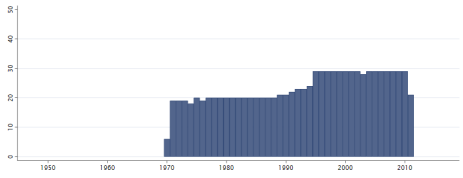


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 963 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.69.8 sc_uequal Unemployment qualification (weeks)

Unemployment insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.

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

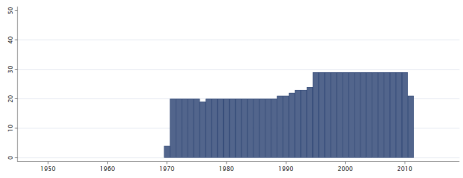


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 33

### 4.69.9 sc_uewait Unemployment Waiting Period (days)

Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming unemployed.

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



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 30 **n**: 998 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 33

## 4.70 Sustainable Governance Indicators

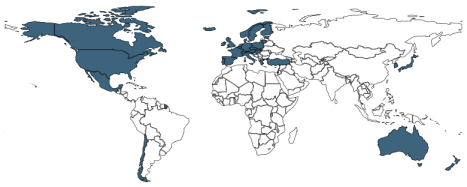
`http://www.sgi-network.org/2017/`
(Kroll et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-31)

**Sustainable Governance Indicators**

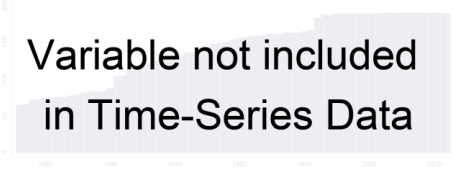
The SGI is a platform built on a cross-national survey of governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries. SGI explores how governments target sustainable development and advocate for more sustainable governance built on three pillars:
- Policy Performance
- Democracy
- Governance

### 4.70.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)



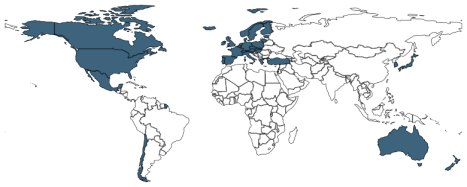
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



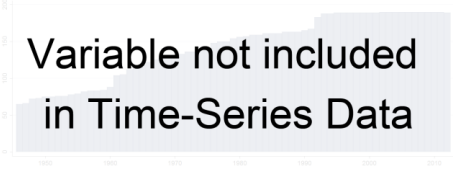

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.2 sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)



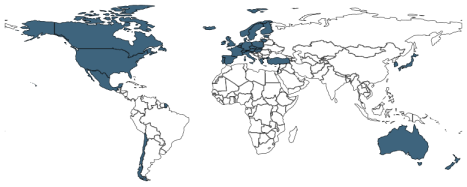
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



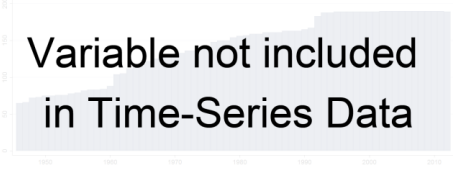

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.3 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)



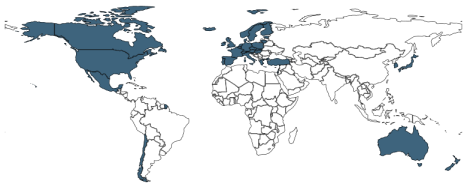
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



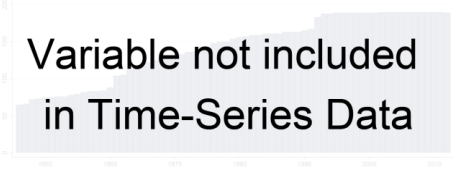

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.4 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)



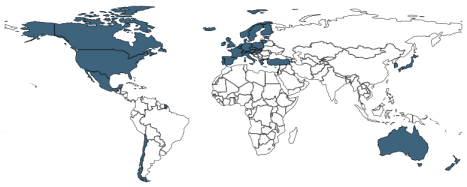
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

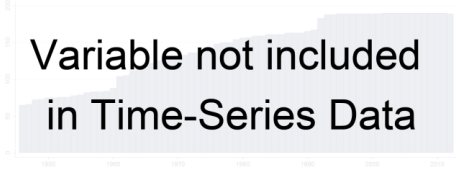



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.5 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)



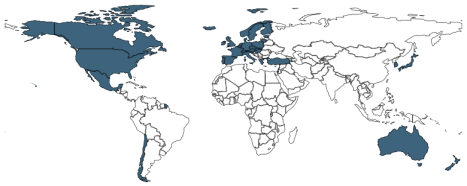


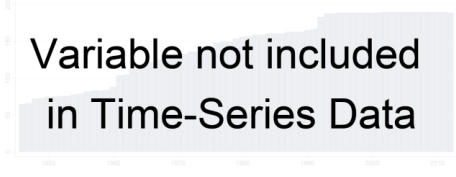

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

### 4.70.6 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)



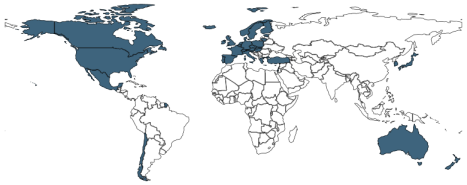


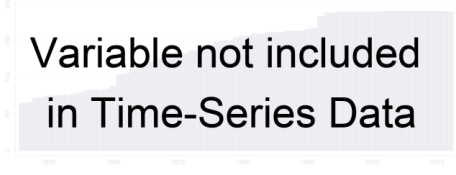

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

### 4.70.7 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)



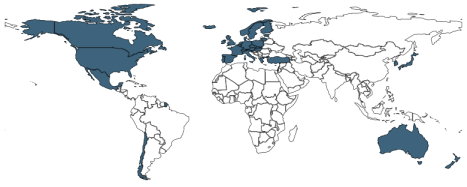


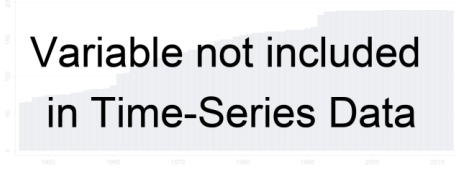

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

### 4.70.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)



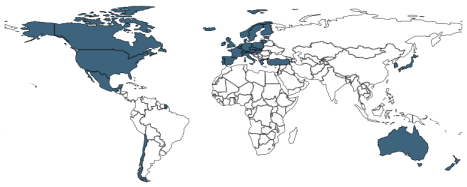


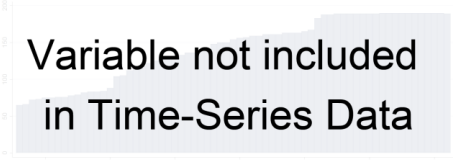

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

### 4.70.9 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)



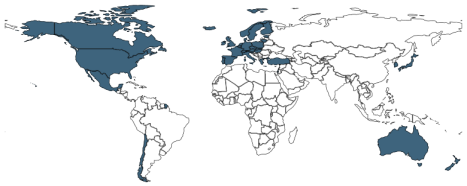


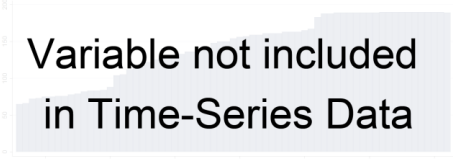

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.10 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.11 sgi_go Governance

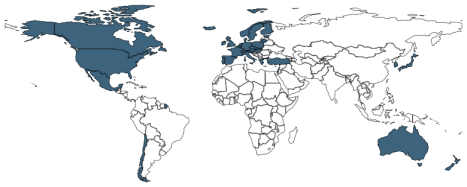
This pillar of the SGI examines the governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests 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.

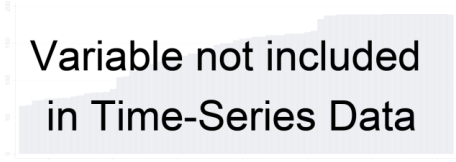
The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, 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 coun-

tries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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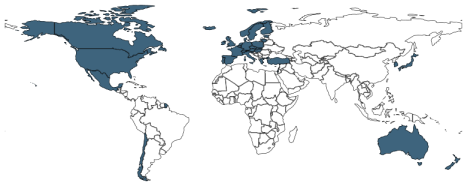
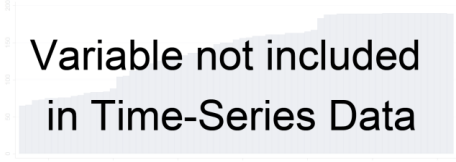
### 4.70.12 sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)



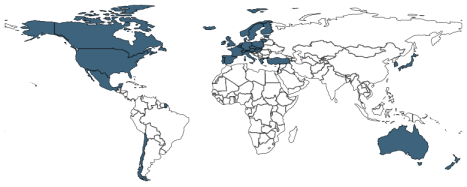
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



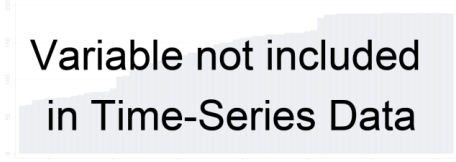

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.13 sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

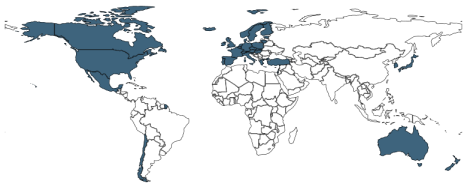


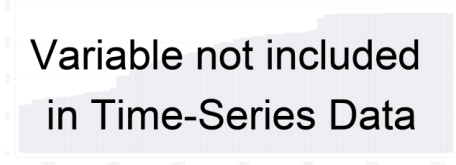

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.14 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





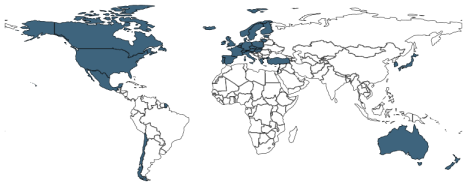

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

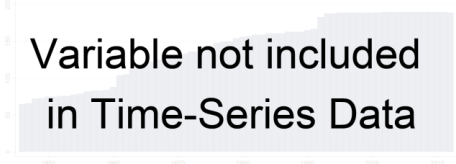
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.15 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



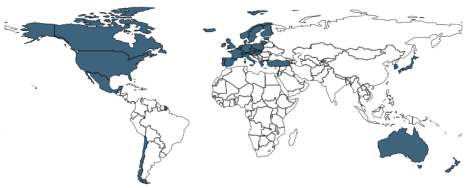


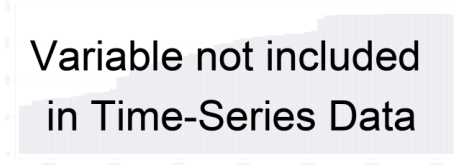

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

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

### 4.70.16 sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)



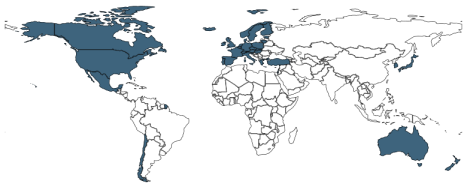



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 36

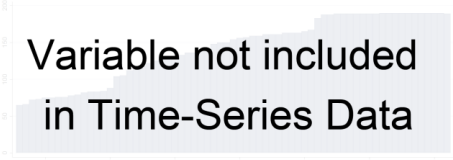
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.17 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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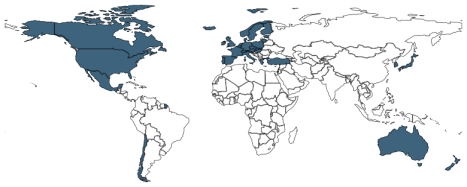
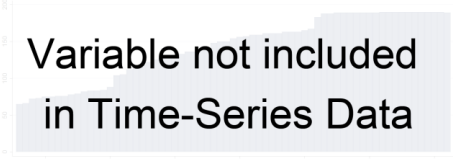
### 4.70.18 sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process

Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making)



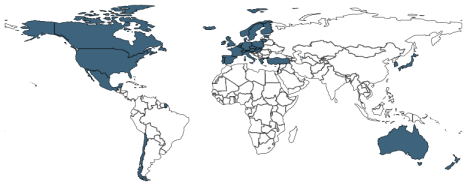
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.70.19 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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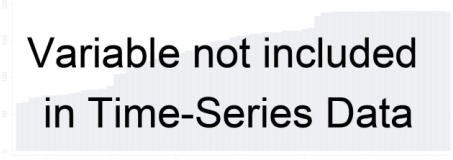
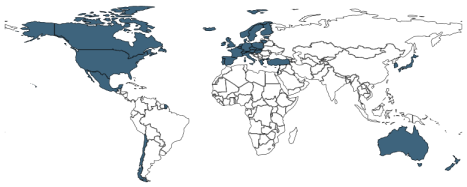
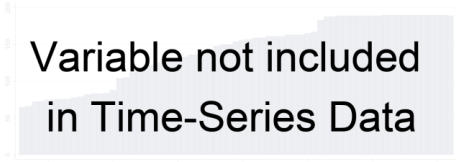



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.20 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.



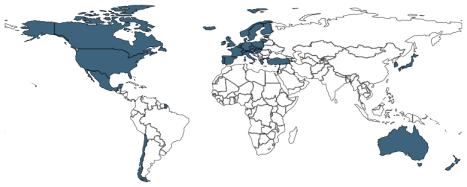


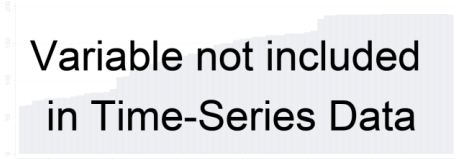

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.21 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)



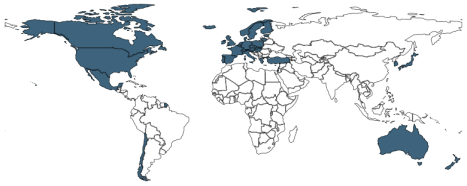


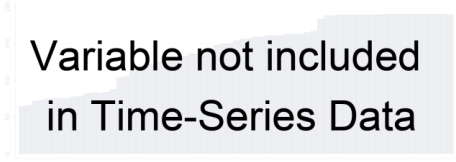

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.22 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)



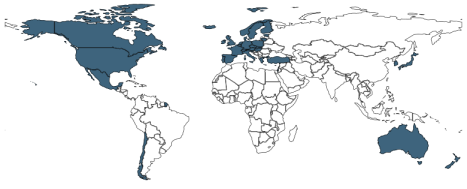


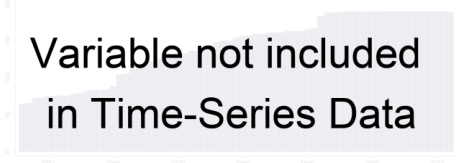

**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.23 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)



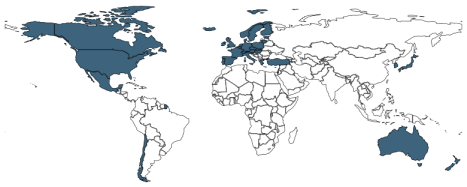



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

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

#### 4.70.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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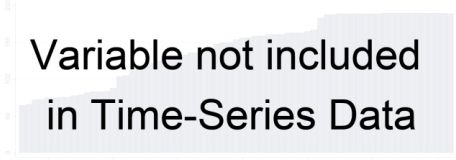
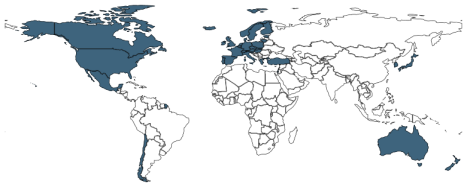



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.25 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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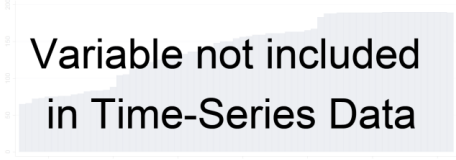


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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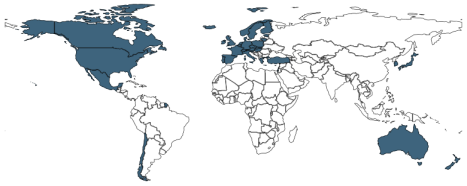
### 4.70.26 sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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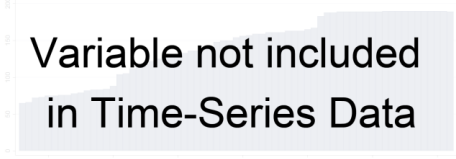


**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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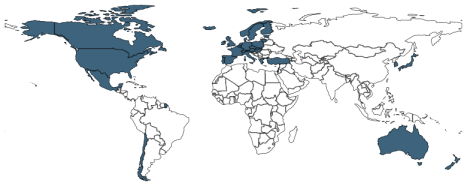
### 4.70.27 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



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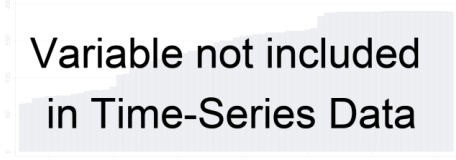
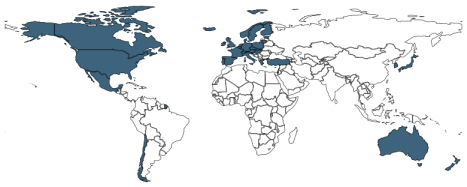


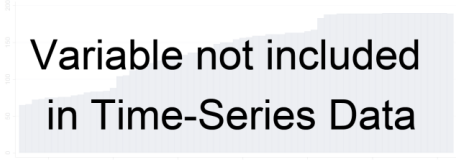

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.70.28 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)



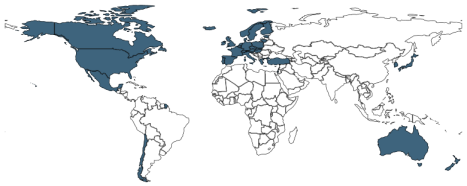
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



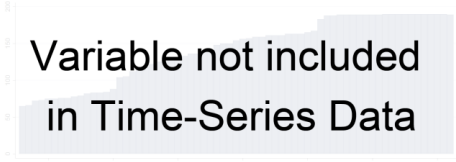

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.70.29 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.71 Ceyhun and Oguz

`http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf`
(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

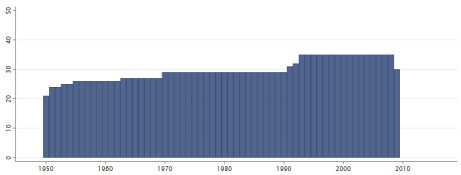
**Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (2012)**

The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

#### 4.71.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy

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



**Min. Year**:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
**N**: 36 **n**: 1794 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 50

### 4.72 The Political Terror Scale (PTS) project

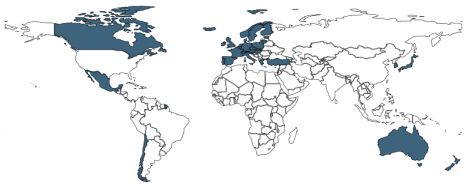
`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html`
(Gibney et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-03)

**The Societal Violence Scale**

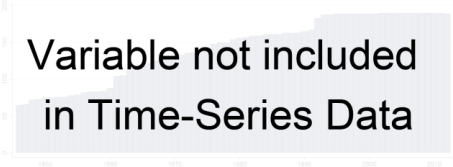
The Societal Violence Scale seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State Department's Human Rights reports. The Societal Violence Scale ranks countries on a 5-point scale (from the lowest level of societal violence to the highest) based on three criteria. First, the authors look at scope: the proportion of society that is victimized. Thus, widespread violence against women (who account for 50 percent of the population) figures more heavily in the final score than widespread abuses against human rights defenders, who represent a very small number. The authors also look at the severity of abuses. For example, evidence that human rights defenders are killed weighs more heavily than beatings of human rights defenders. Likewise, while women are routinely subjected to sexual violence and domestic violence, the addition of other types of violence against women like gang rape, sex trafficking, and/or FGM/C adds to the assessment of severity.

### 4.72.1 svs_ind Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scopre and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.
2 Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.
3 Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.
4 Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.
5 Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35




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

## 4.73 Transparency International

`https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017`
(Transparency International, 2019)
(Data downloaded: 2019-01-29)

**Corruption Perceptions Index**

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

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

CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

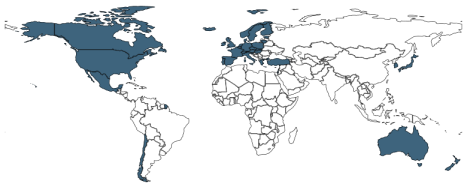
Note: In 2012 TI changed methodology for which the data is no comparable and only data from 2012 can be compared.

Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

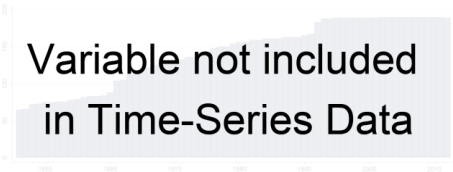
The Corruption Perception Index (2018) by Transparency International is licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0

#### 4.73.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

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



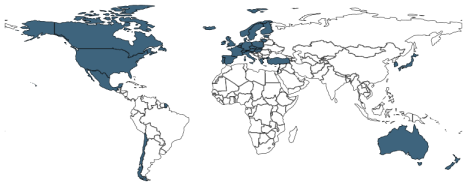
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



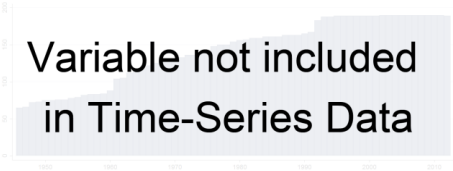

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.73.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - max range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highes possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36




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

#### 4.73.3 ti_cpi_max_om Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.)

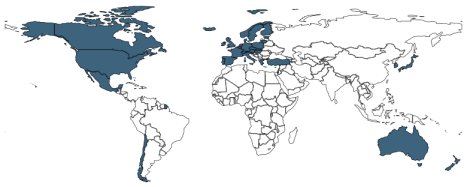
Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highes possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

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

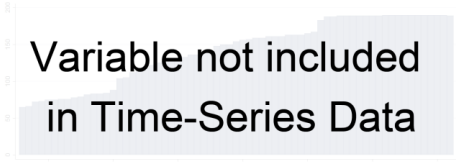
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 431 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.73.4 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - min range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36




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

### 4.73.5 ti_cpi_min_om Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

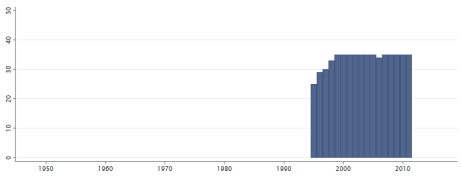
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 431 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.73.6 ti_cpi_om Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology)

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

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



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
**N**: 36 **n**: 585 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 16

## 4.74 UCDP/PRIO

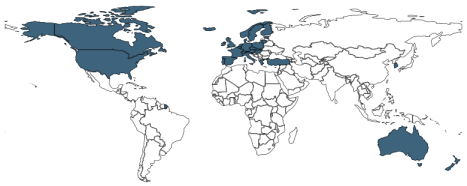
`http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/`
(Eck & Pettersson, 2018) (Harbom et al., 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2018-12-04)

**UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 18.1**

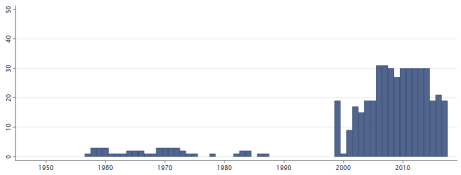
The UCDP Dyadic Dataset is a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset.

### 4.74.1 ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



**Min. Year**:1957 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 485 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 14

## 4.75 Pemstein, Meserve and Melton

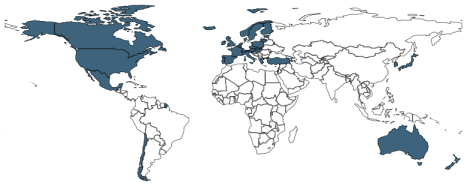
`http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html`
(Pemstein et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-17)

**Unified Democracy Scores**

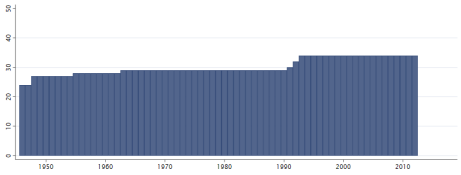
The Unified Democracy Scores (UDS) now covers the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that the authors report in their 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to its framework.

### 4.75.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).



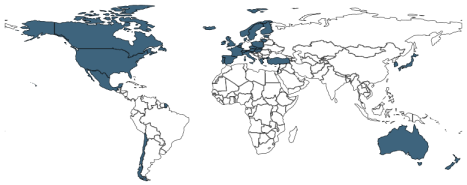
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



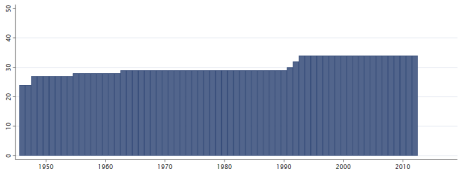
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 2036 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.75.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).



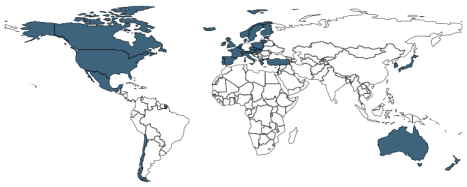
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



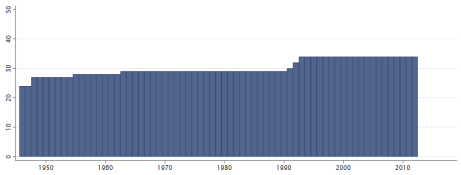
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 2036 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.75.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).



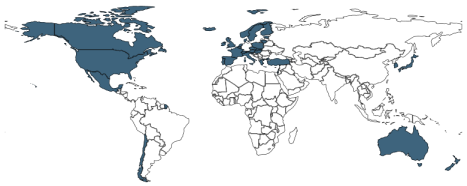
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



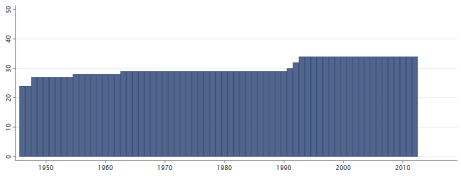
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 2036 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.75.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).



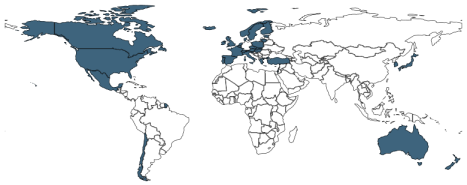
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



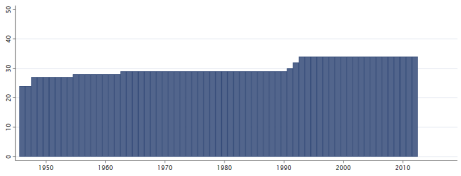
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 2036 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

### 4.75.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 2036 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

## 4.76 United Nations Development Program

`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2018b)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-14)

#### Human Development Report

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

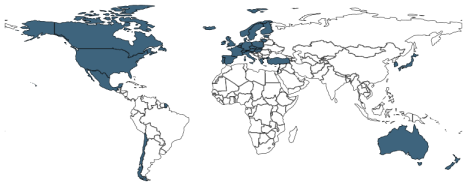
### 4.76.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

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.

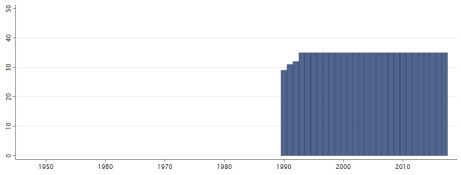
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36




**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

## 4.77 UNESCO

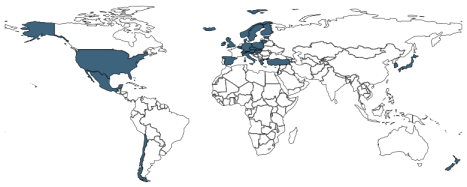
`http://data.uis.unesco.org/`
(UNESCO, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-07)

**UNESCO Institute for Statistics**

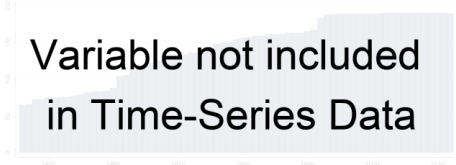
UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

### 4.77.1 une_girg1pf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%). This indicator utilizes population data for a single-year of age.



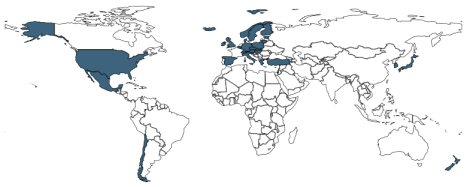
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



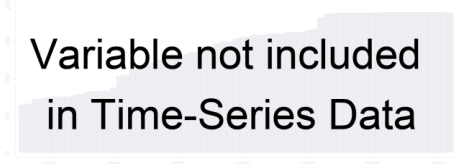

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.2 une_girg1pm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%). This indicator utilizes population data for a single-year of age.



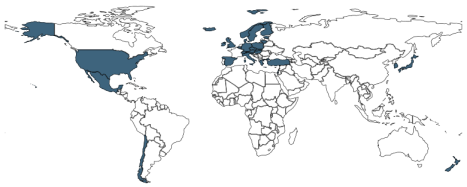
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



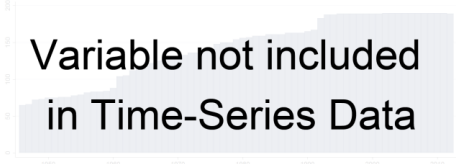

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.3 une_girg1pt Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%). This indicator utilizes population data for a single-year of age.



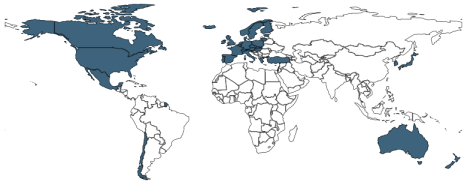
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



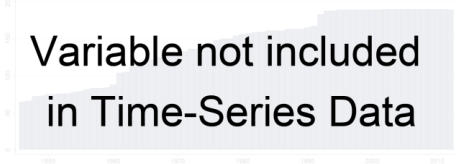

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.4 une_oeals Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.



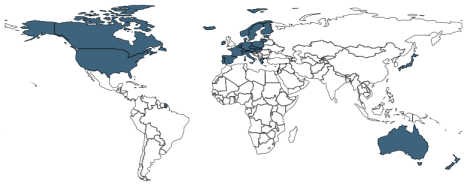
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



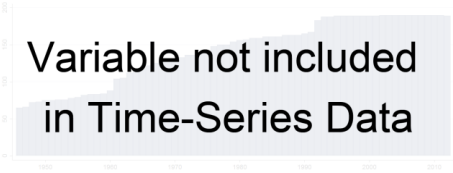

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.5 une_oeapsnt Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.



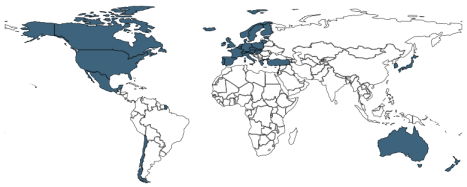
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



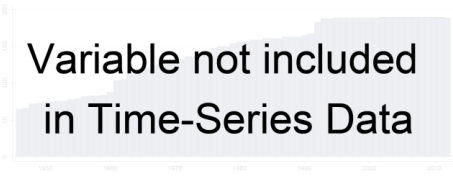

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.6 une_oeaus Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.



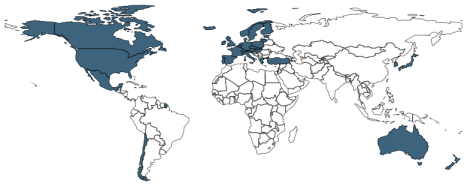
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



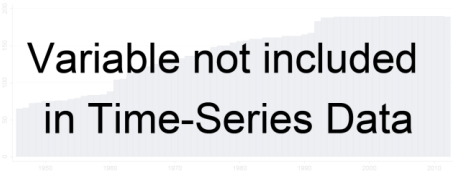

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.7 une_tdurls Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.



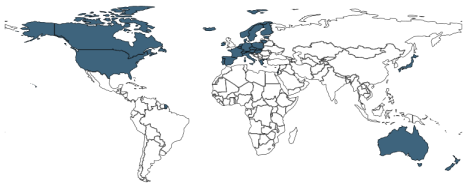
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



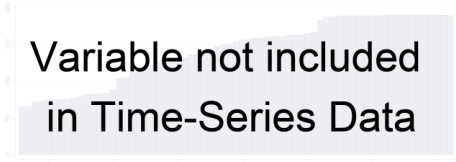

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.8 une_tdurpsnt Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.



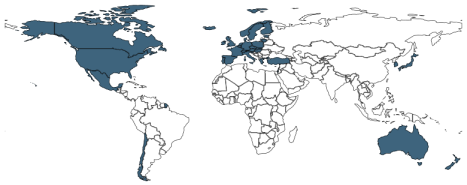
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



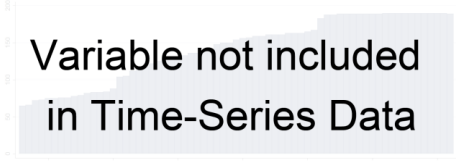

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.77.9 une_tdurused Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

## 4.78 Tatu Vanhanen

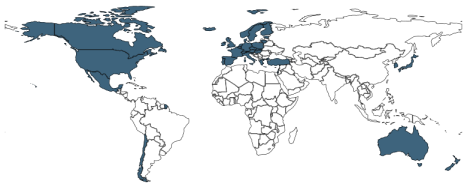
`https://services.fsd.uta.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?tab=description&lang=en&study_language=en`
(Vanhanen, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-12)

**Measures of Democracy 1810-2014**

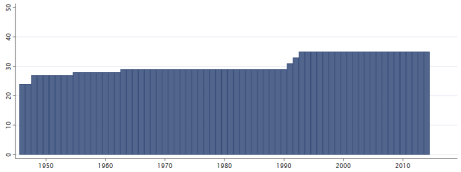
The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

### 4.78.1 van_comp Competition

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.



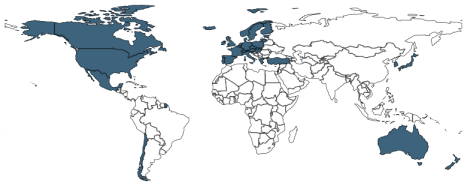
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



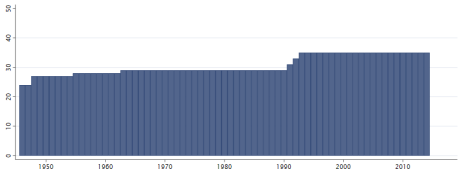
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 2130 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

### 4.78.2 van_index Index of Democratization

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.



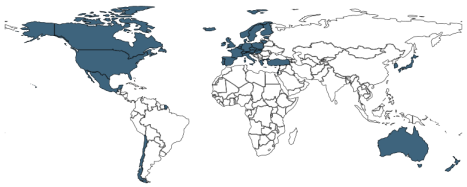
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



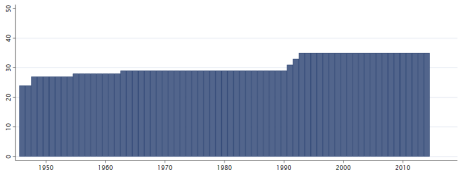
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 2130 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

### 4.78.3 van_part Participation

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.



**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 2130 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

## 4.79 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

`https://v-dem.net/en/data/`
(Coppedge et al., 2017) (Pemstein et al., 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-09)

**Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 8**

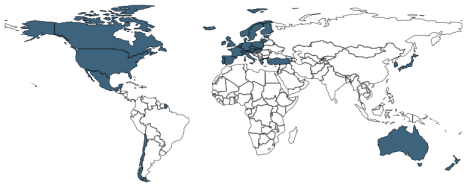
Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

### 4.79.1 vdem_corr Political corruption index

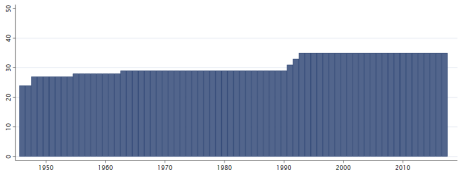
Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

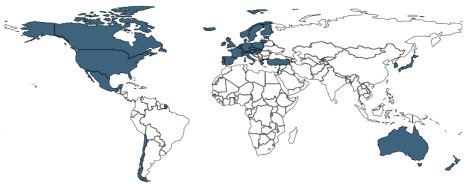


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

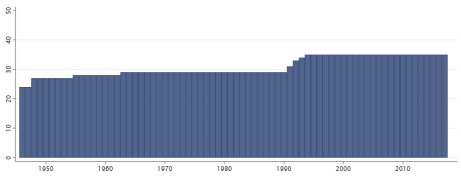
### 4.79.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



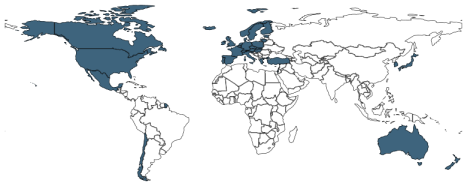
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.79.3 vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index

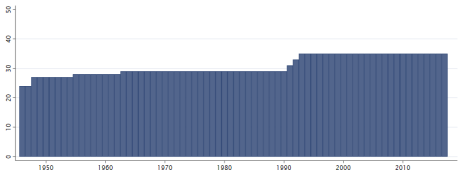
Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

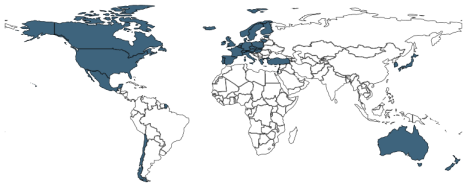


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

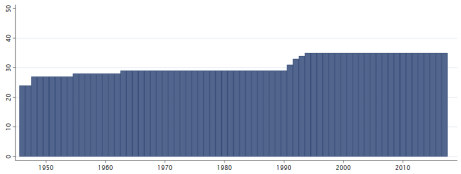
### 4.79.4 vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

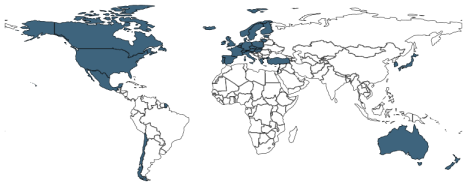


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

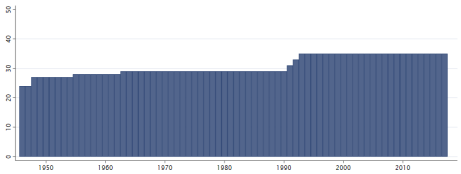
### 4.79.5 vdem_egal Egalitarian component index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

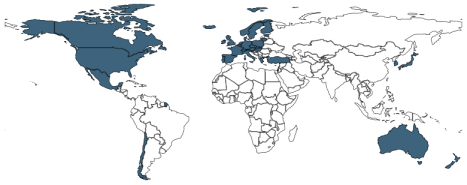


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

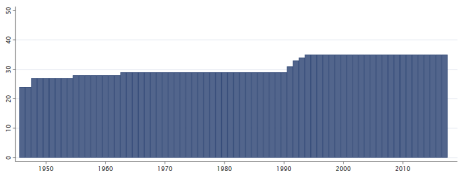
### 4.79.6 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

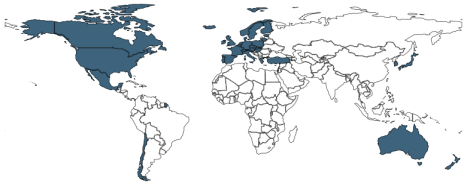


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

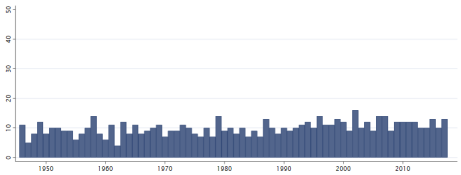
### 4.79.7 vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying

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.



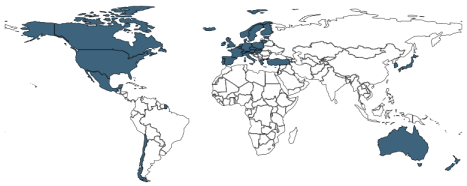
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



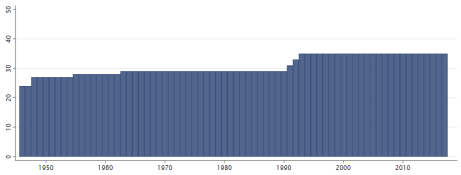
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.79.8 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

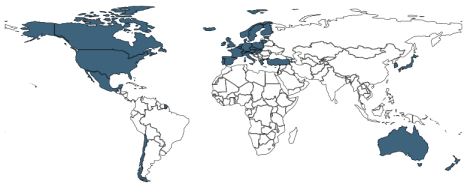


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

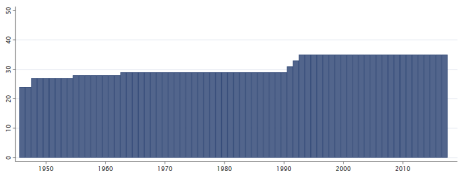
### 4.79.9 vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

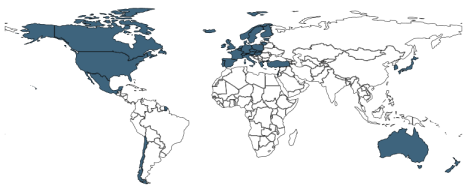


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

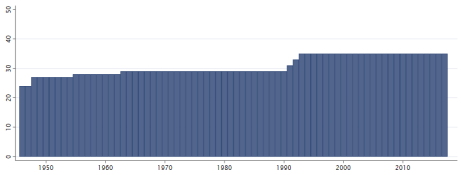
### 4.79.10 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

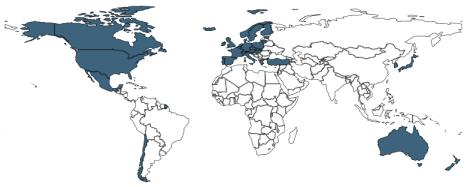


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

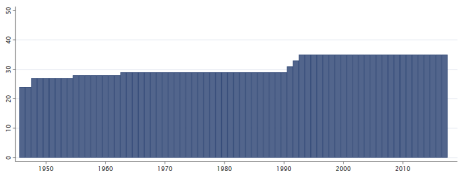
### 4.79.11 vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically

designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

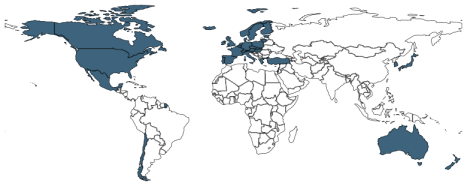


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

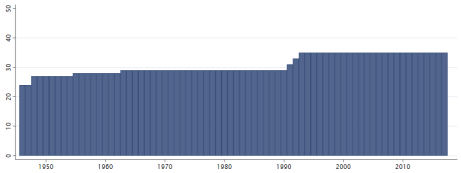
### 4.79.12 vdem_exthftps Public sector theft

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.



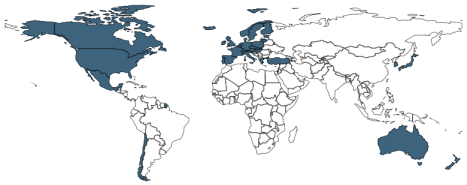
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



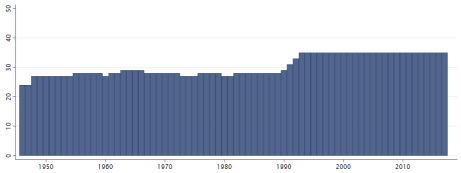
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.79.13 vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



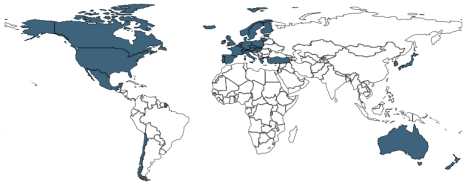
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2209 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

### 4.79.14 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

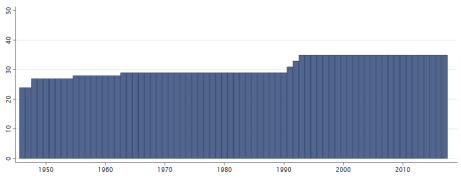
Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

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.



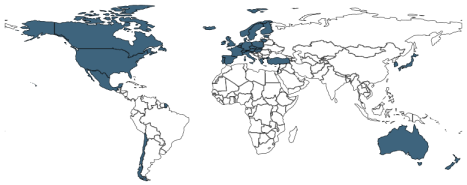
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



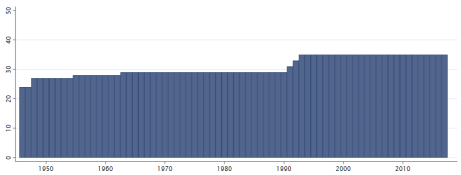
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.79.15 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.



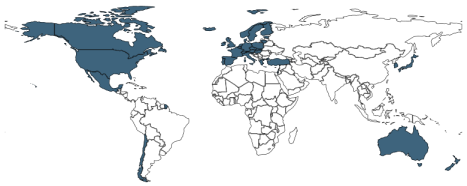
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



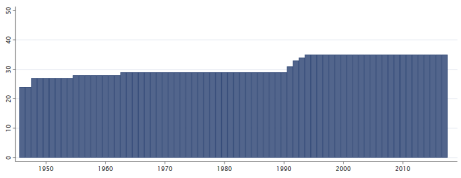
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.79.16 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

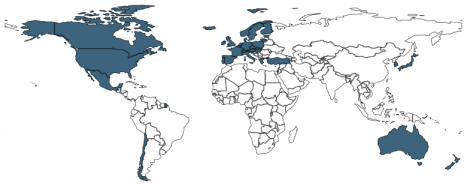


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

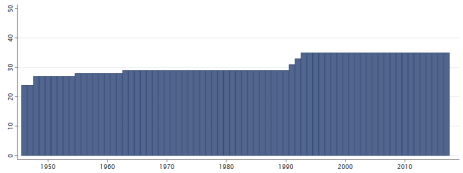
### 4.79.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

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.



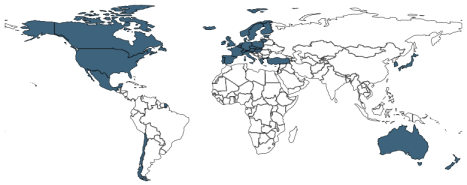
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



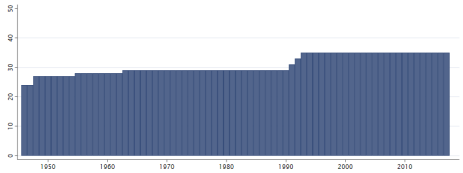
**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

### 4.79.18 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

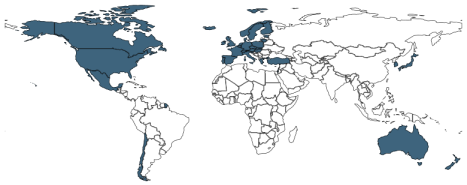


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

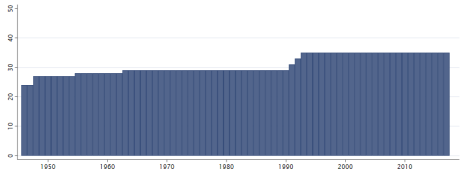
### 4.79.19 vdem_partip Participatory component index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

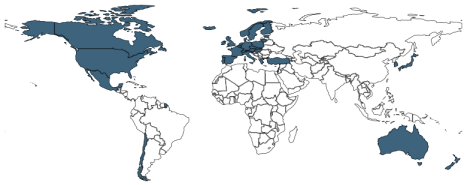


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

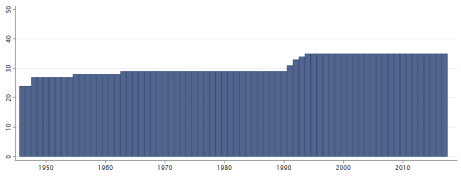
### 4.79.20 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

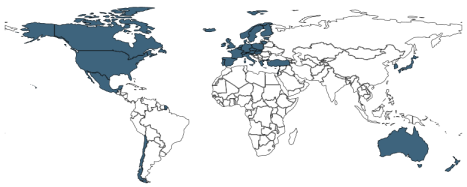


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

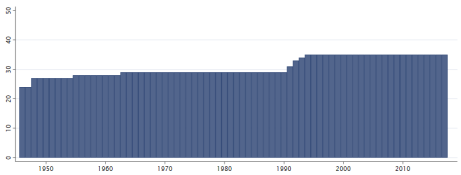
### 4.79.21 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

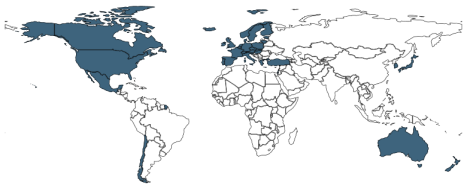


**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

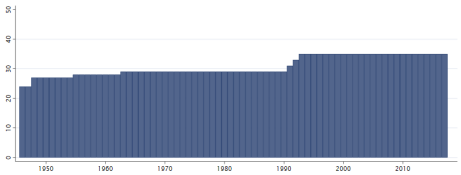
### 4.79.22 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 2238 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

## 4.80 Jelle Visser

`http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss`
(Visser, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-10)

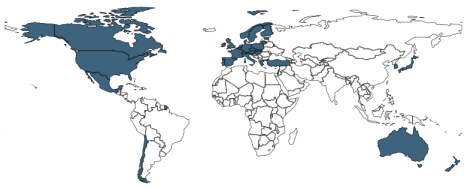
### The ICTWSS database

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.

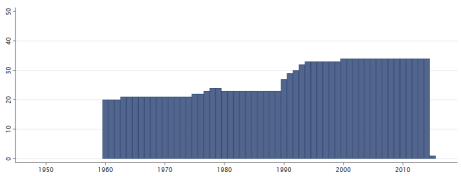
### 4.80.1 vi_ext Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers

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**: 2015
**N**: 35



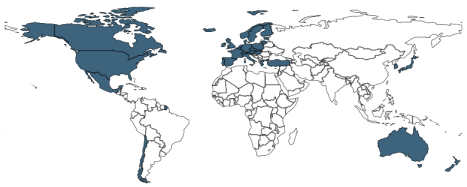
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35 **n**: 1506 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 43

### 4.80.2 vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting

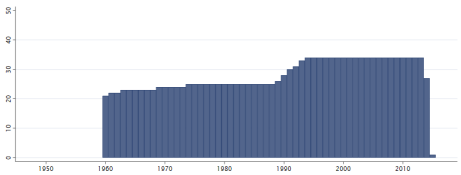
Minimum Wage Setting.

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**: 2015
**N**: 35

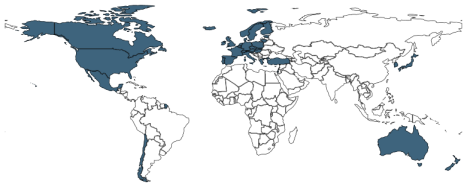


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35 **n**: 1577 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

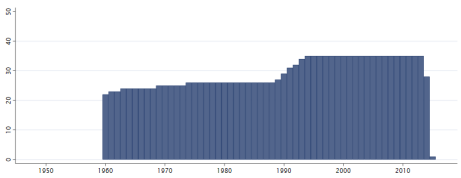
### 4.80.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

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 interoccupational) minimum wage exists.



**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

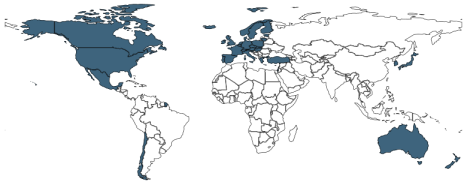


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1632 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

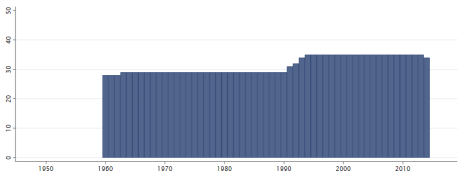
### 4.80.4 vi_rag Right of Association, government

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**: 36

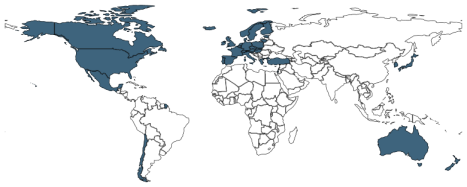


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

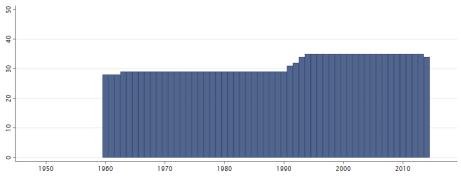
### 4.80.5 vi_ram Right of Association, market

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**: 36

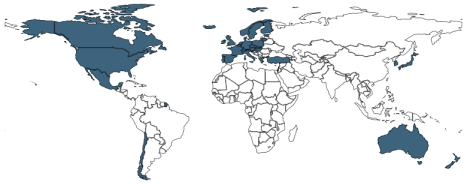



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

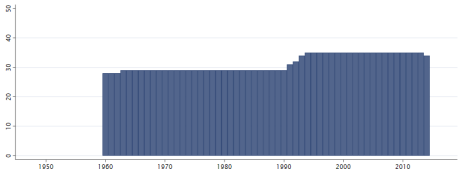
### 4.80.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government

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**: 36

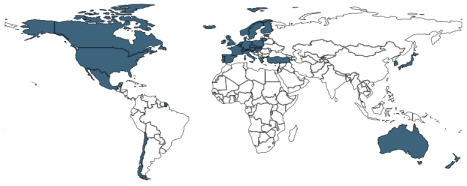



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

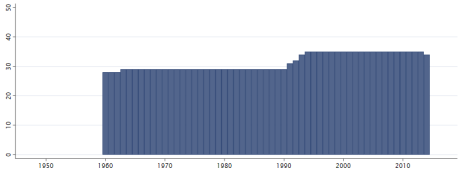
### 4.80.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market

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**: 36

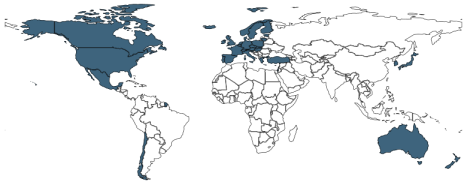



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

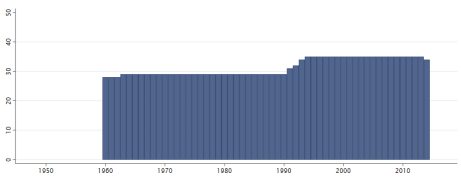
### 4.80.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, government

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 only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36

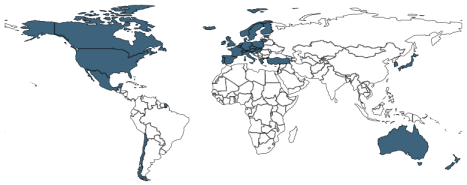


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

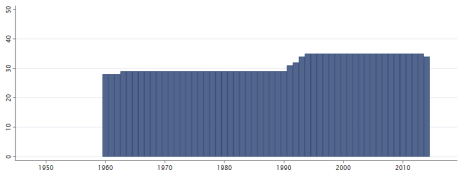
### 4.80.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, market

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.



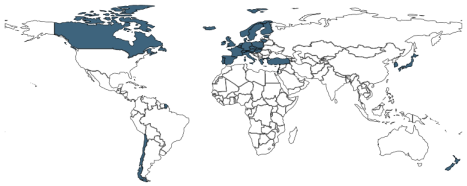
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



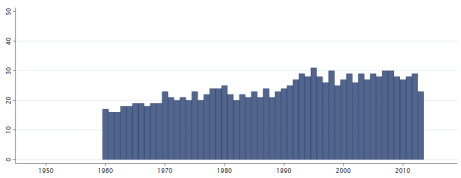
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.80.10 vi_udr Union Density Rate

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



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



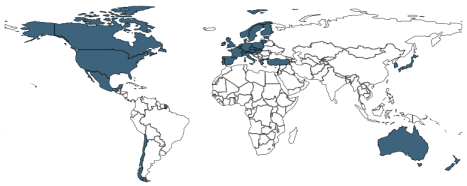
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36 **n**: 1291 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.80.11 vi_wcoord Coordination of wage-setting

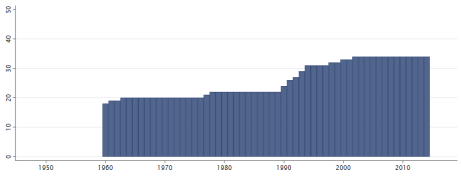
Coordination of Wage-Setting.

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**: 35

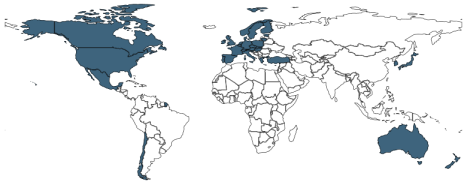


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 35 **n**: 1445 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

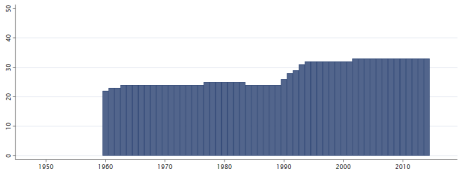
### 4.80.12 vi_wgi Government intervention in wage bargaining

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**: 34

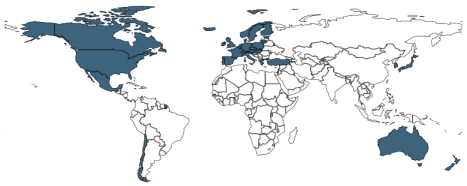


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 34 **n**: 1544 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

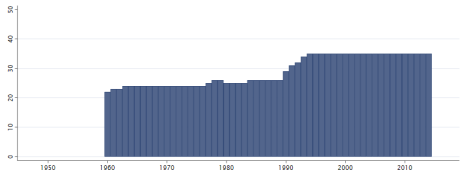
### 4.80.13 vi_wl The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place

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**: 36



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

## 4.81 Institute for Economics & Peace

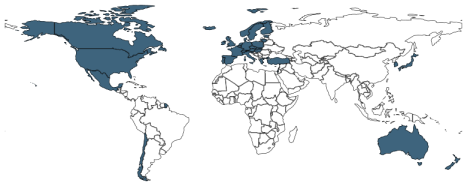
`http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index`
(Vision of Humanity, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-06)

### 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.

### 4.81.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

**Min. Year**:2002 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 525 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 15

## 4.82 The World Bank Group

`http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home`
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2018-09-24)

### The Worldwide Governance Indicators

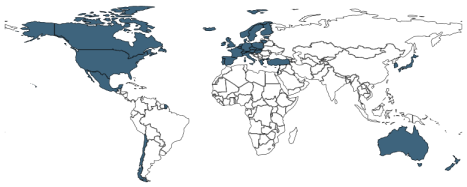
These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved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

and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

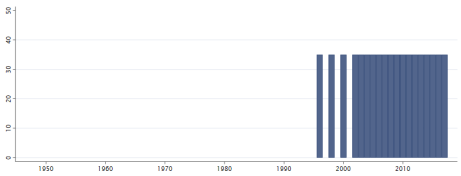
Note: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

### 4.82.1 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".



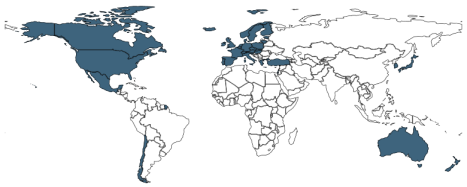
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



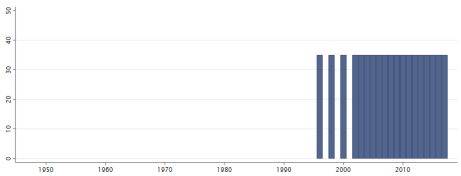
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption, Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.



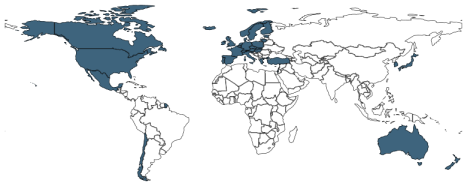
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



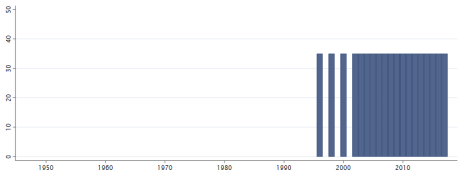
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption, Standard Error

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.



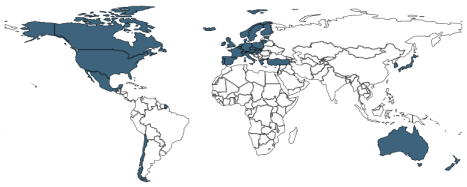
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



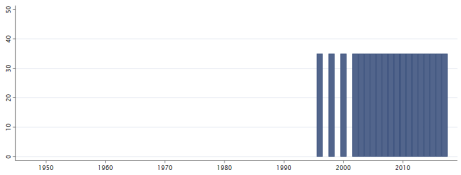
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.4 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.



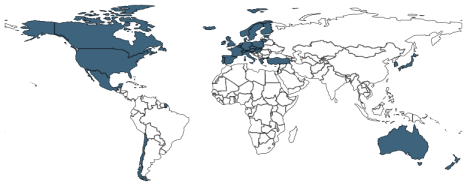
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



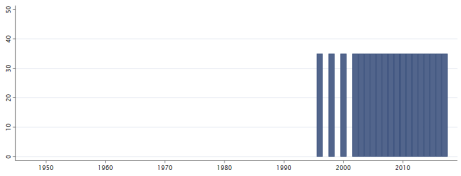
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



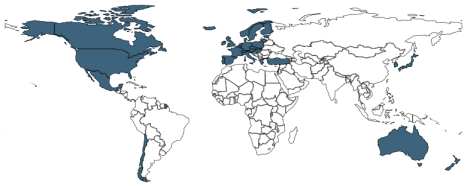
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



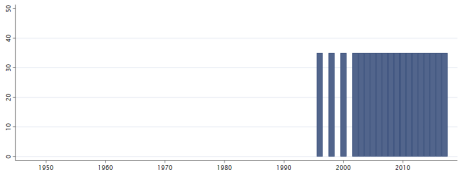
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness, Standard Error

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.



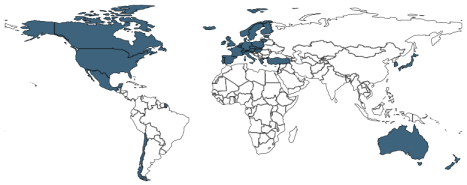
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



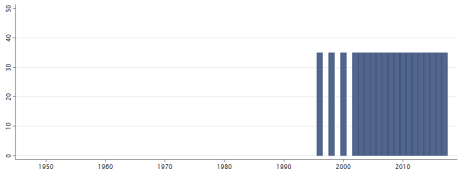
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.7 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.



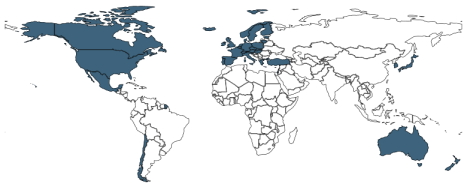
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



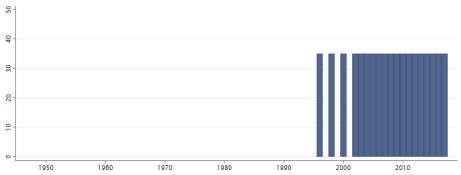
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.8 wbgi_pvn Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.



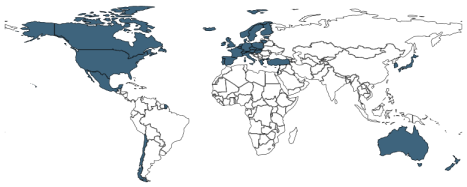
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



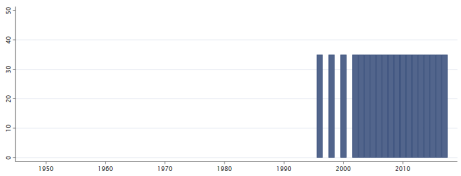
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.9 wbgi_pvs Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.



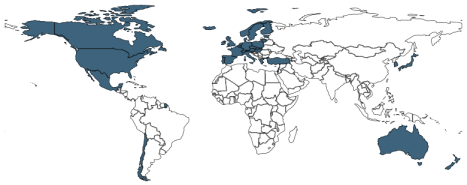
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



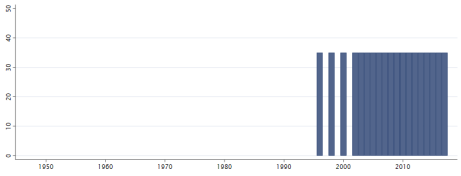
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.10 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.



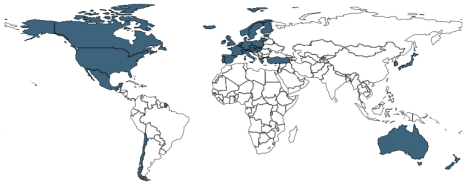
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



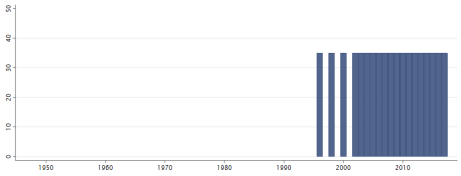
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law, Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.



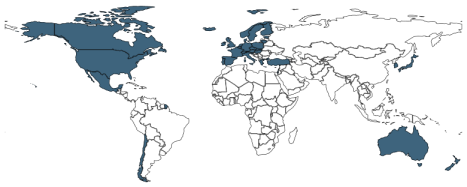
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



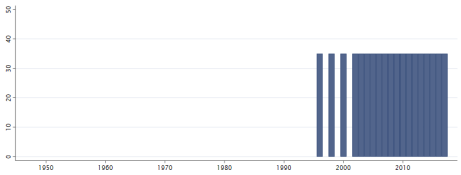
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law, Standard Error

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.



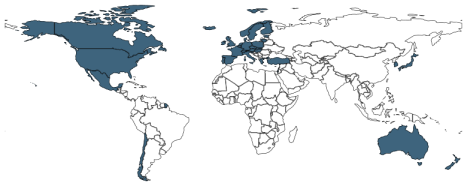
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



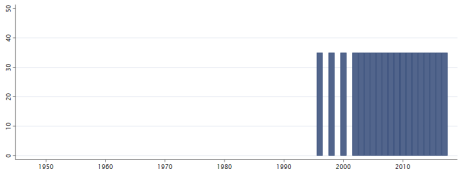
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.13 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.



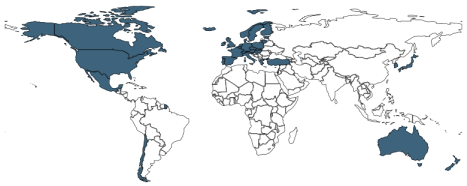
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



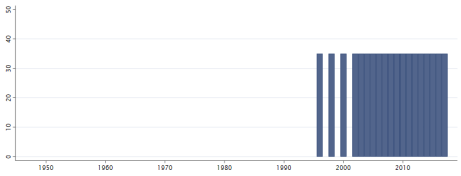
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.



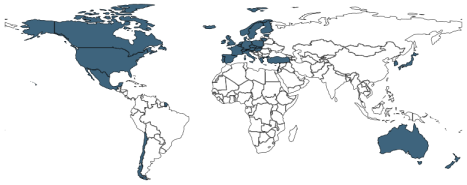
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



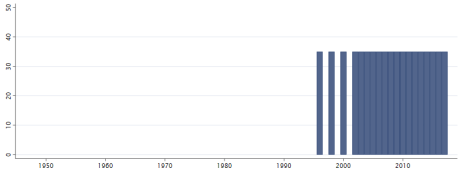
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality, Standard Error

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.



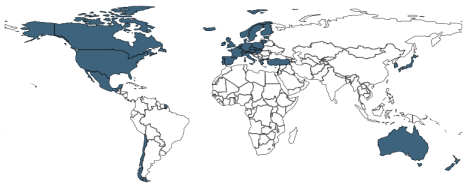
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



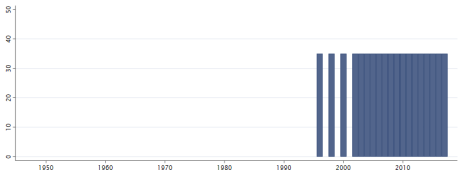
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.16 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.



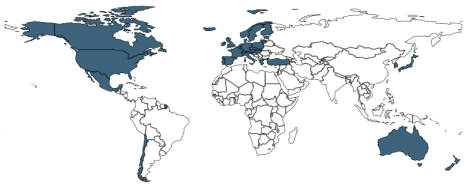
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



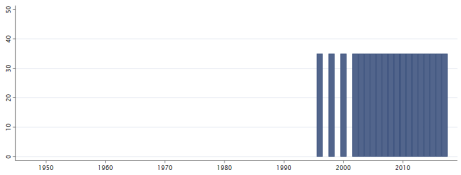
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.



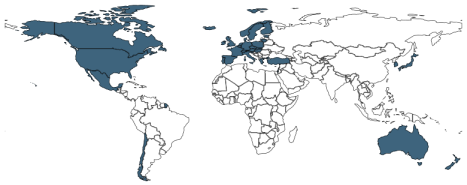
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

### 4.82.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability, Standard Error

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 19

## 4.83 The World Bank Group

`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(World Bank, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2018-10-05)

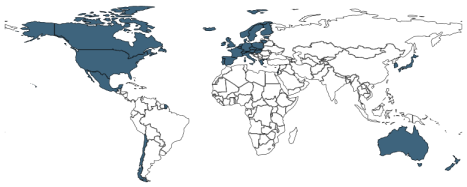
### World Development Indicators

The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

### 4.83.1 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.

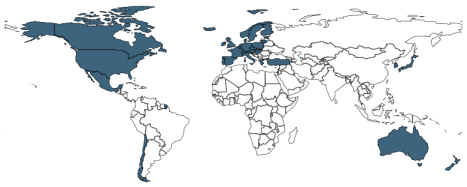


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35

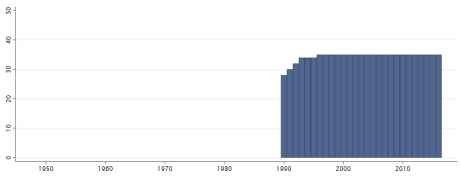
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 595 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.83.2 wdi_acel 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.



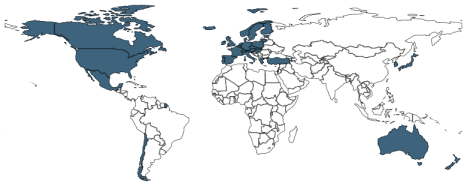
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



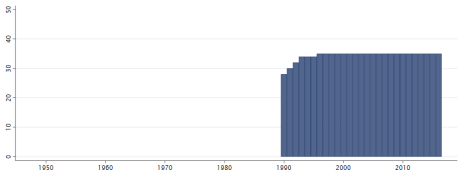
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 952 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.3 wdi_acelr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.



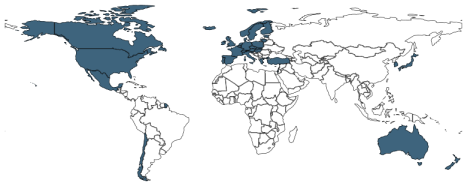
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



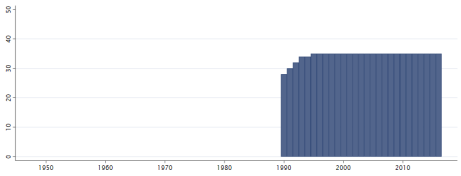
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 952 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.4 wdi_acelu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.



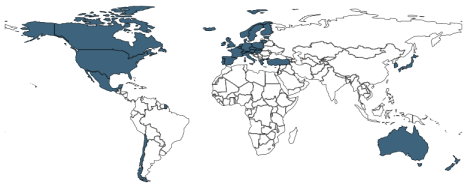
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



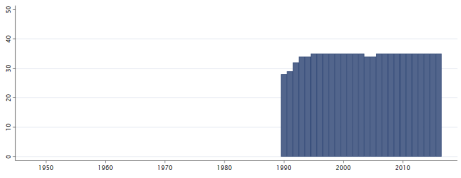
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 953 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.5 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.



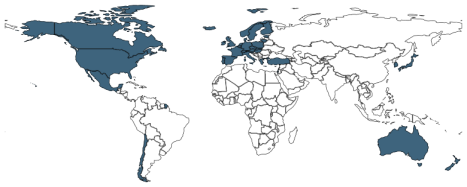
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



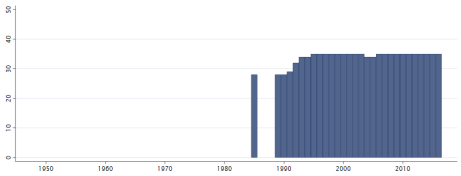
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 950 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.6 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.



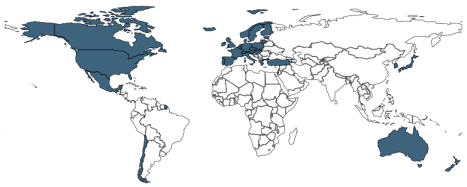
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



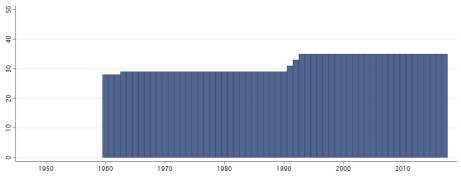
**Min. Year**:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1006 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.83.7 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.



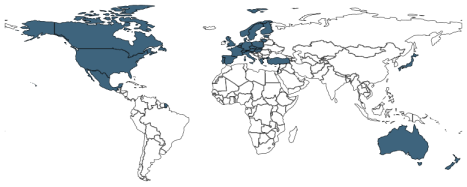
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



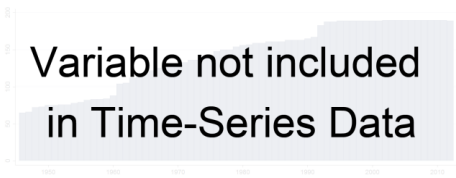
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.83.8 wdi_agrland Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.



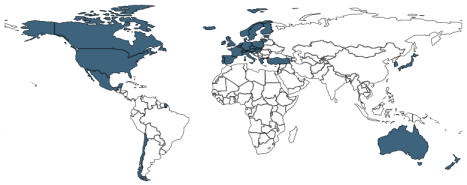
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 31



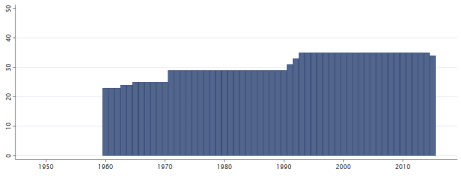

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.83.9 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.



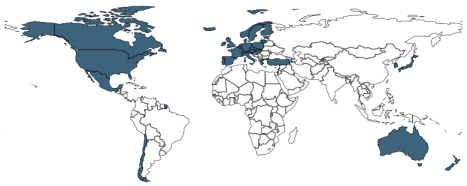
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



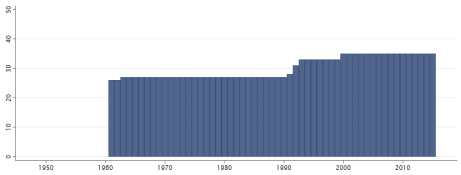

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.10 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.



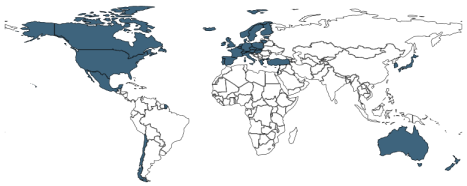
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



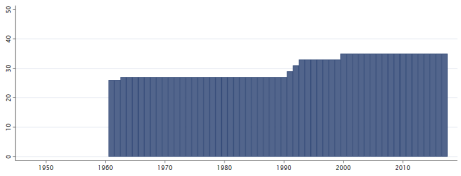

**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1682 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.83.11 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.



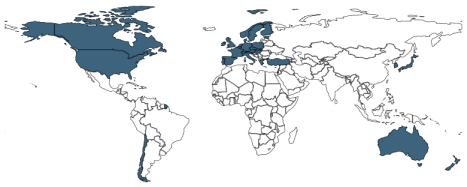
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



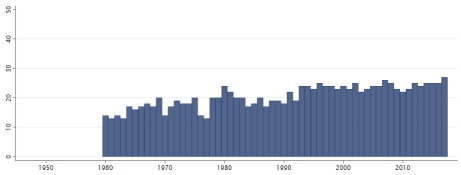

**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1755 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.12 wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



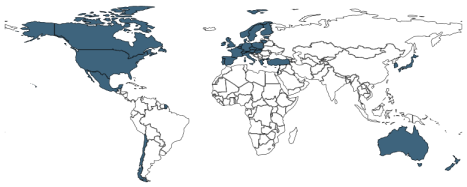
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



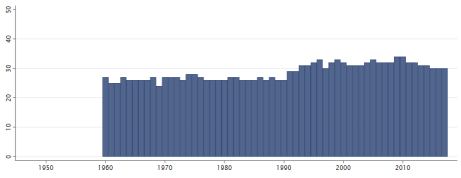
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35 **n**: 1190 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.83.13 wdi_armimp Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



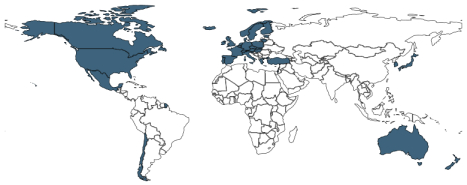
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35



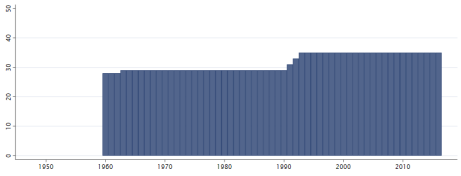
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.83.14 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.



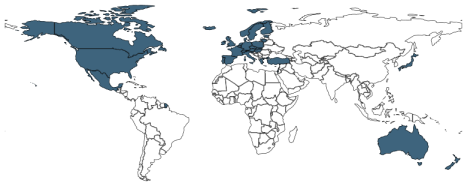
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



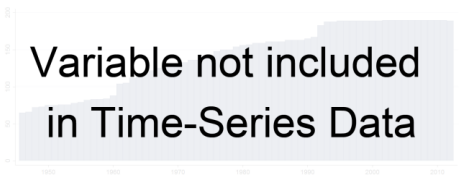
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.15 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34

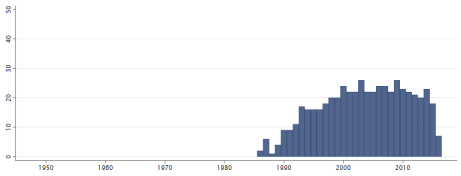



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.83.16 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 postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

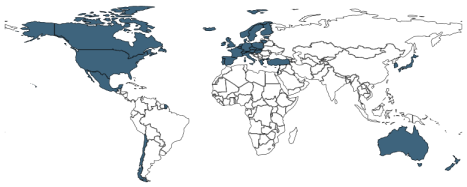
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



**Min. Year**:1986 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 558 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.83.17 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.

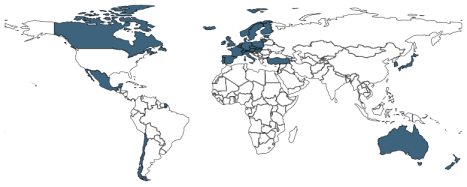


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:1998 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 648 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

### 4.83.18 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.

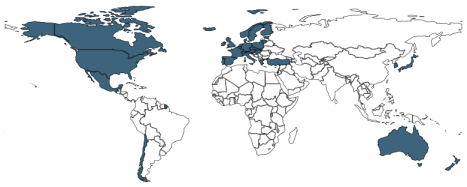


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34

**Min. Year**:2006 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35 **n**: 367 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

### 4.83.19 wdi_chexppgdp Current health expenditure (% of GDP)

Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

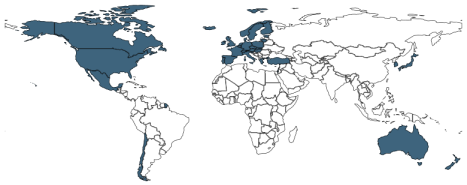


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

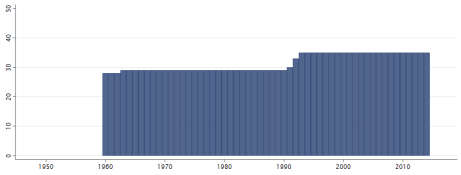
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

#### 4.83.20 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.



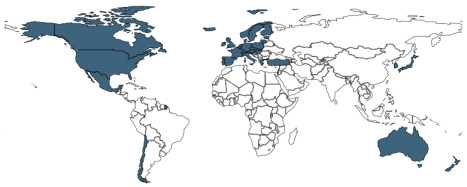
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



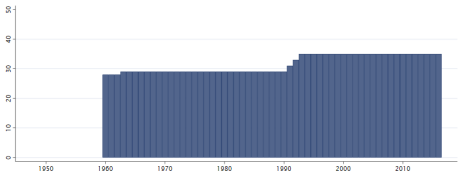
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1752 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

#### 4.83.21 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.



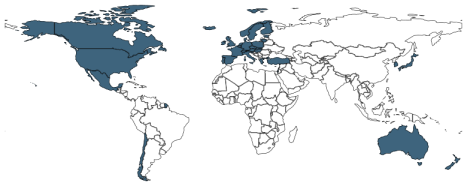
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

#### 4.83.22 wdi_dgovhexp Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)

Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.



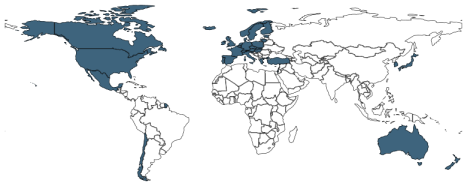
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

#### 4.83.23 wdi_dprivhexp Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from

households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

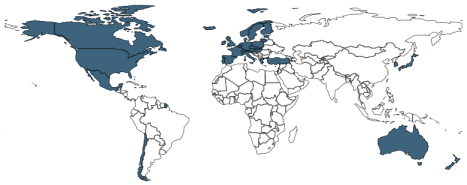


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

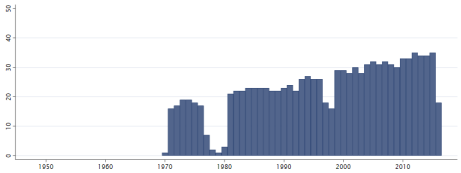
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 479 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.83.24 wdi_eduprp School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%)



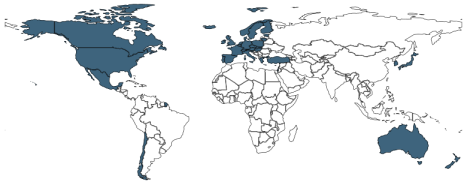
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.83.25 wdi_eduprs School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%)

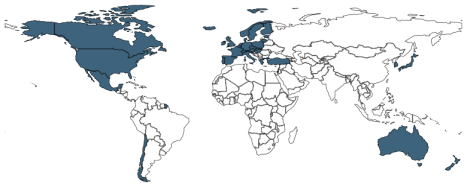


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

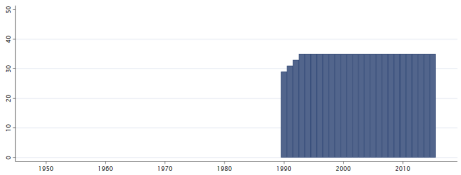
**Min. Year**:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 565 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.83.26 wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.



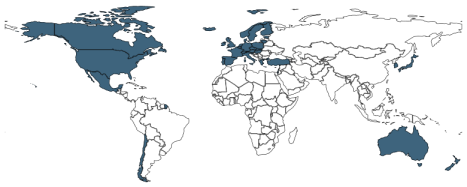
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



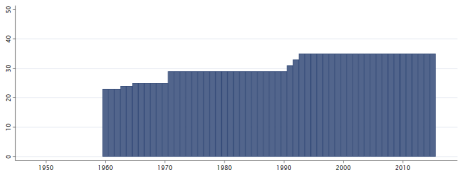
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 922 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.27 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.



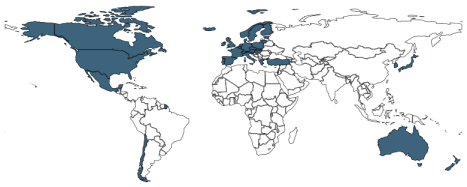
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



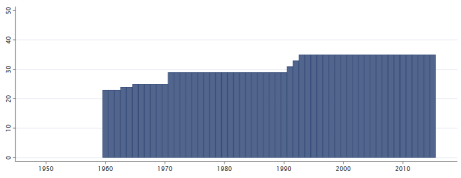
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.28 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.



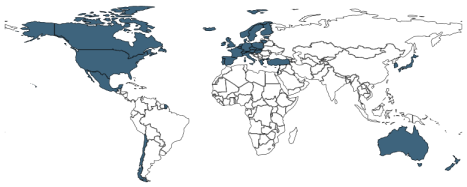
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



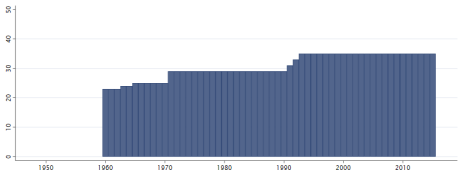
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.29 wdi_elprodhyd 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.



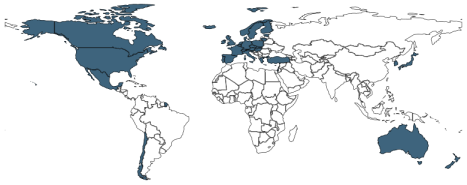
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



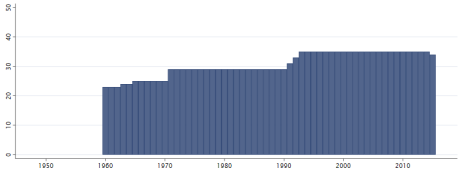
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.30 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.



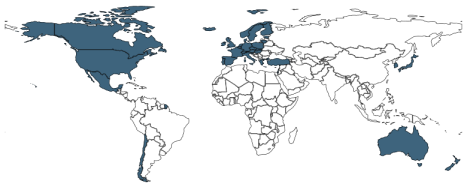
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



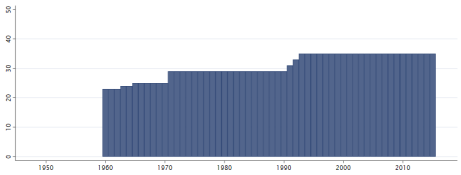
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.31 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.



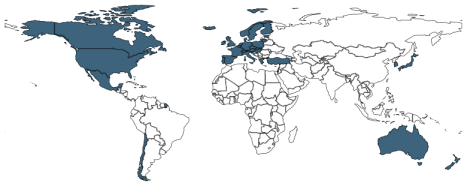
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



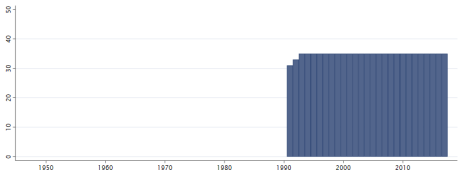
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

#### 4.83.32 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.



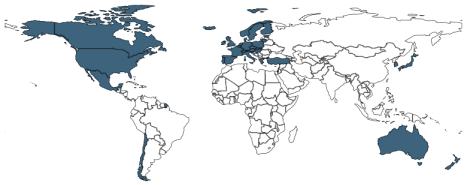
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



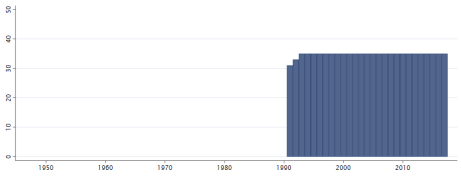
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.33 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



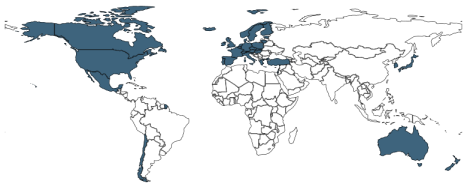
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



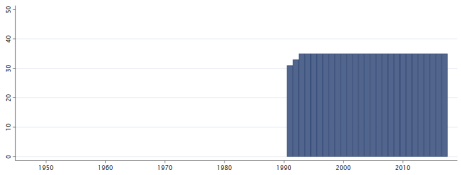
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.34 wdi_empagrf Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO est.)

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



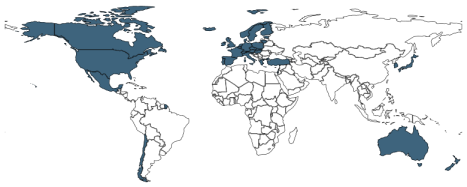
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



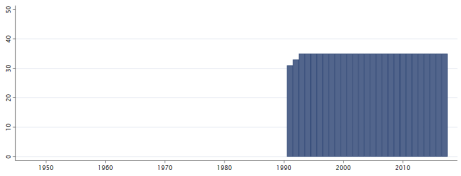
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.35 wdi_empagrm Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



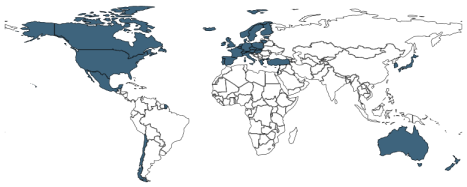
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



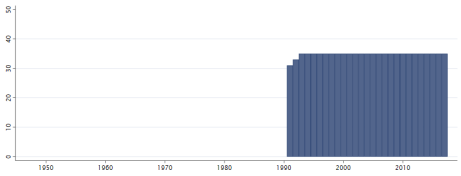
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.36 wdi_empf Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.



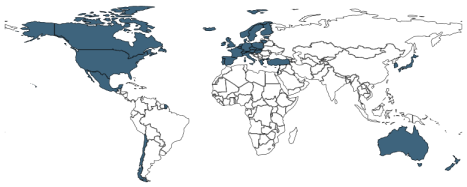
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



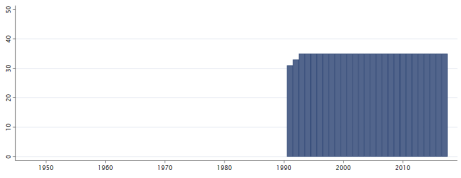
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.37 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



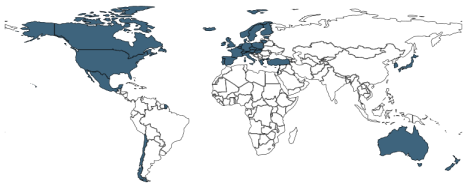
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



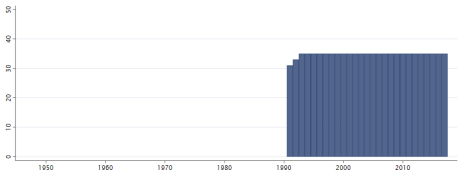
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.38 wdi_empindf Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO est.)

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



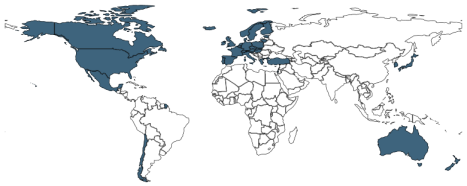
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



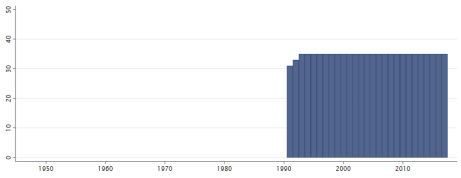
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.39 wdi_empindm Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



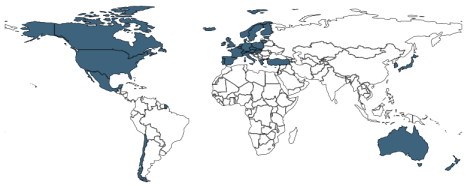
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



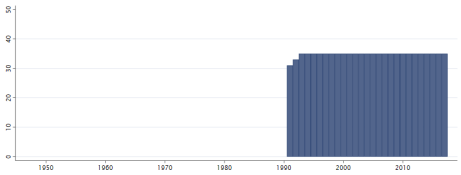
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.40 wdi_empm Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.



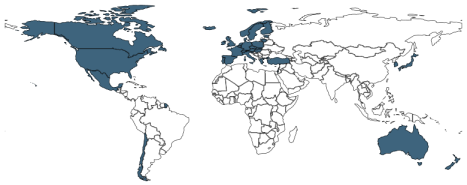
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



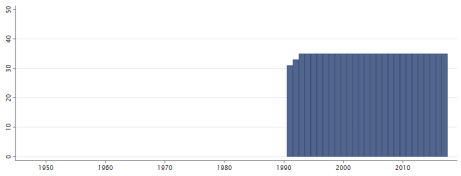
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.41 wdi_empprfilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



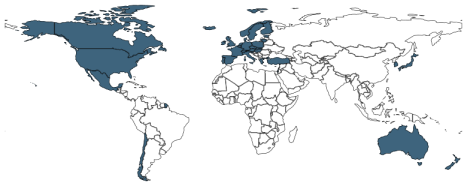
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



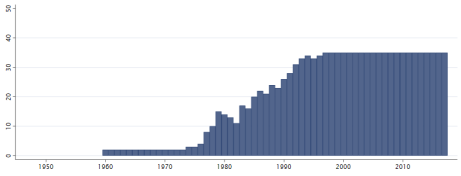
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.42 wdi_empprfne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



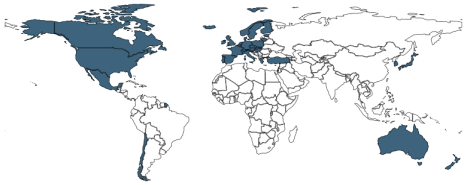
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



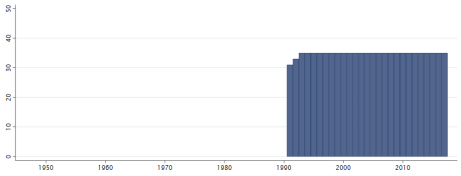
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1226 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

### 4.83.43 wdi_empprilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



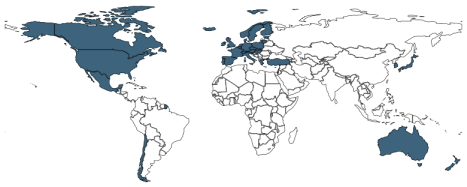
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



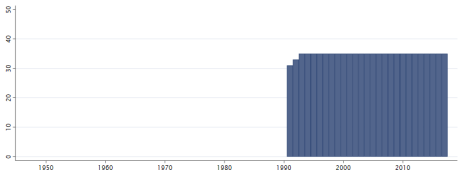
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.44 wdi_empprmilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



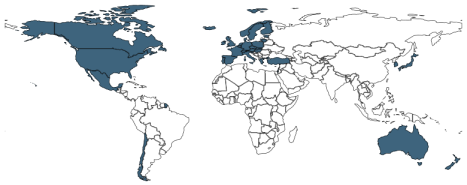
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



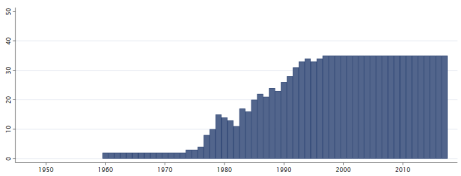

**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.45 wdi_empprmne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



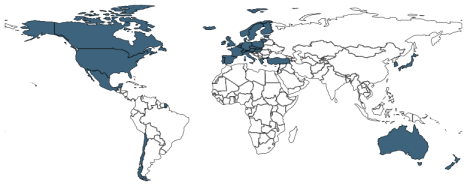
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



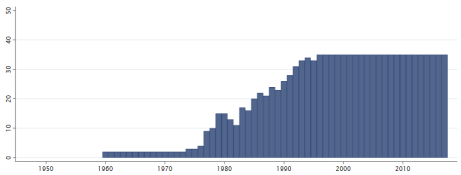

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1226 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

#### 4.83.46 wdi_empprne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



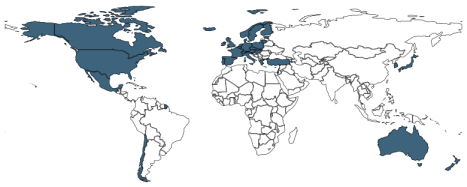
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



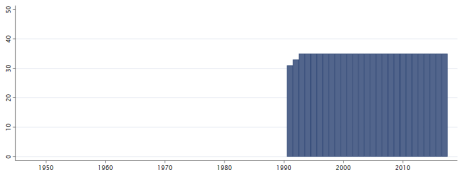

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1229 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

#### 4.83.47 wdi_empppryfilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



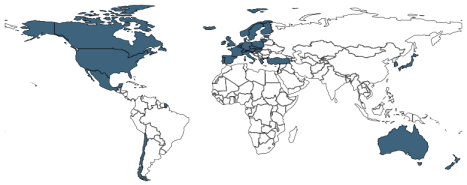
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



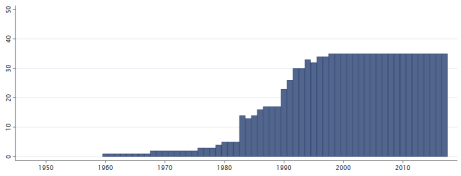
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.48 wdi_emppryfne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



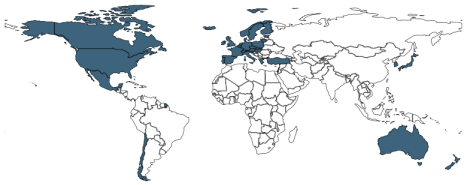
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



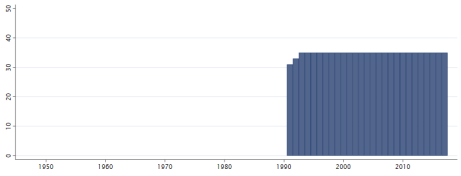
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1122 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.83.49 wdi_emppryilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



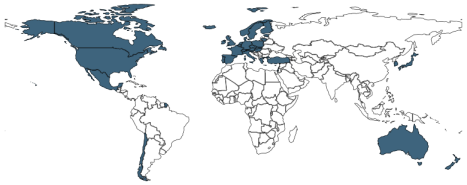
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



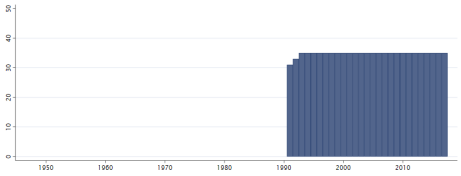
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.50 wdi_empprymilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



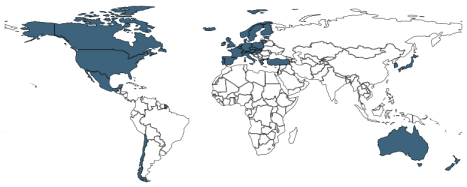
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



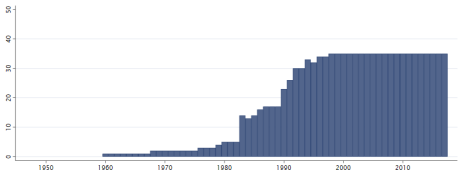
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.51 wdi_empprymne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



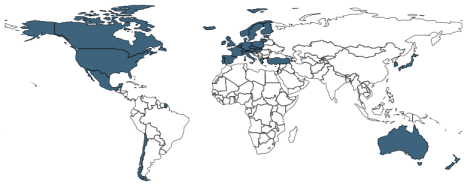
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



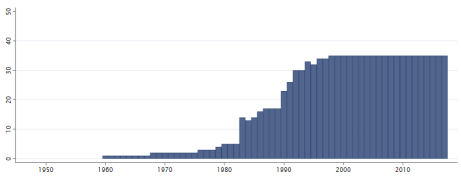

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1122 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

#### 4.83.52 wdi_emppryne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



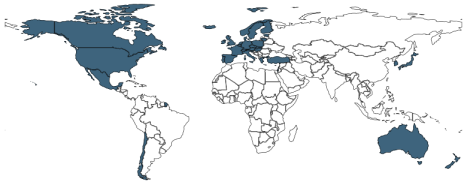
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



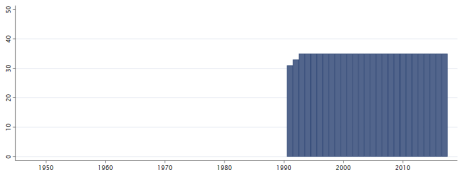

**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1122 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

#### 4.83.53 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

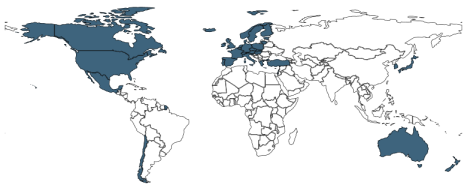



**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

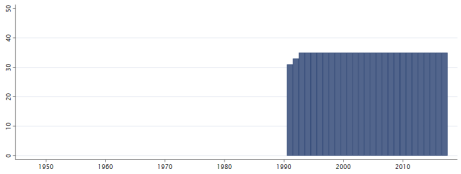
#### 4.83.54 wdi_empserf Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO est.)

Female employment in services (% of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants

and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



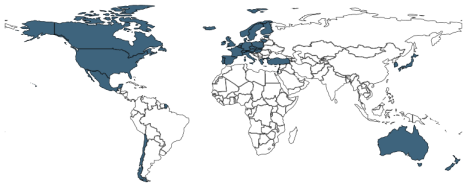
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



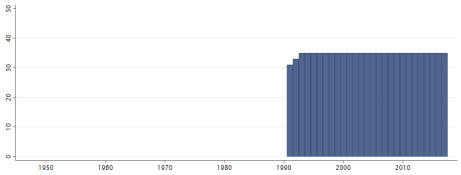
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.55 wdi_empserm Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Male employment in services (% of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.



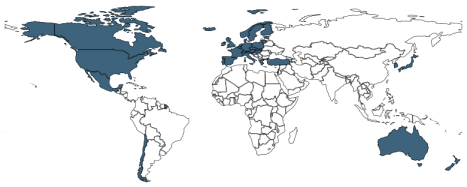
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



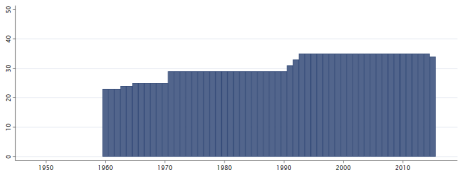
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.56 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.



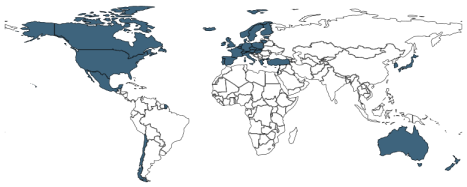
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



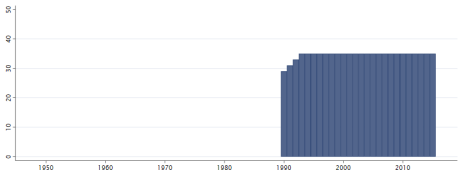
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.57 wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.



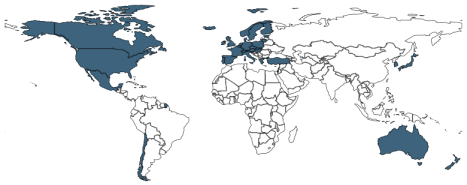
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



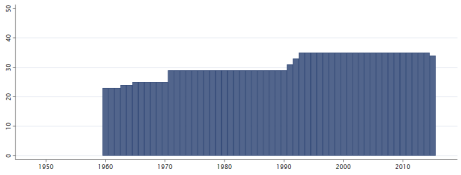
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 922 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.58 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.



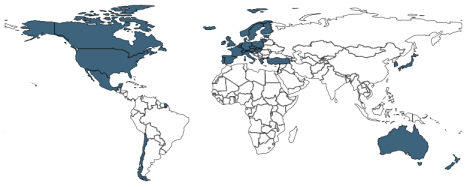
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



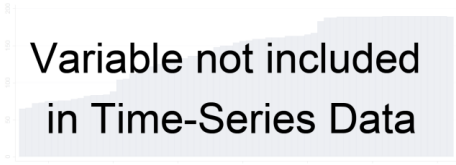
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.59 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**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

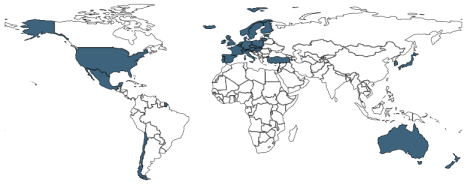



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

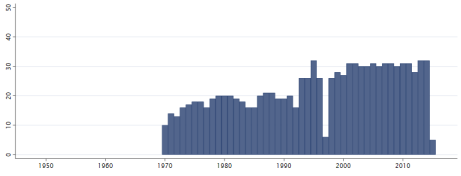
### 4.83.60 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

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.



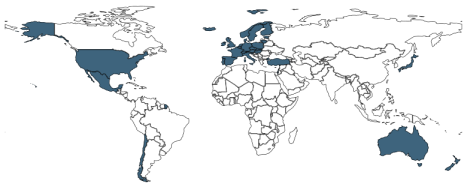
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



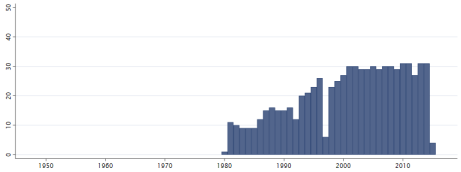
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1055 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 29

#### 4.83.61 wdi_expeduge 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 privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



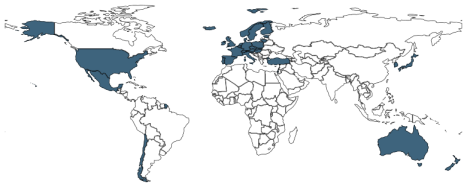
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



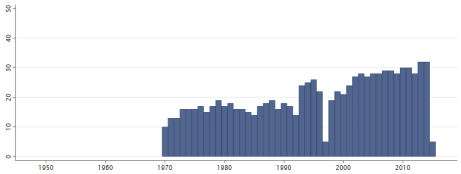
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35 **n**: 758 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

#### 4.83.62 wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



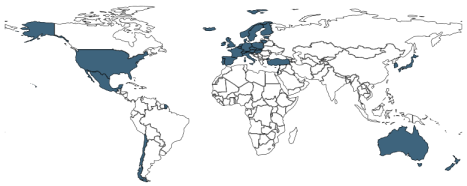
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



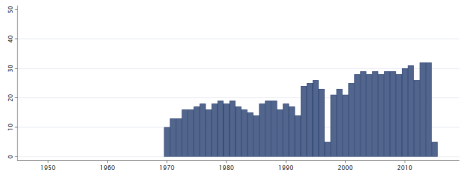
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35 **n**: 952 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.63 wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



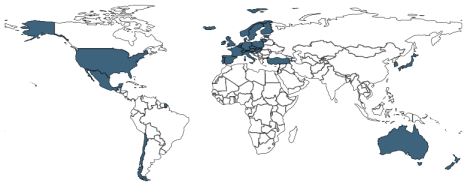
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



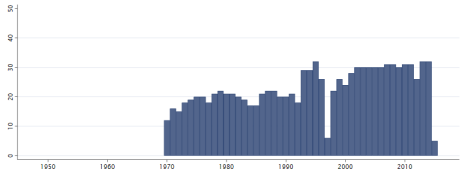
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.64 wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



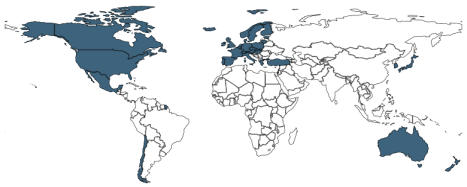
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



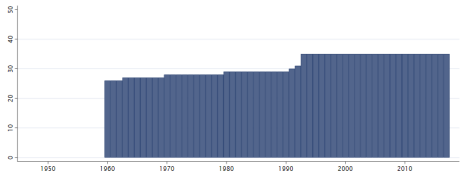
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1079 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

### 4.83.65 wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP)

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.)



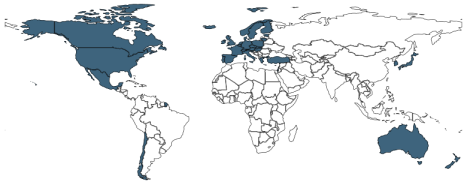
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



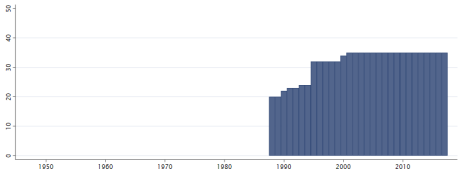
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1827 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.66 wdi_expmilge Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

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.)



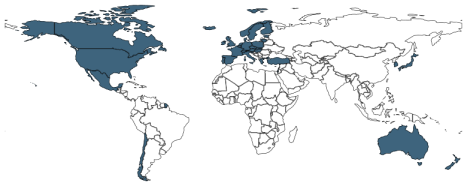
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



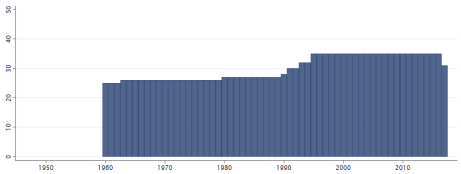
**Min. Year**:1988 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.67 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.



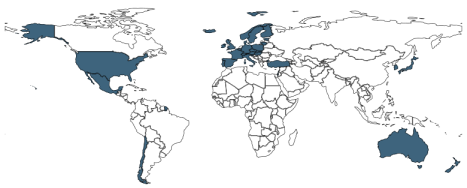
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



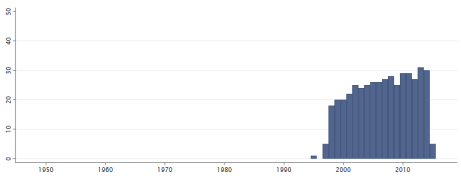
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1763 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.68 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 primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



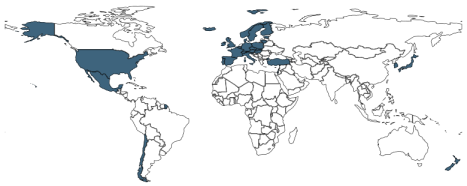
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 33



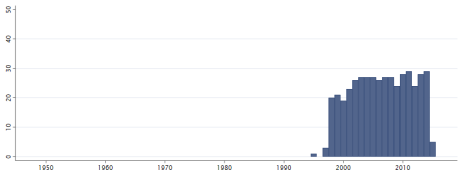
**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 34 **n**: 459 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.83.69 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 secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



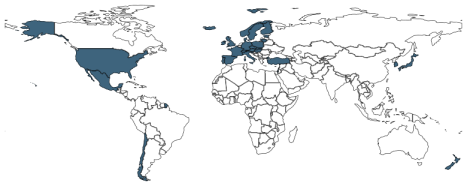
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



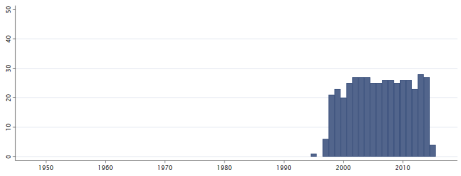

**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 458 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.83.70 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 tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



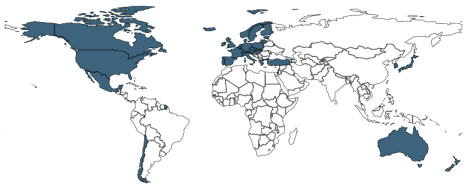
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



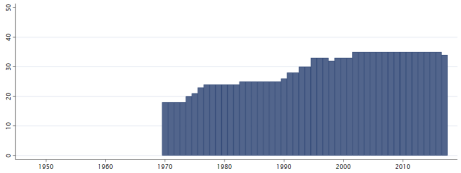

**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 455 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 13

### 4.83.71 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.



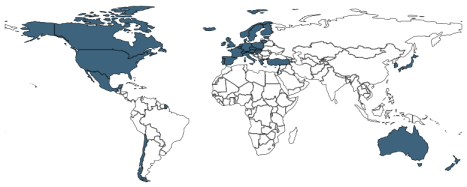
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



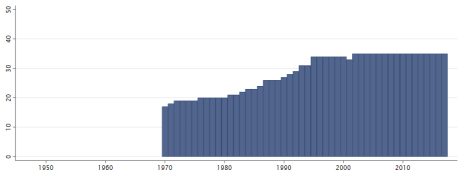

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1409 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.83.72 wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.



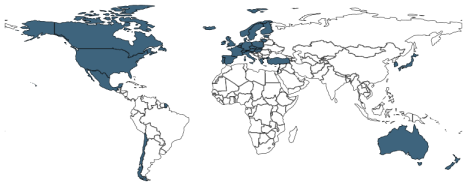
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



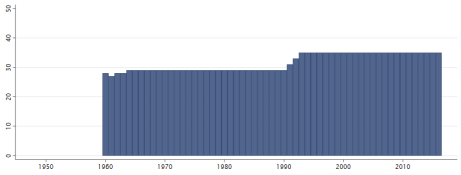
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.83.73 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.



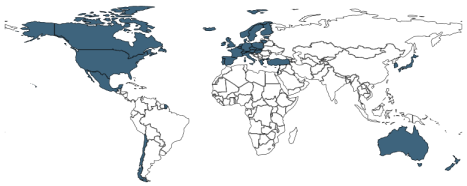
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



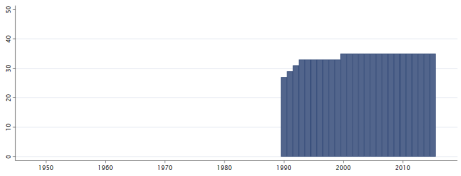
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1823 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.74 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.



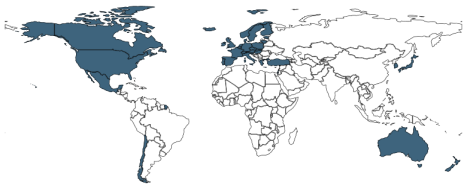
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



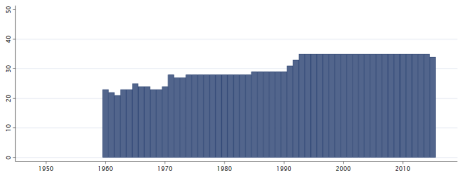
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 902 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 25

### 4.83.75 wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

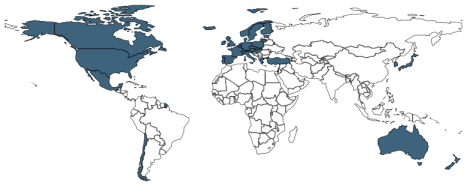


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 1710 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

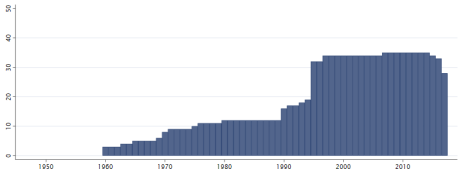
### 4.83.76 wdi_gdpagr Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)

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 or 4.



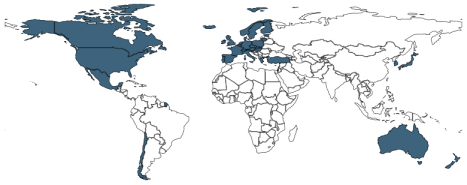
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



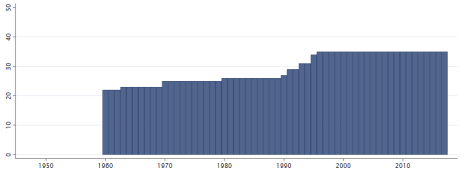
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1150 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.83.77 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.



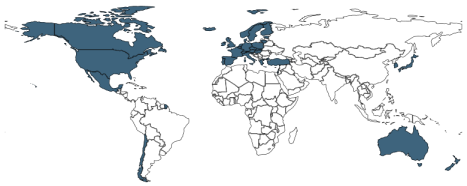
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



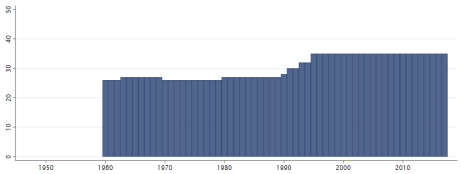
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1711 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.78 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.



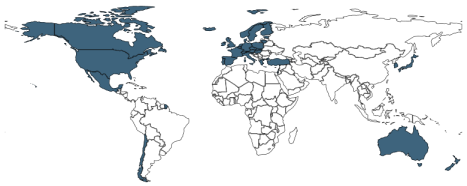
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



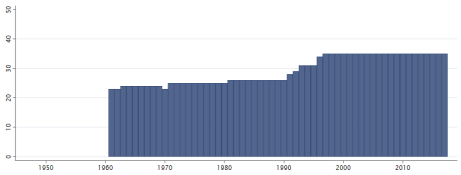
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1777 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.79 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.



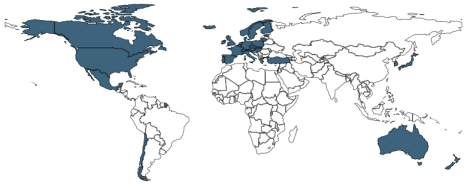
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



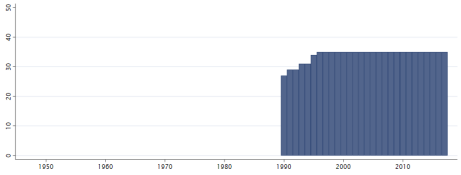
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1688 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.83.80 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.



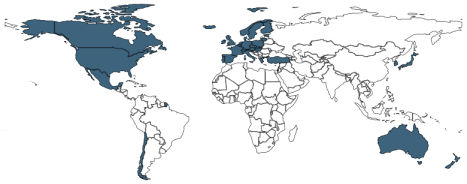
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



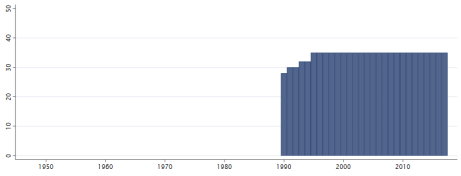
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 974 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.81 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.



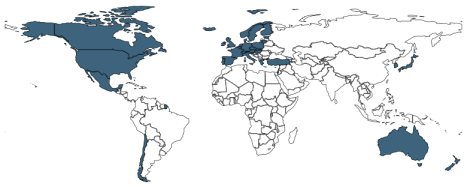
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



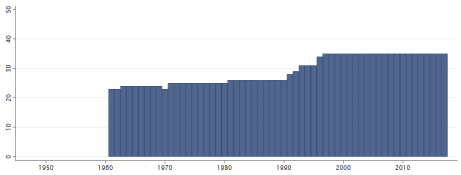
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 980 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.82 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.



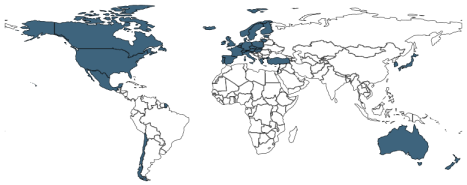
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



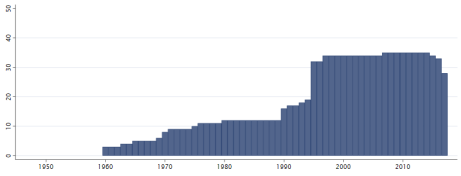
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1688 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

### 4.83.83 wdi_gdpind Industry (including construction), 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.



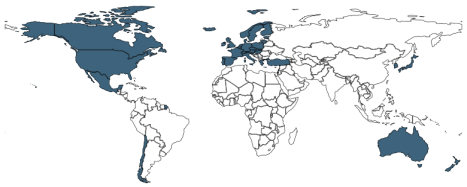
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



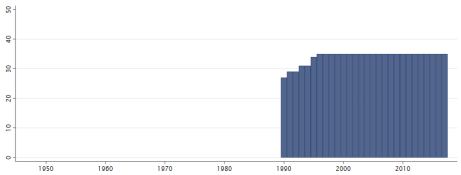
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1150 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

### 4.83.84 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.



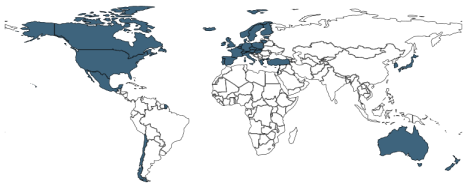
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



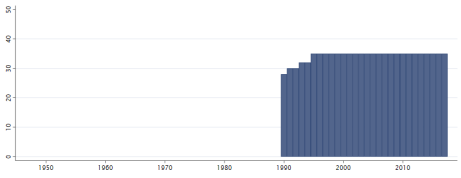
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 974 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.85 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.



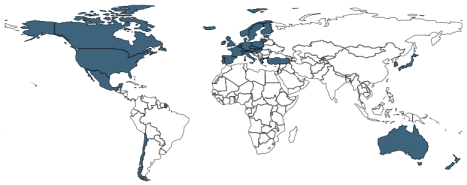
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



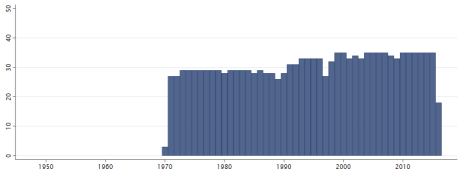
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 980 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.86 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.



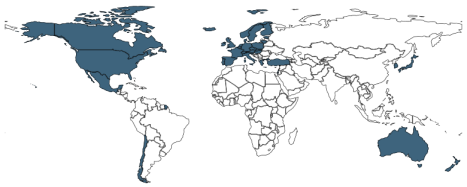
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



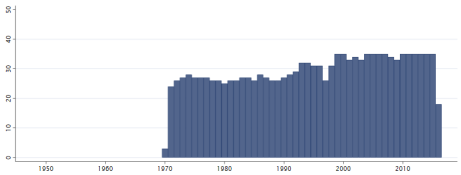
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1453 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

### 4.83.87 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.



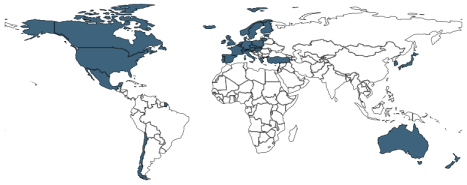
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



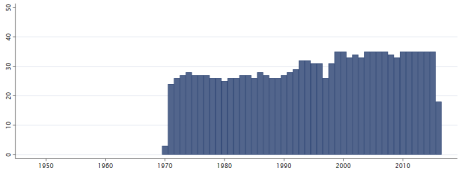
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1401 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.83.88 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.



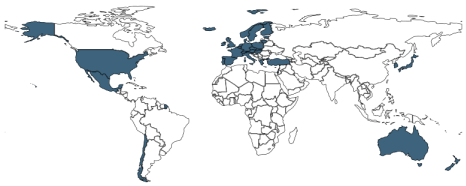
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



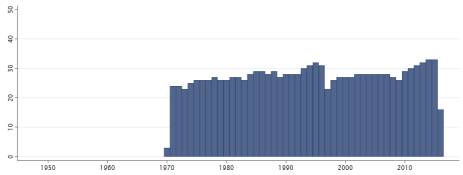
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1401 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

### 4.83.89 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.



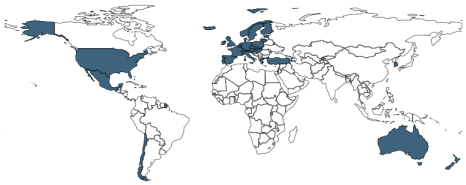
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 35



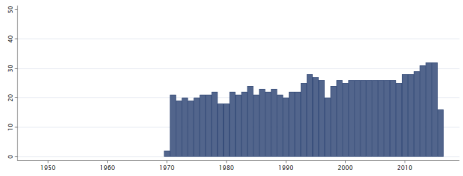
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1293 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.83.90 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.



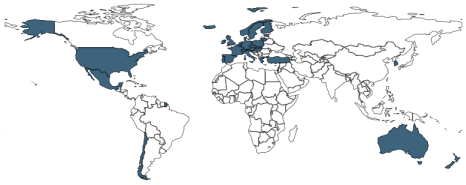
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



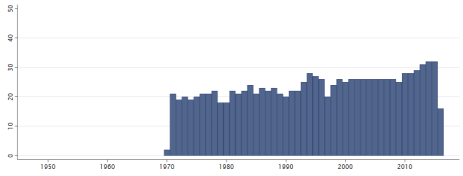
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1118 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.83.91 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.



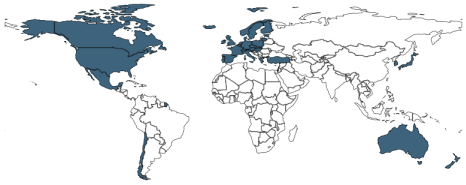
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34



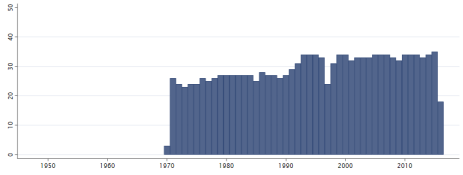
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1118 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

### 4.83.92 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

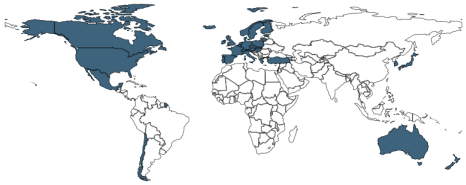


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1385 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

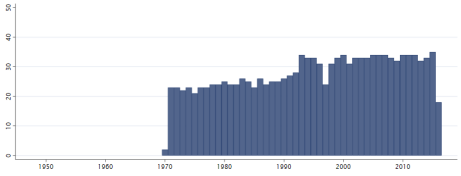
### 4.83.93 wdi_gersf School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

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.



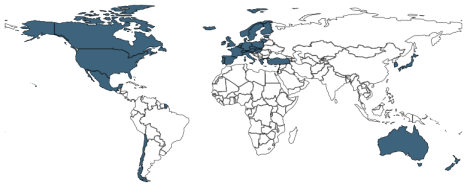
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



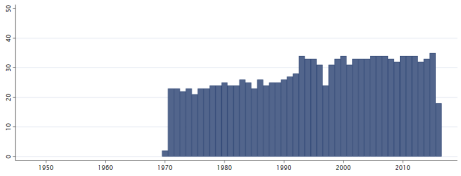
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1330 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.94 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.



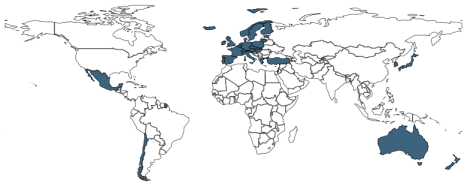
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



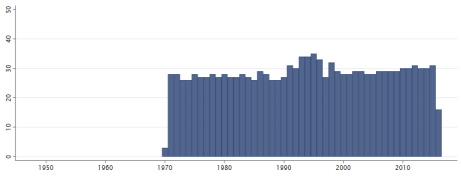
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1330 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.95 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.



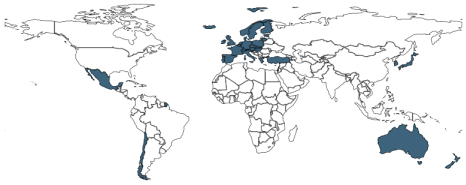
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



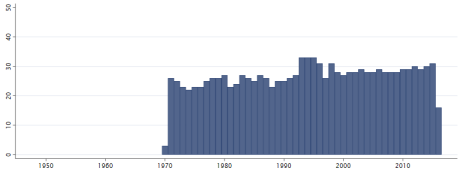
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1340 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.96 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34

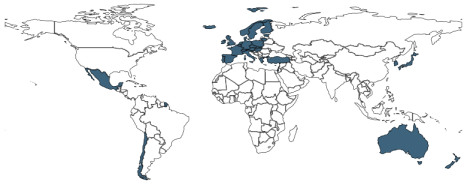


**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1263 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 35

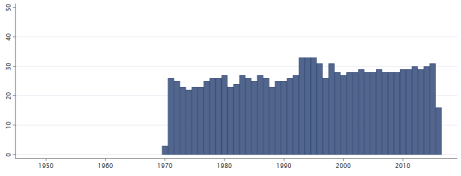
### 4.83.97 wdi_gertm School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

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.



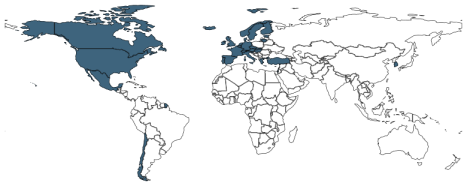
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



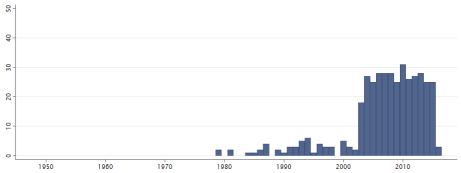
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1263 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 35

### 4.83.98 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.



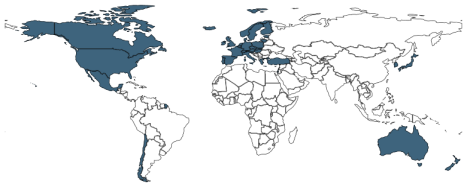
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



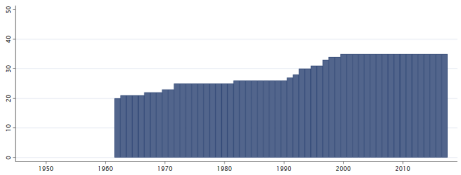
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.83.99 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

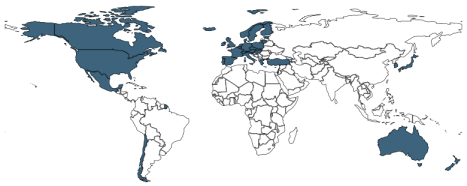


**Min. Year**:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1629 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

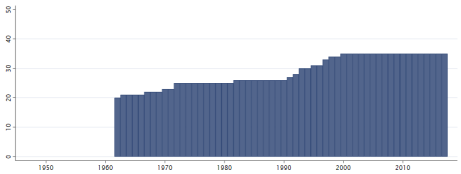
### 4.83.100 wdi_gnicapatlcur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

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.



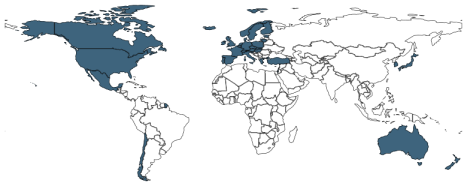
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



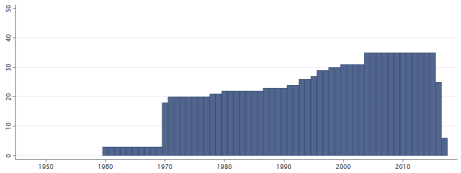
**Min. Year**:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1629 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 45

### 4.83.101 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.



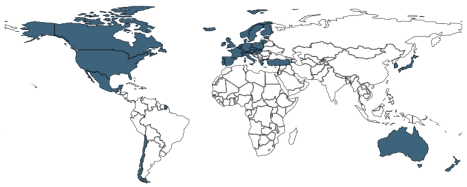
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



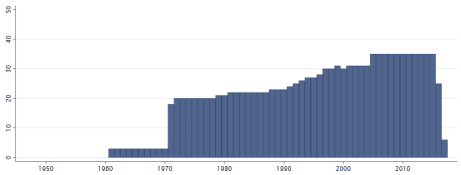
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1318 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.102 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

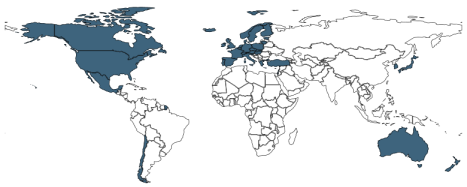


**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1292 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 36

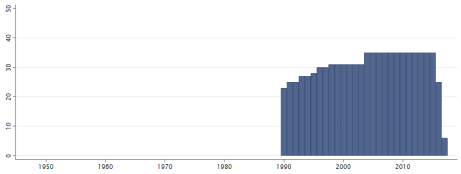
### 4.83.103 wdi_gnicappppcon2011 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

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.



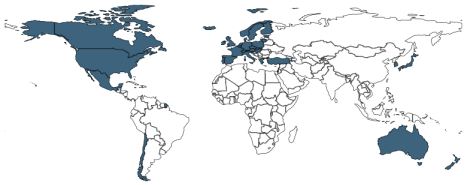
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



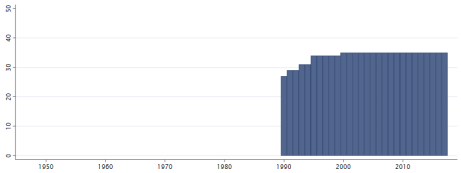
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.83.104 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.



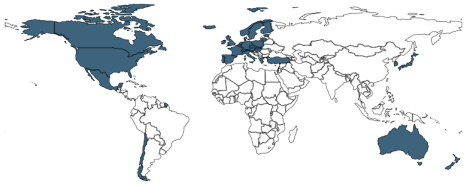
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



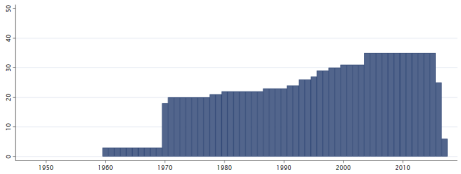
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.105 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.



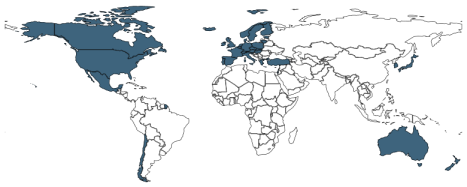
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



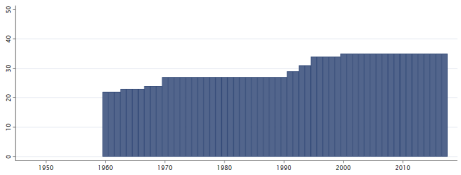
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1318 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.106 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.



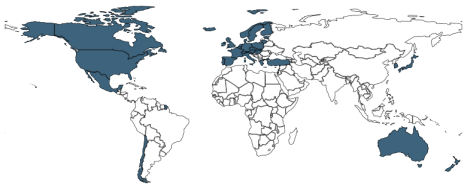
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



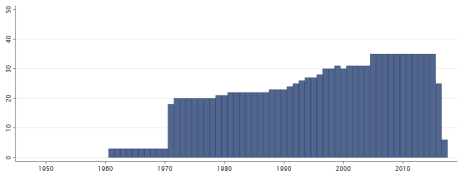
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

### 4.83.107 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.



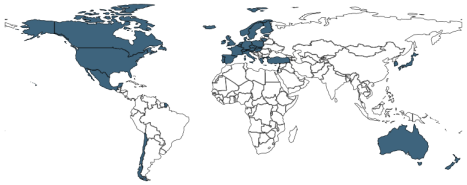
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



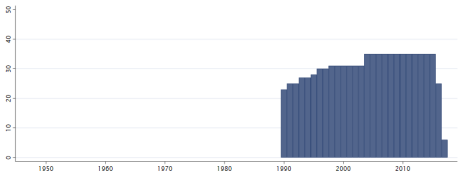
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1292 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 36

### 4.83.108 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.



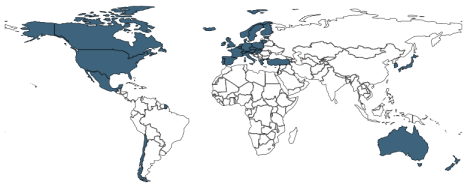
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



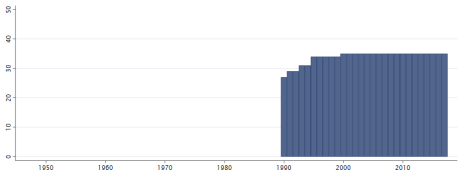
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.83.109 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).



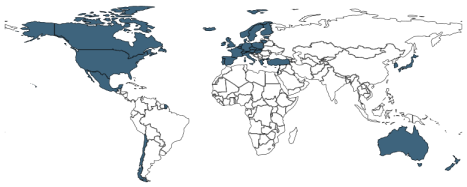
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



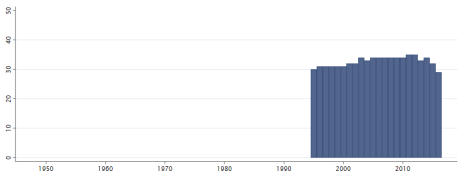
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.83.110 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.



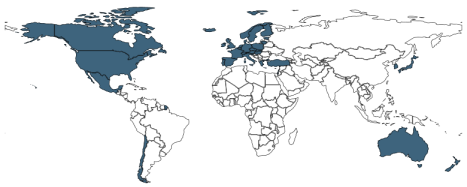
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 739 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.83.111 wdi_homicidesf Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female)

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

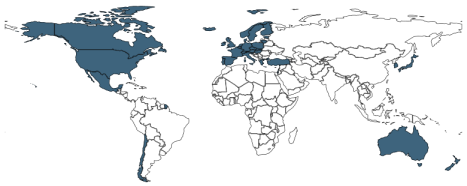


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 514 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.83.112 wdi_homicidesm Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male)

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

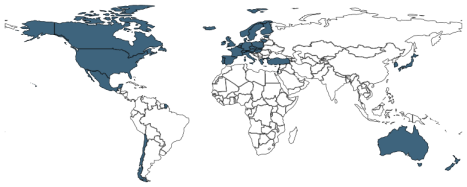


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

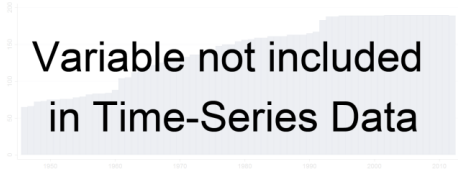
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 514 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.83.113 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.



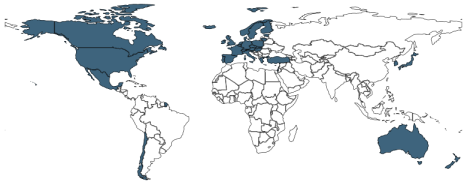
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



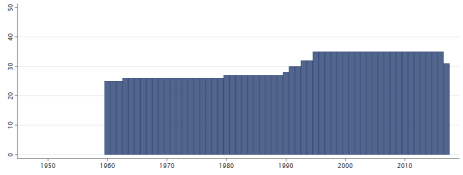

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.83.114 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.



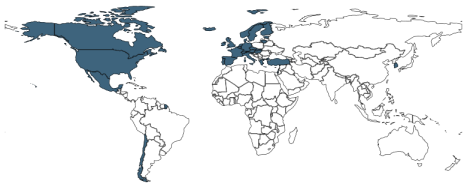
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



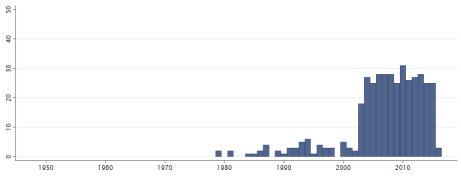
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1763 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.115 wdi_incsh10h Income share held by highest 10%

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.



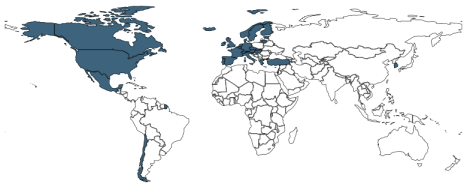
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



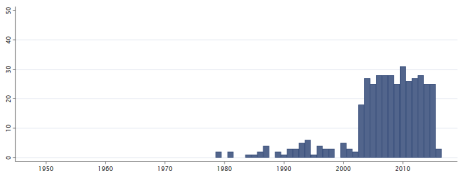
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.116 wdi_incsh10l Income share held by lowest 10%

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.



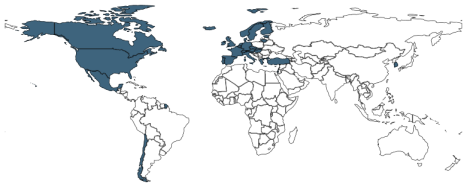
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



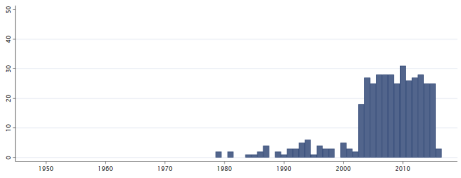
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.117 wdi_incsh202 Income share held by second 20%

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.



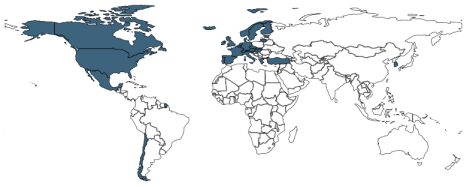
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



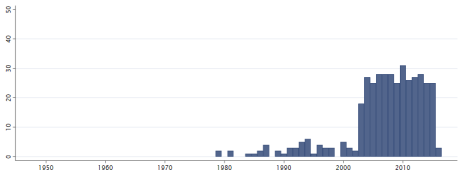
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.118 wdi_incsh203 Income share held by third 20%

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.



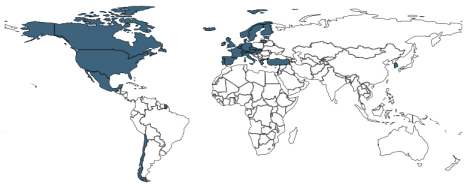
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



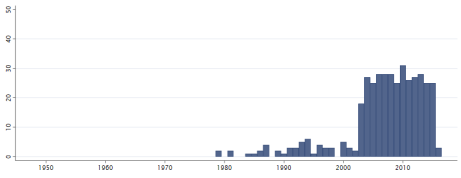
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.119 wdi_incsh204 Income share held by fourth 20%

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.



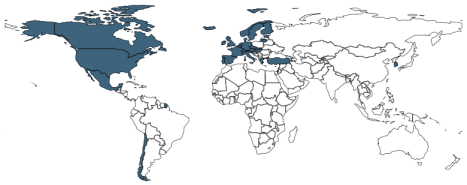
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



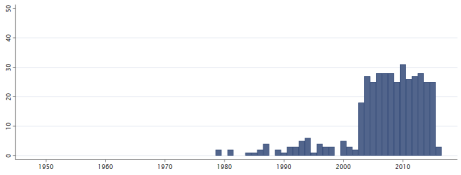
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.83.120 wdi_incsh20h Income share held by highest 20%

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.



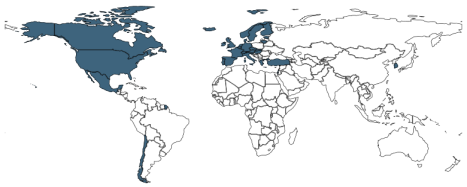
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



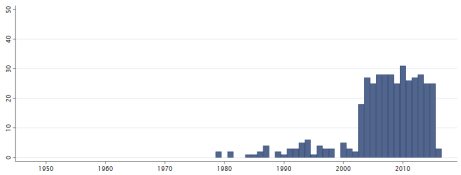
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.83.121 wdi_incsh20l Income share held by lowest 20%

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.



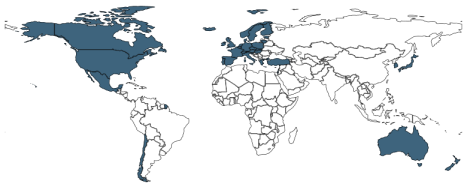
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



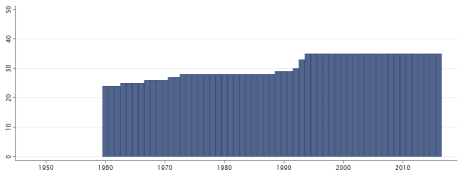
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

### 4.83.122 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.



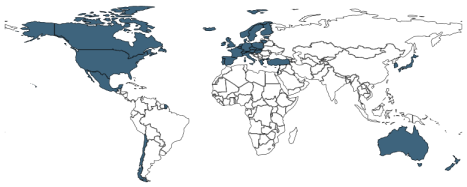
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



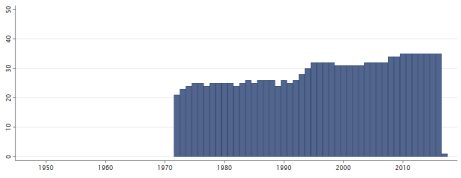
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1758 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.123 wdi_interexp Interest payments (% of expense)

Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



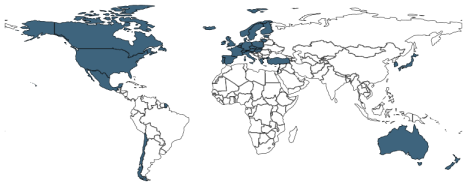
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



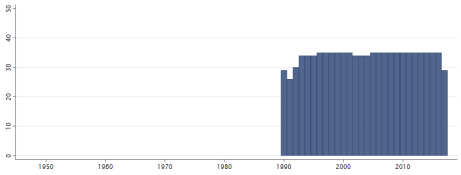
**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1327 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 37

#### 4.83.124 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.



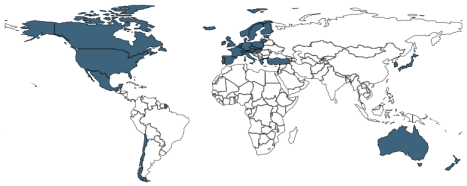
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



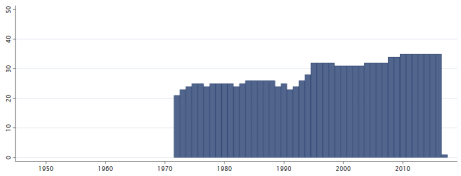
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.125 wdi_interrev Interest payments (% of revenue)

Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



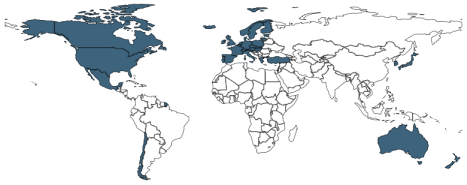
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



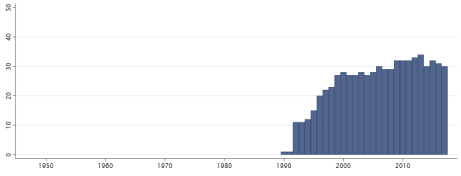
**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 37

#### 4.83.126 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).



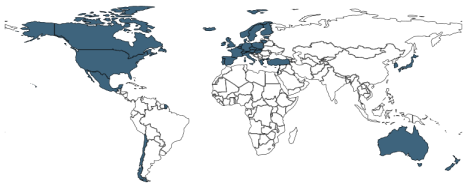
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



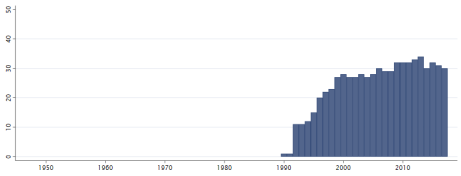
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.127 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).



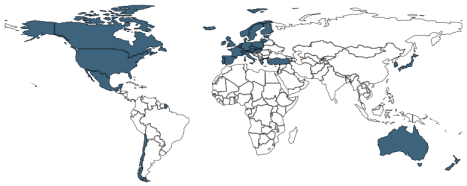
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



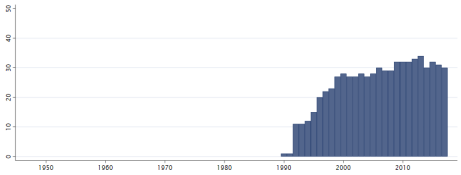

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.128 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).



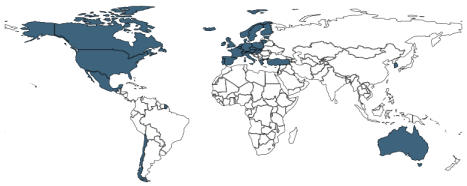
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



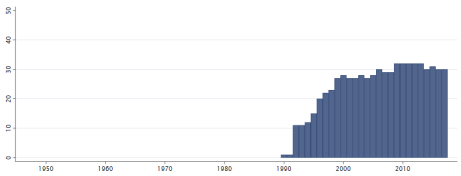

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.129 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).



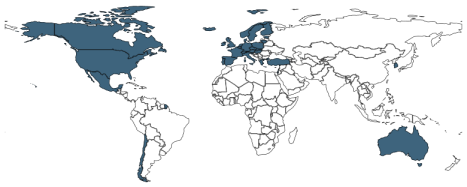
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



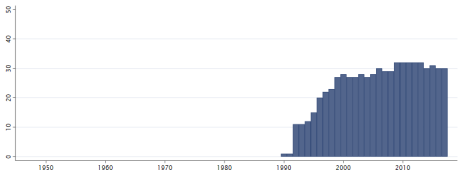

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 697 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

#### 4.83.130 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).



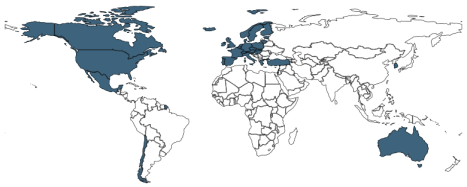
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



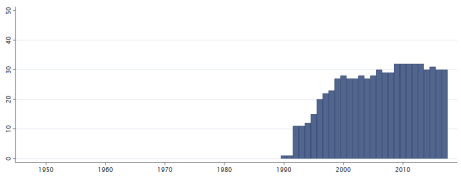
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 697 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.83.131 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).



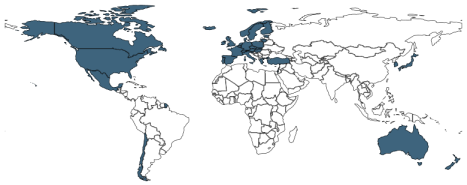
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34



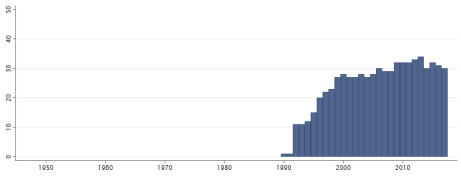
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 34 **n**: 697 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

### 4.83.132 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).



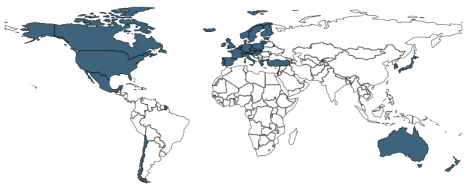
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



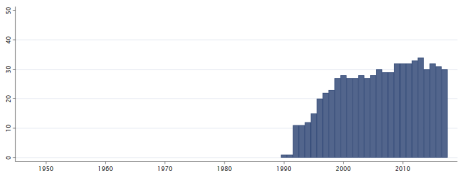
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

### 4.83.133 wdi_lfpeduif Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop.

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).



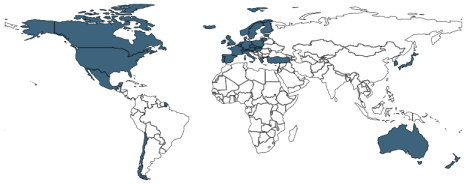
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



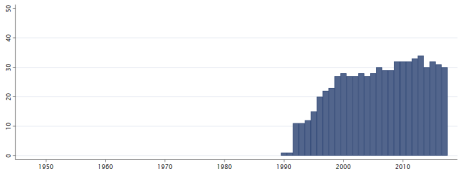
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.134 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).



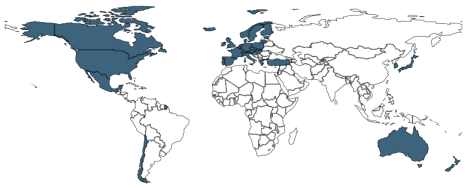
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



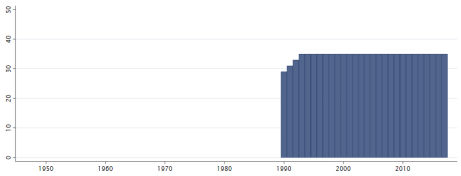
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.135 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.



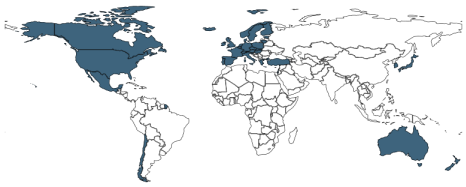
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



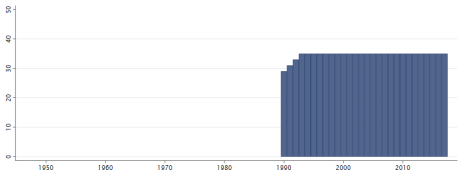
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.136 wdi_lfpfilo15 Labor force participation rate (% female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

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.



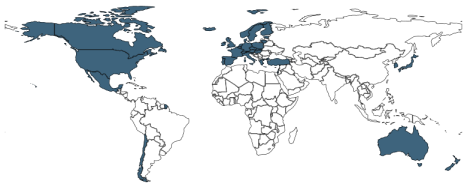
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



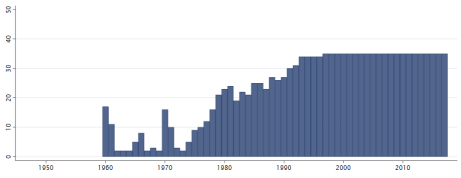
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.137 wdi_lfpfne15 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.)

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.



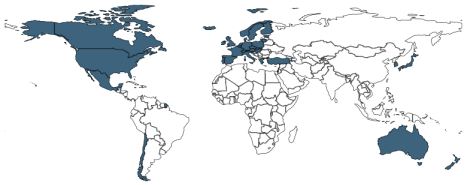
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



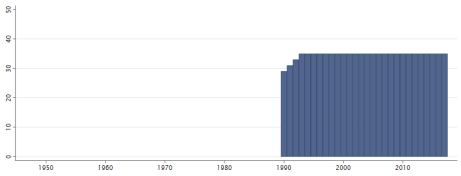
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1374 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

### 4.83.138 wdi_lfpilo15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

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.



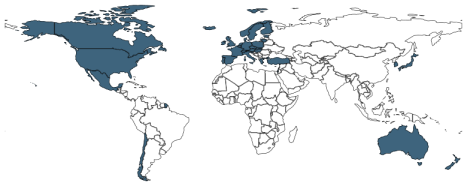
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



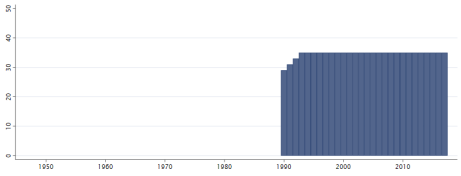
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.83.139 wdi_lfpmilo15 Labor force participation rate(% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

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.



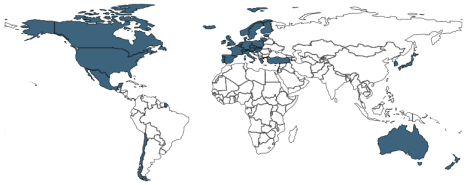
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



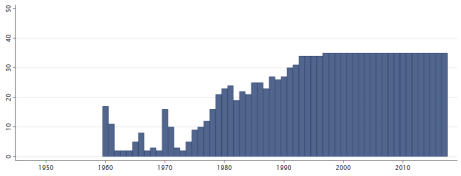
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.83.140 wdi_lfpmne15 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.)

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.



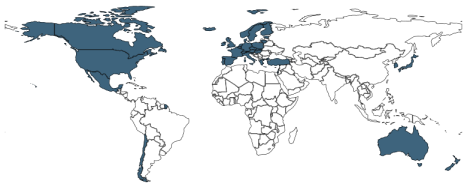
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



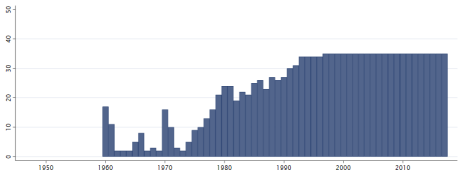
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1374 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

#### 4.83.141 wdi_lfpne15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.)

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.



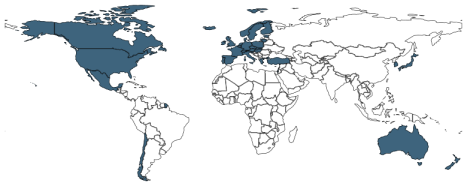
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



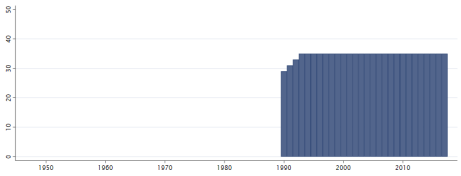
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1380 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

#### 4.83.142 wdi_lfpr Labor force participation rate, total (% of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



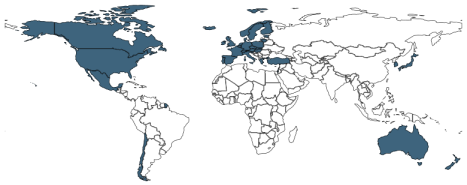
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



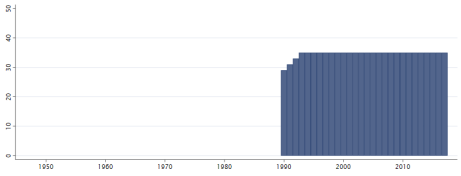
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.143 wdi_lfprf Labor force participation rate, female (% of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



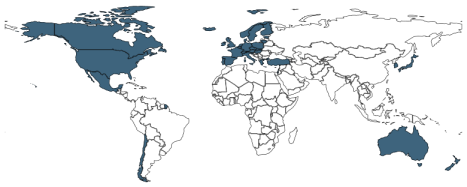
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



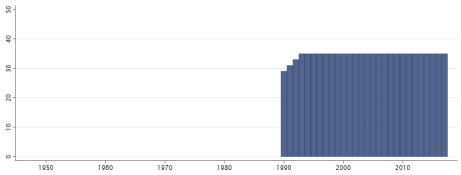
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.144 wdi_lfprm Labor force participation rate, male (% of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



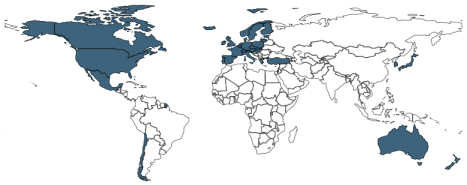
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



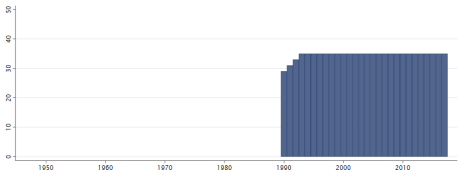
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.145 wdi_lfpyfilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

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.



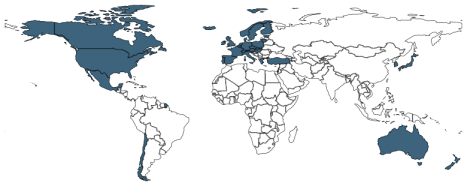
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



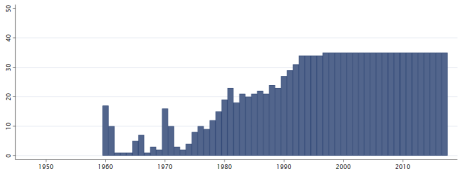
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.146 wdi_lfpyfne Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

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.



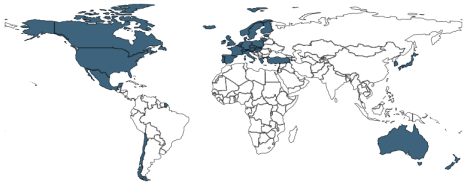
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



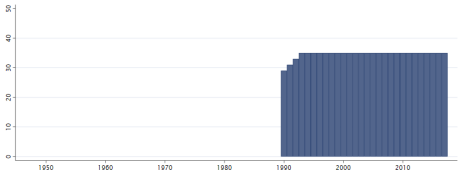
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1329 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

#### 4.83.147 wdi_lfpyilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

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.



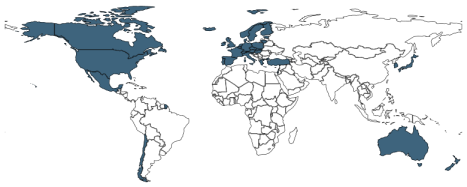
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



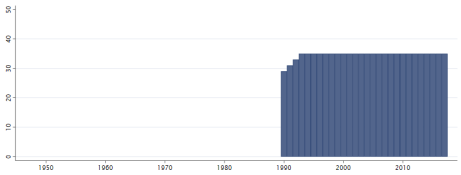
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.148 wdi_lfpymilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

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.



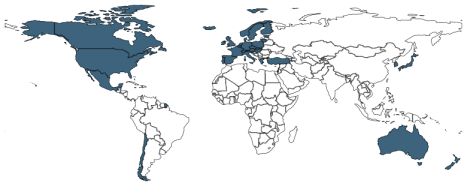
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



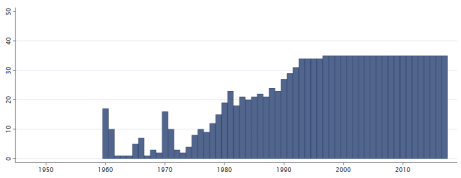
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.149 wdi_lfpymne Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

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.



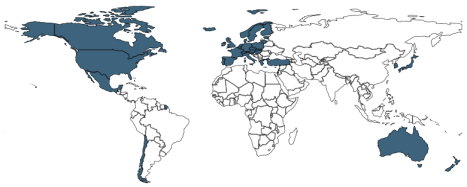
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



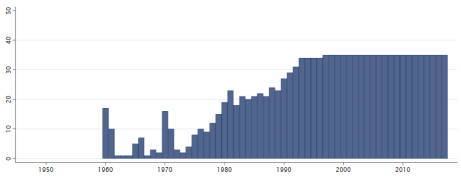
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1329 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

#### 4.83.150 wdi_lfpyne Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

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.



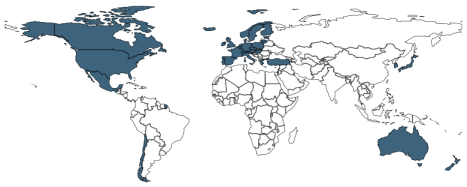
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



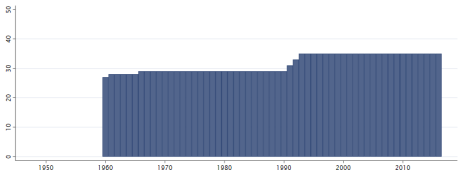
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1329 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 37

#### 4.83.151 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.



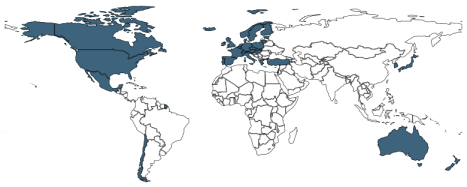
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



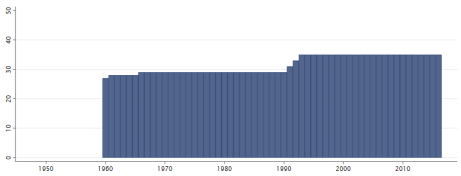
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1821 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.152 wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



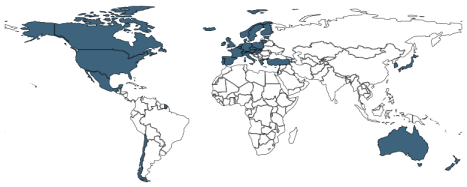
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



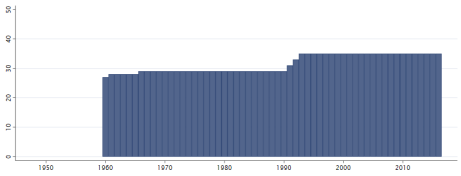
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1821 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.153 wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth for males indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



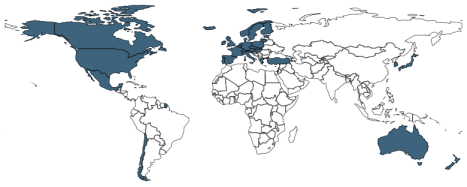
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



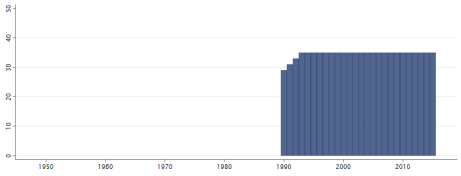
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1821 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

### 4.83.154 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.



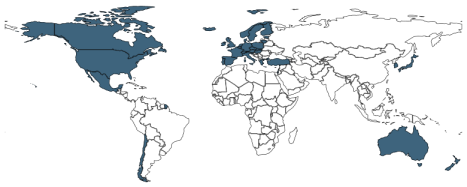
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



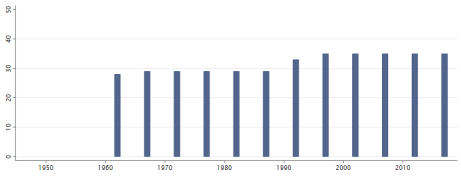
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 922 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

### 4.83.155 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.



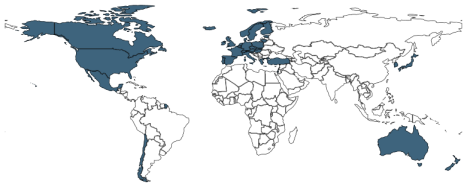
**Min. Year**:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



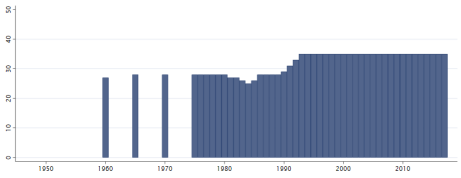
**Min. Year**:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.83.156 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.



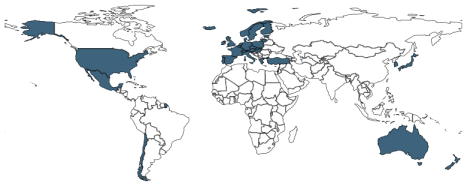
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



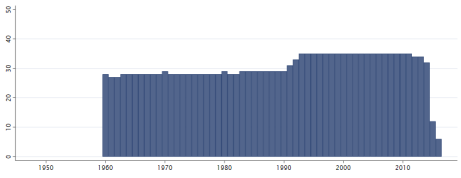
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1488 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 41

#### 4.83.157 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.



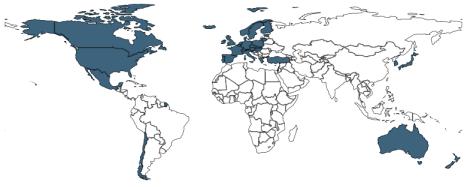
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



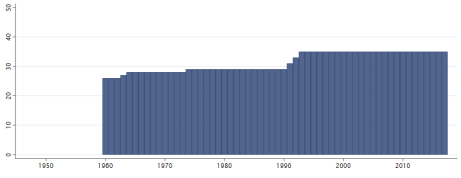
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1746 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

#### 4.83.158 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.



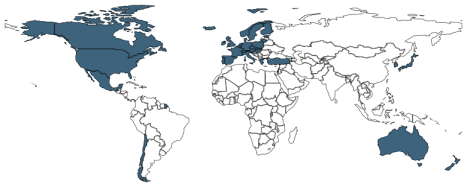
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



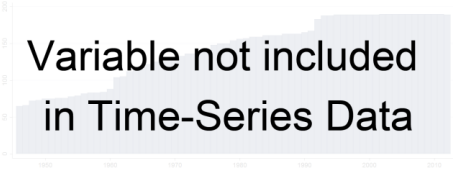
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1843 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

#### 4.83.159 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.



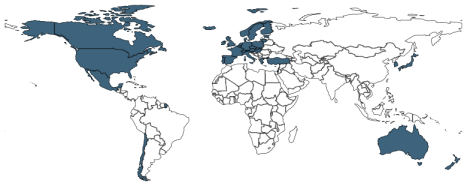
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



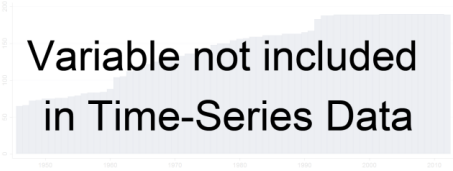

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.160 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.



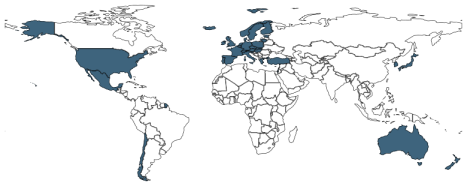
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



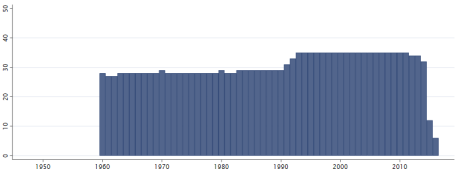

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.161 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.



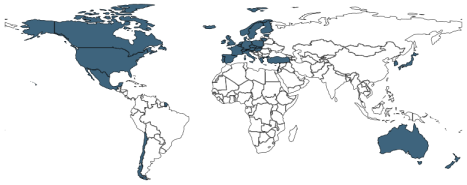
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 35



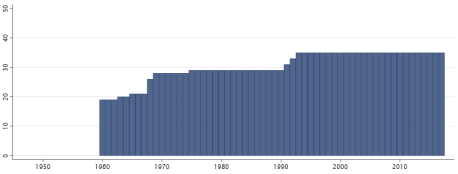
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1746 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

#### 4.83.162 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.



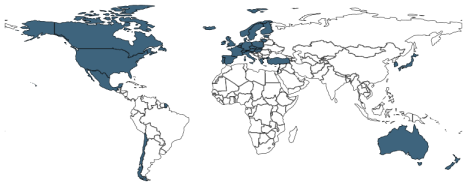
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



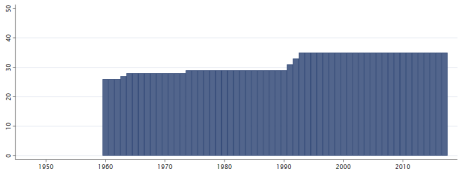
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1783 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 50

#### 4.83.163 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.



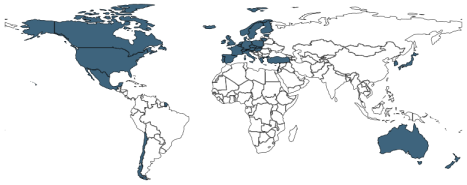
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



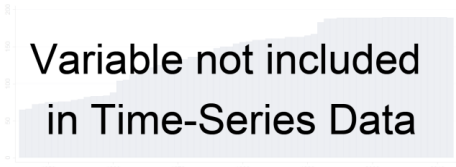
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1843 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

#### 4.83.164 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.



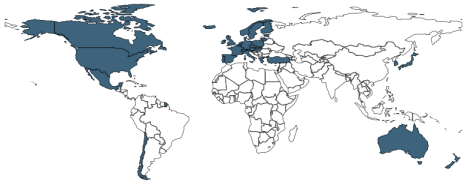
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



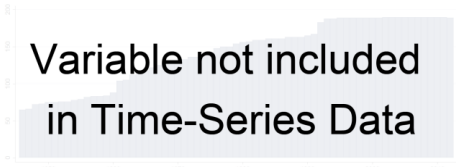

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.165 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.



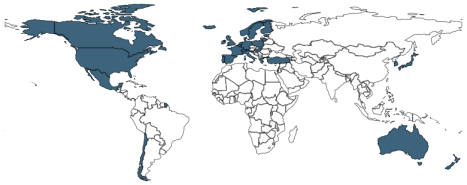
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



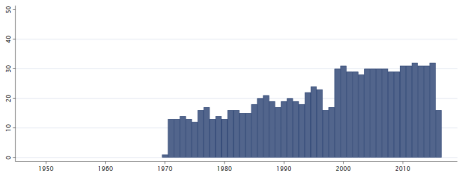

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.166 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.



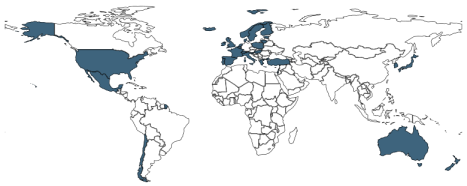
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



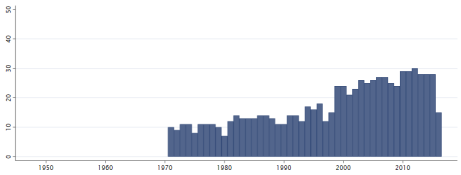
**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 1012 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

#### 4.83.167 wdi_nerpf School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Females.



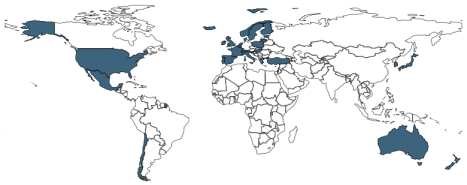
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31



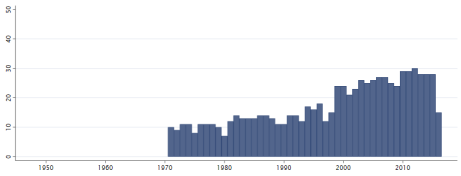

**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.83.168 wdi_nerpm School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.



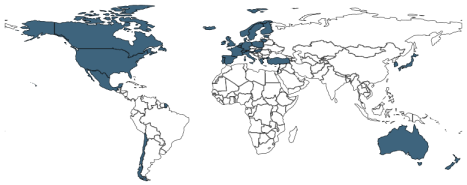
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31



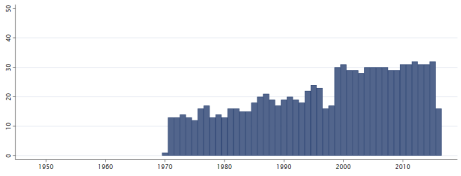

**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.83.169 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.



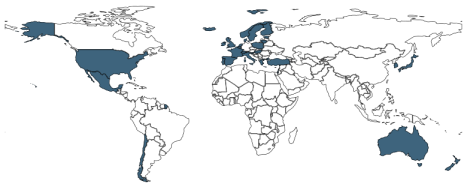
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33



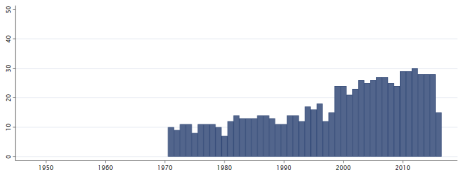

**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 1012 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

#### 4.83.170 wdi_nerprf Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.



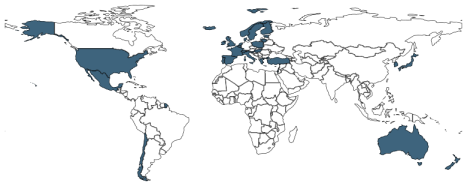
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31



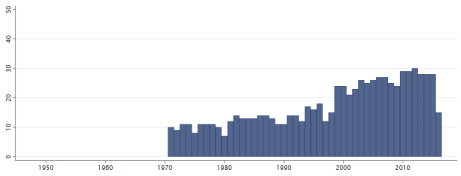
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.83.171 wdi_nerprm Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.



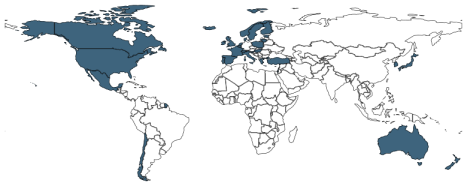
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 31



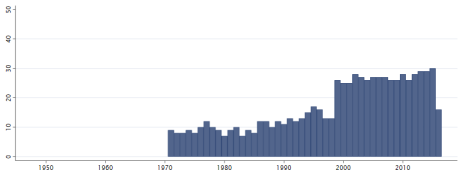
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.83.172 wdi_ners School enrollment, secondary (% 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. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.



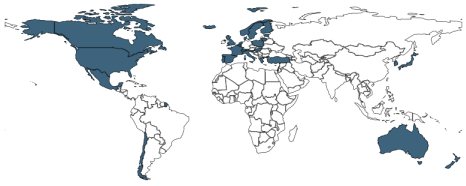
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 32



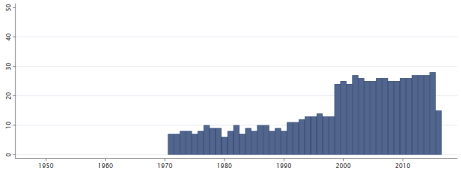
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 33 **n**: 787 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

### 4.83.173 wdi_nersf School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.



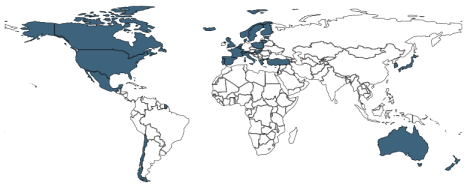
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



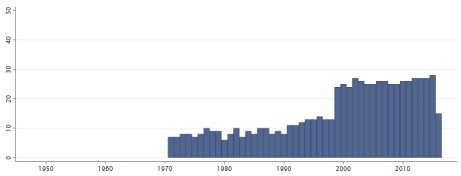
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 32 **n**: 728 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

#### 4.83.174 wdi_nersm School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.



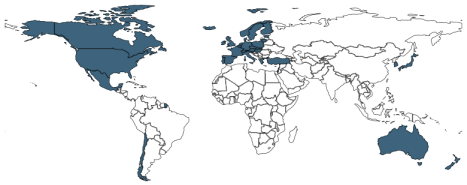
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 31



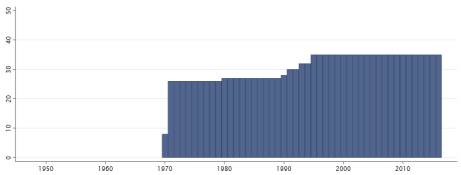
**Min. Year**:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 32 **n**: 728 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

#### 4.83.175 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.



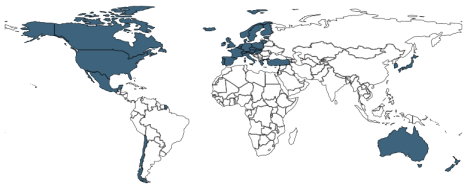
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 1456 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 40

#### 4.83.176 wdi_ophexp Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

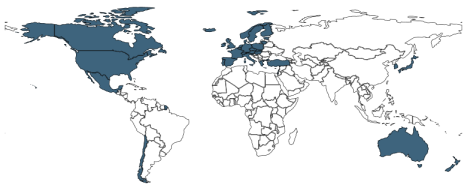


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

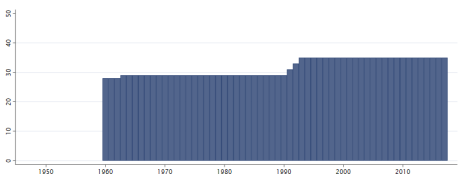
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 558 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

#### 4.83.177 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.



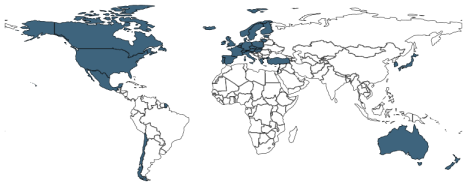
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



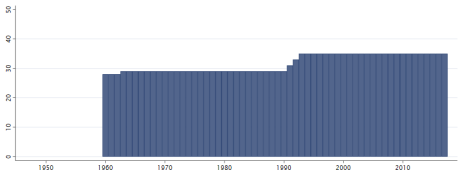
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.178 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.



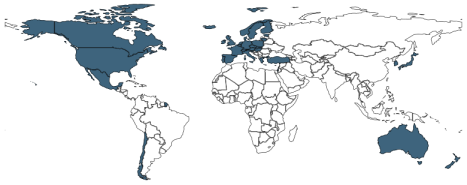
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



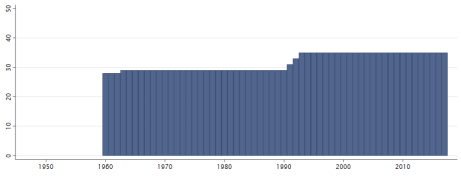
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.179 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.



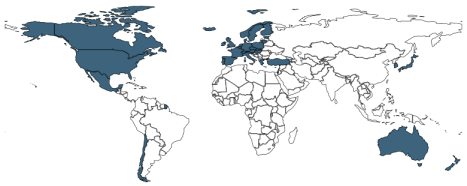
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



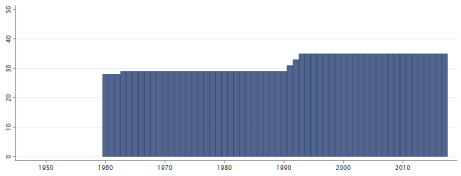
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.180 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.



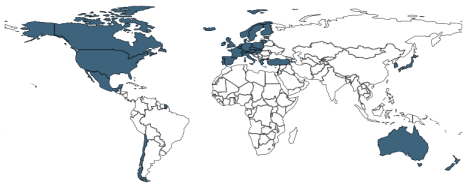
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



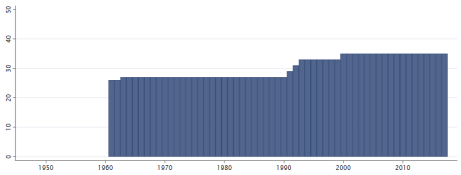
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.181 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.



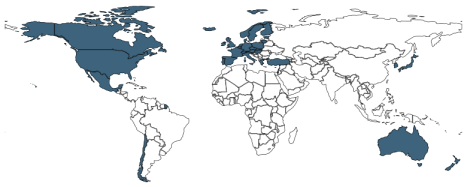
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



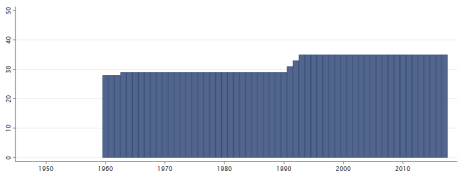
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1755 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

#### 4.83.182 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.



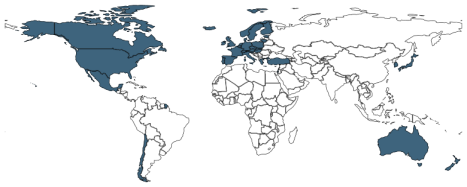
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



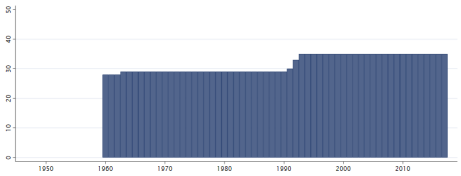
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.183 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.



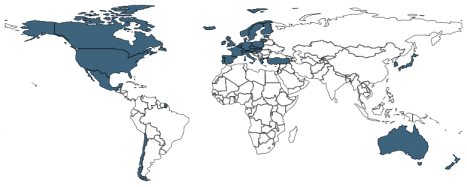
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



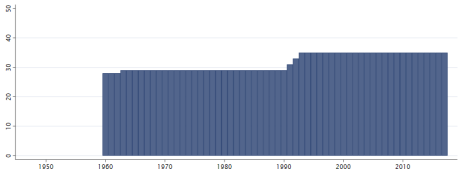
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1860 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.184 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.



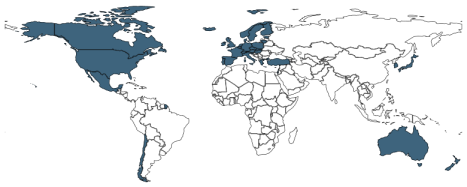
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



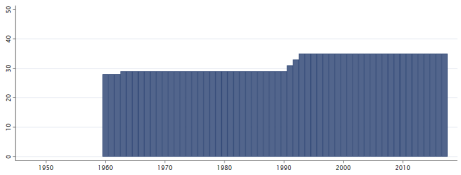
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

#### 4.83.185 wdi_poprulgr Rural population growth (annual %)

Rural population growth. Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



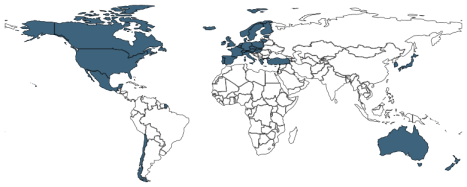
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



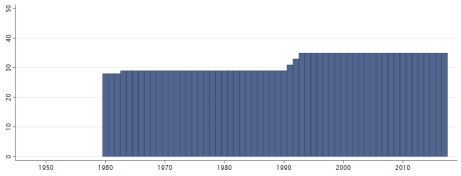
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.83.186 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.



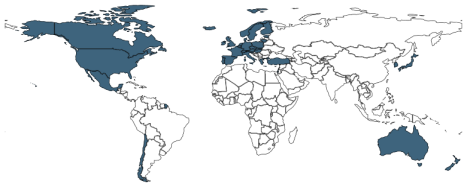
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



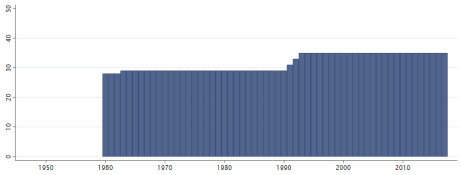
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.83.187 wdi_popurbagr Urban population growth (annual %)

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



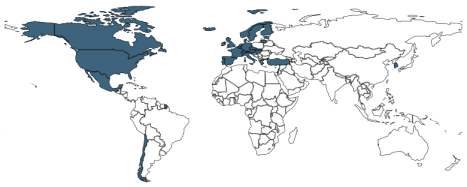
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



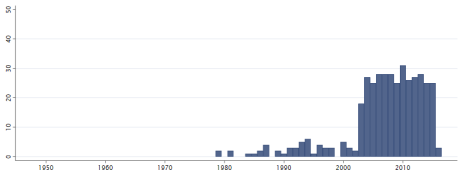
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

### 4.83.188 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.



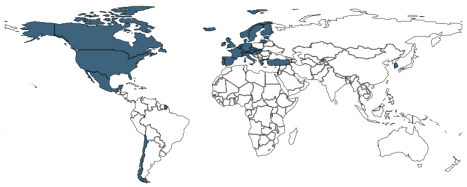
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



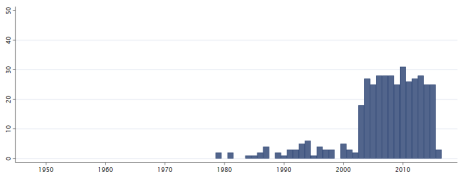
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.189 wdi_povgap320 Poverty gap at dollar3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

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).



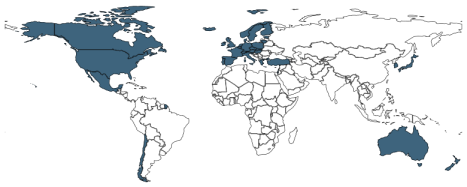
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 32



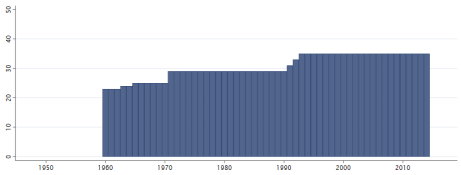
**Min. Year**:1979 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 34 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 12

#### 4.83.190 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.



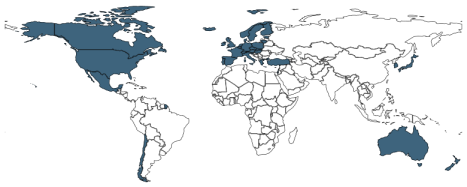
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



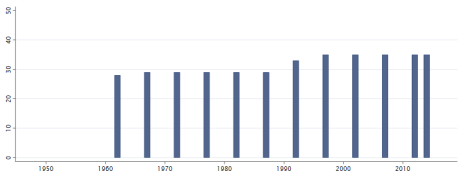
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 1704 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 47

#### 4.83.191 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.



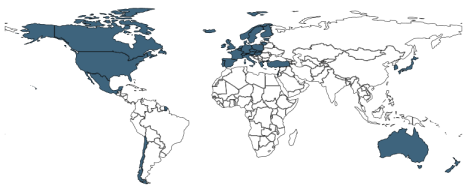
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36



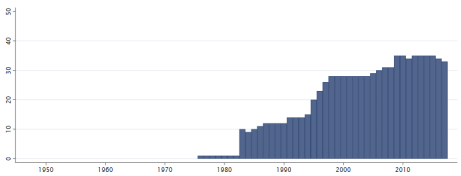
**Min. Year**:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
**N**: 36 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

#### 4.83.192 wdi_pte Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

Part time employment, total (% of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



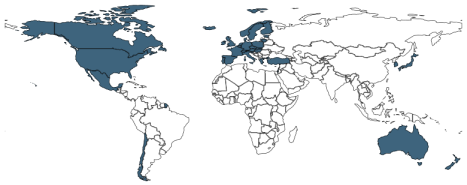
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



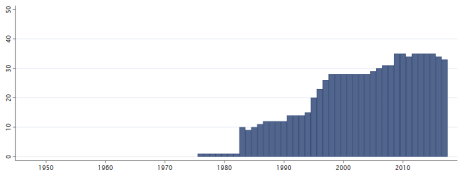
**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.83.193 wdi_ptef Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

Part time employment, female (% of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



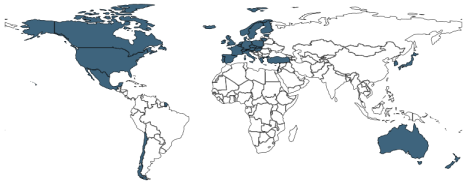
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



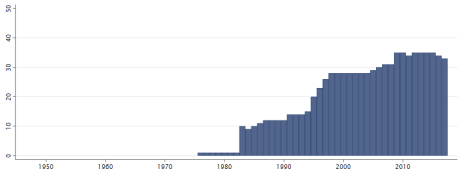
**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.83.194 wdi_ptem Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

Part time employment, male (% of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



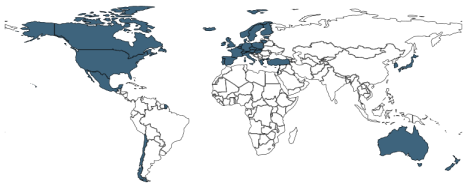
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



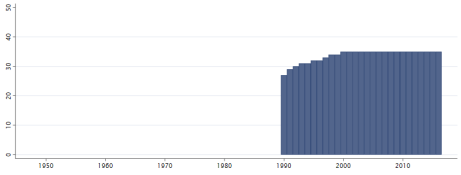
**Min. Year**:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

#### 4.83.195 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**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

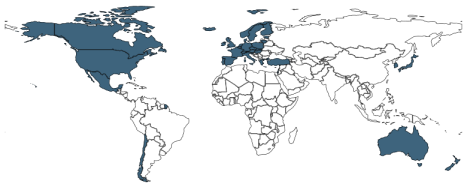


**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 927 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 26

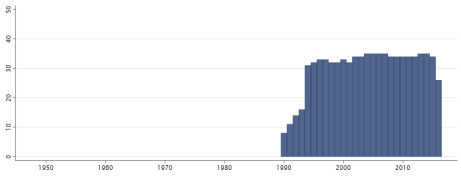
#### 4.83.196 wdi_refori Refugee population by country or territory of origin

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.



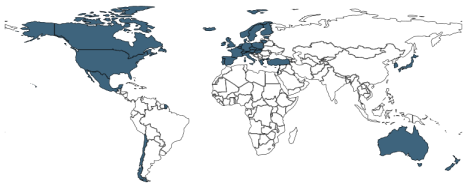
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



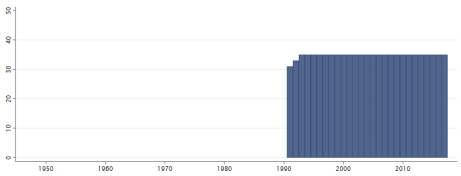
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

#### 4.83.197 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.



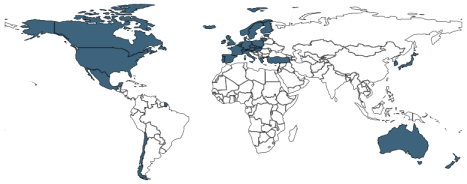
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



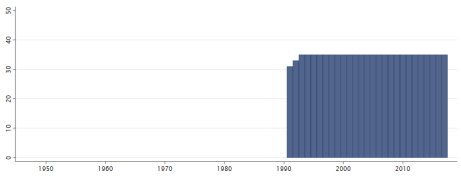
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.198 wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.



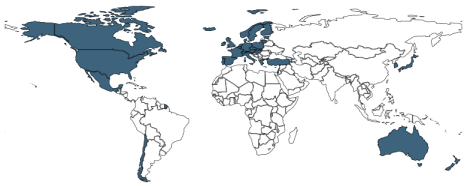
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



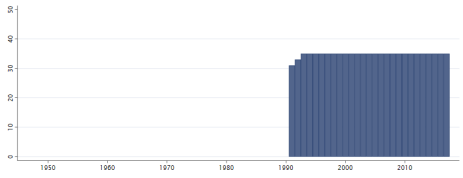
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.199 wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.



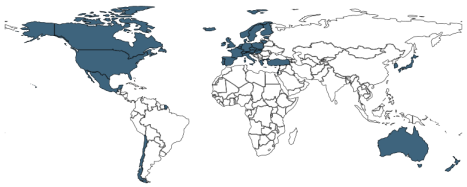
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



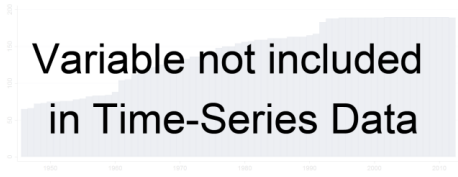
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.200 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.



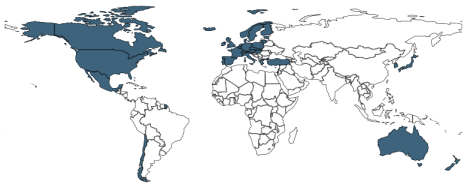
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



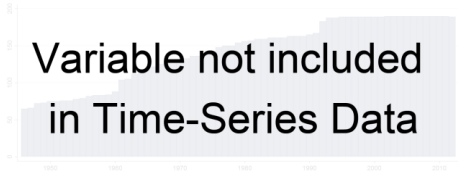

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.201 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.



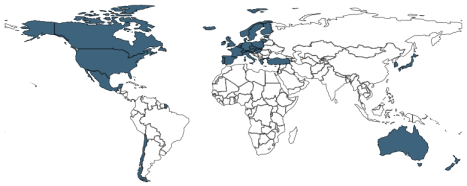
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



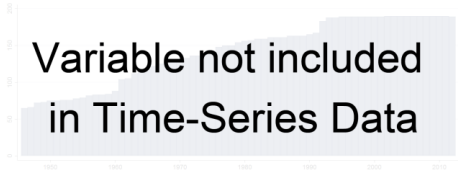

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.83.202 wdi_smop Smoking prevalence, total (ages 15+)

Smoking prevalence, total, ages 15+. Prevalence of smoking is the percentage of men and women ages 15 and over who currently smoke any tobacco product on a daily or non-daily basis. It excludes smokeless tobacco use. The rates are age-standardized.



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

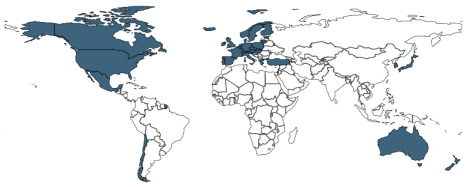



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

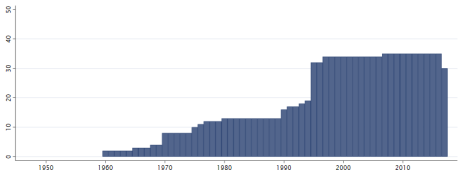
#### 4.83.203 wdi_sva2010 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar)

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real

estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.



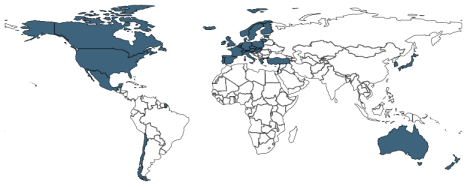
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



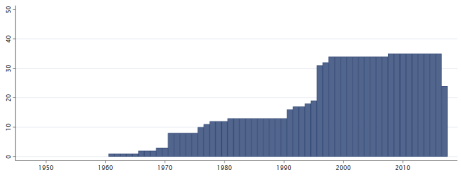
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1148 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

#### 4.83.204 wdi_svapg Services, value added (annual % growth)

Services, value added (annual % growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.



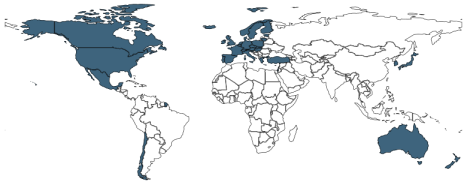
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



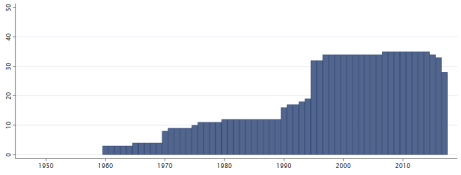
**Min. Year**:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1095 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 30

#### 4.83.205 wdi_svapgdp Services, value added (% of GDP)

Services, value added (% of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

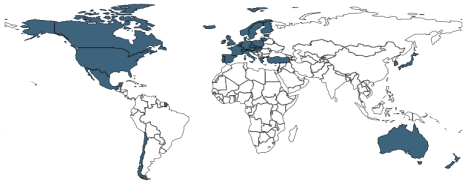


**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1142 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

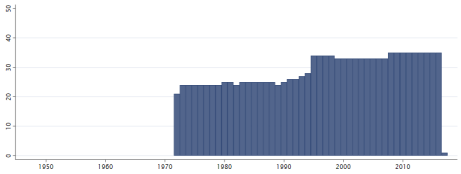
### 4.83.206 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

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.



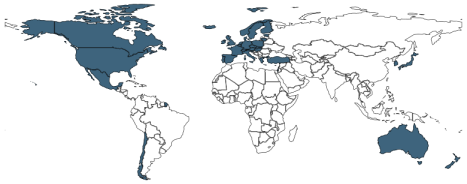
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



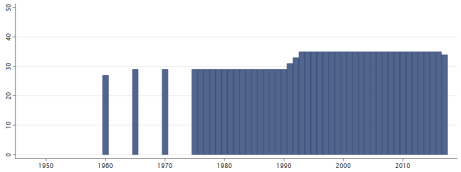
**Min. Year**:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1340 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 37

### 4.83.207 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.



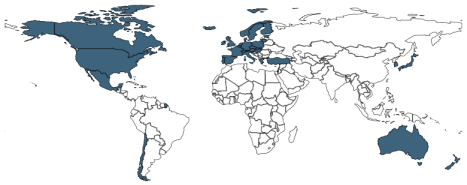
**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



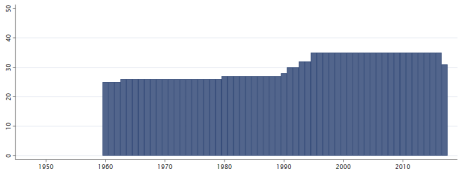
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1513 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 42

### 4.83.208 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.



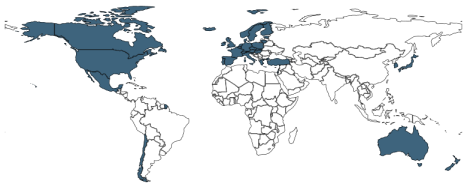
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



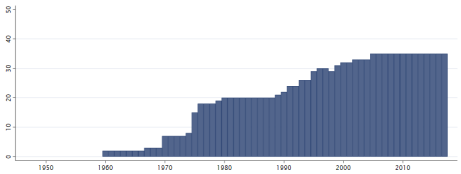
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1763 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

### 4.83.209 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.



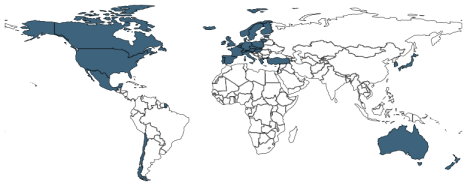
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



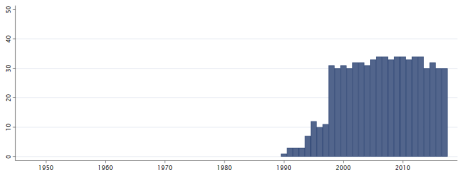
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1260 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 35

#### 4.83.210 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).



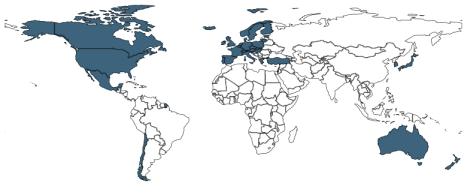
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



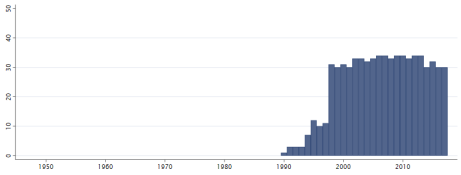
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.211 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.



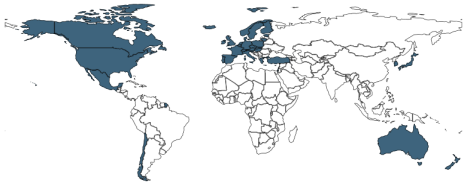
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



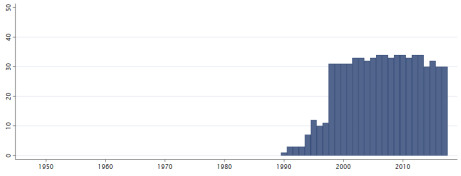
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 715 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.212 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.



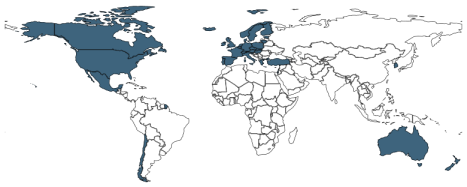
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



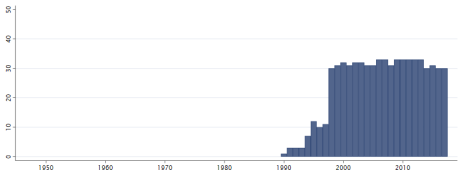
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.213 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).



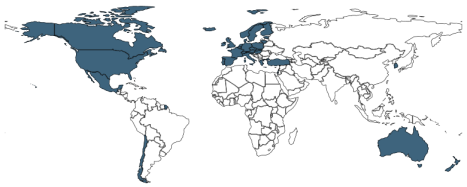
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35



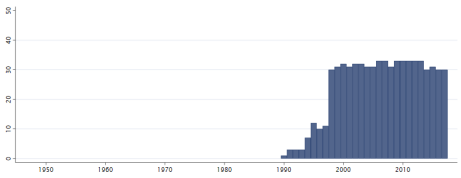
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.214 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.



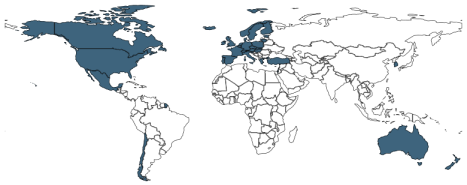
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35



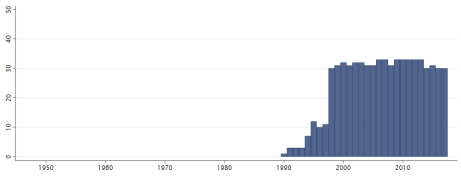
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.215 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.



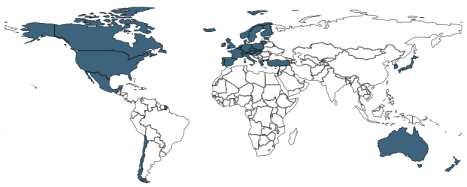
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 35



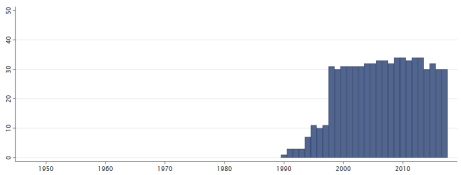
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.216 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).



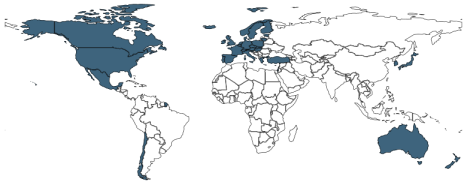
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



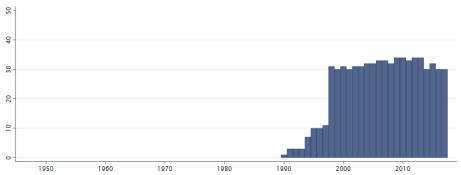
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 707 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.217 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.



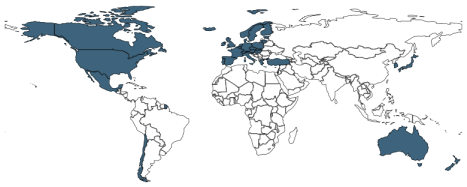
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



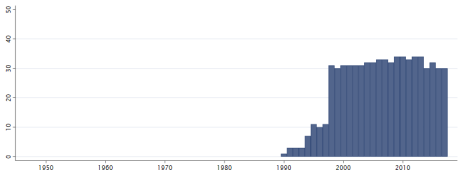

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 705 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.218 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.



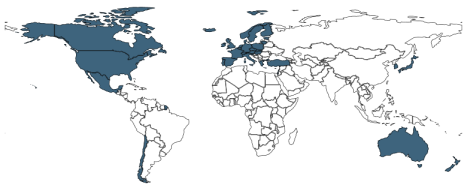
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



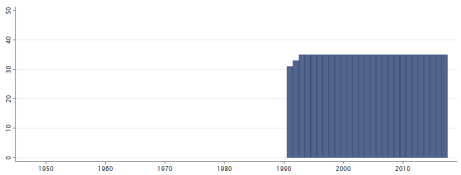

**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 707 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

#### 4.83.219 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.



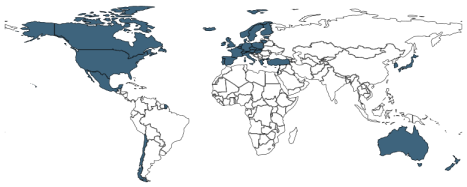
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



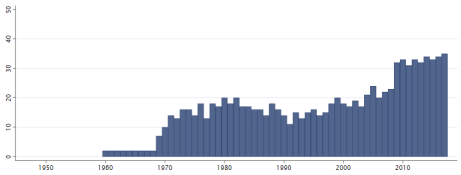

**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.220 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.



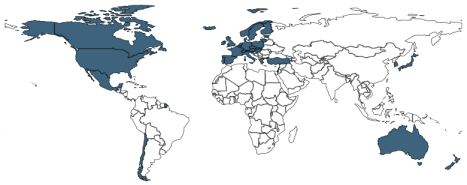
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



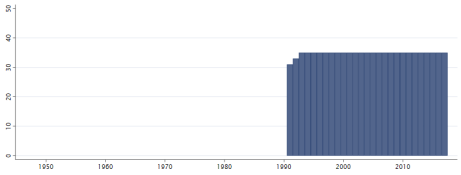
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.221 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.



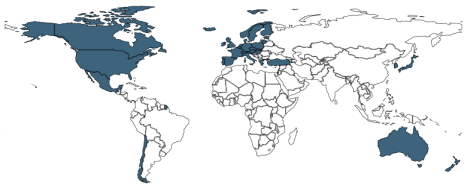
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



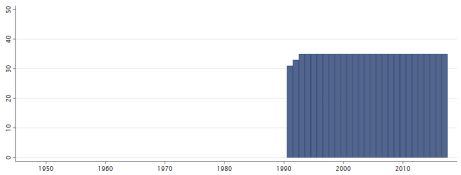
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.222 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.



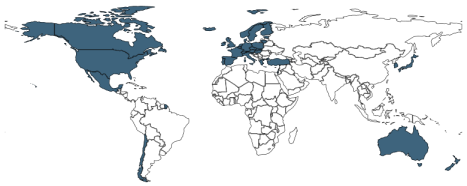
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



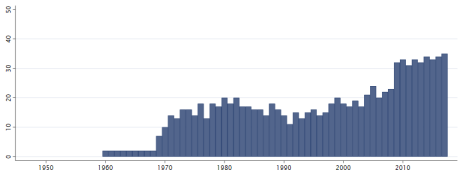
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.223 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.



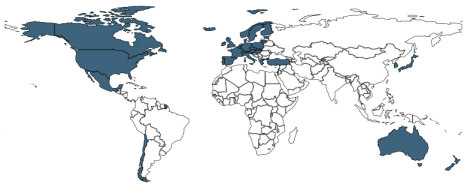
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



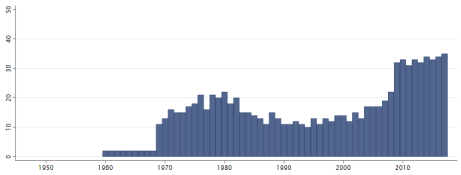
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 28

#### 4.83.224 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.



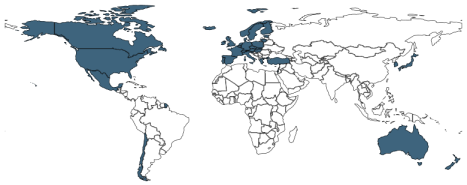
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



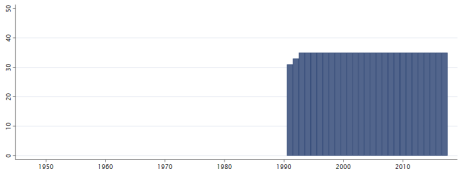
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 932 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 26

#### 4.83.225 wdi_unempyfilo 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.



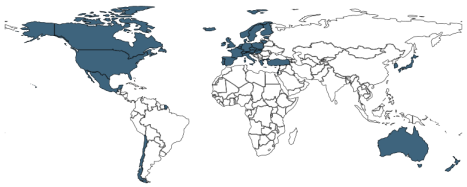
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



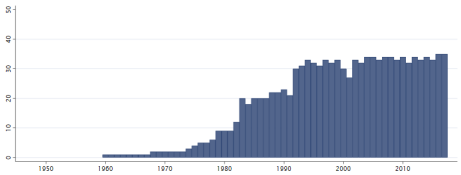
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.226 wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(nation 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.



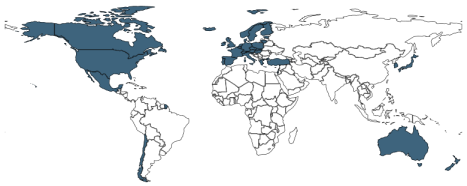
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



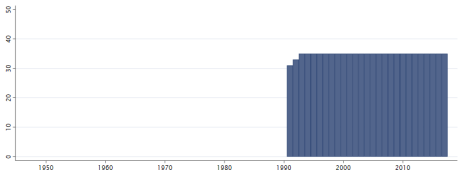
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1133 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 31

#### 4.83.227 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.



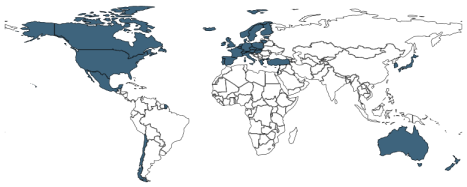
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



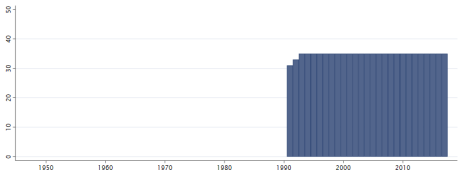
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.228 wdi_unempymilo 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.



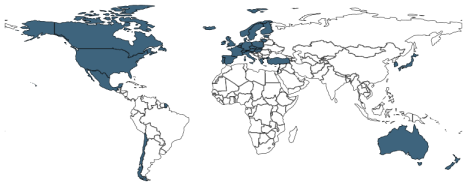
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



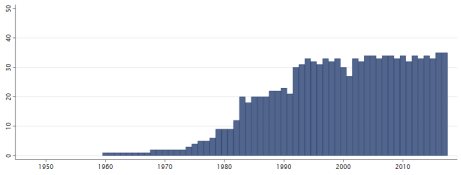
**Min. Year**:1991 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 965 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.83.229 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.



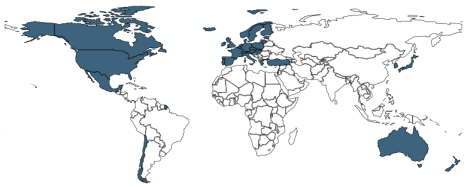
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



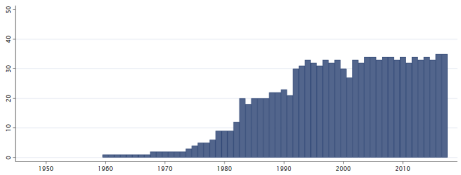
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1133 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 31

#### 4.83.230 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.



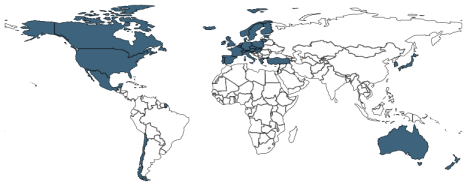
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36



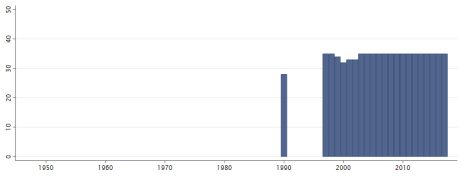
**Min. Year**:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 1133 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 31

#### 4.83.231 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**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 776 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 22

### 4.84 Christian Welzel

`http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html`
(Welzel, 2013)

(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

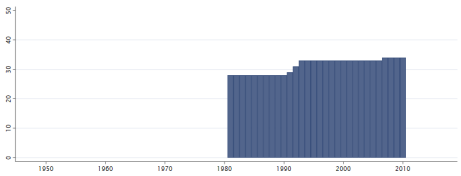
**Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel**

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.

### 4.84.1 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 (.).

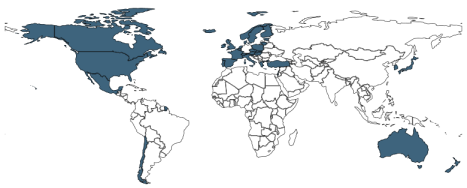
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



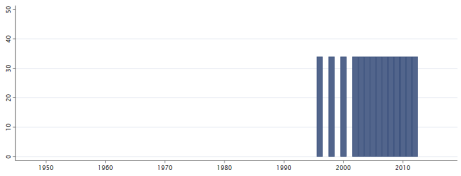
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.84.2 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**: 35

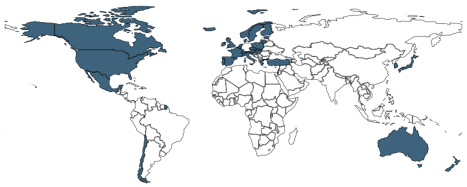


**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

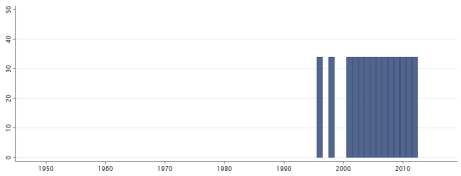
### 4.84.3 wel_dr Democratic Rights

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.



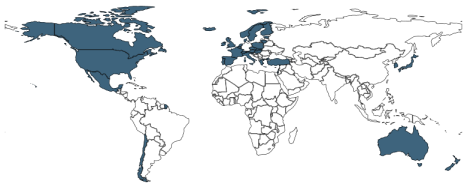
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



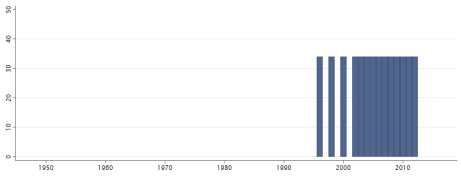
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.84.4 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**: 35

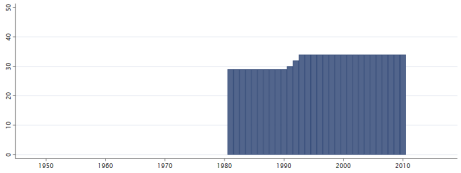


**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.84.5 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 (.).

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

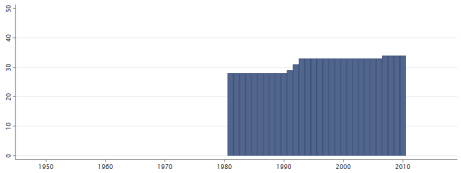


**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.84.6 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 (.).

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

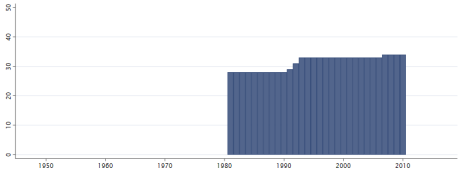


**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.84.7 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).

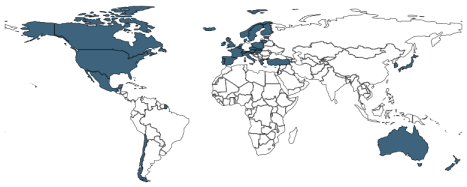
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



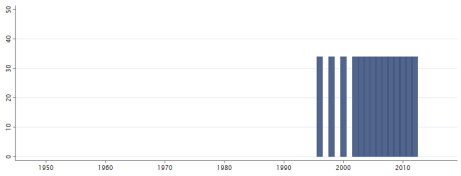
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

### 4.84.8 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2



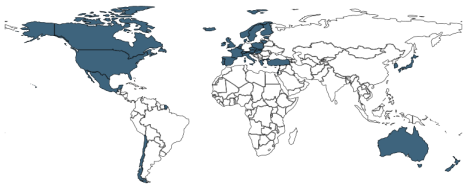
**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35



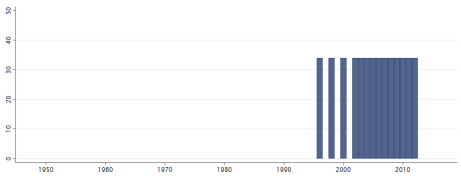
**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.84.9 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**: 35

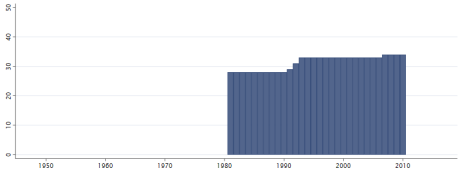


**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

### 4.84.10 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).

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



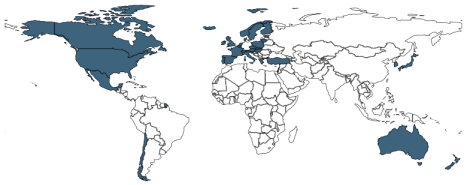
**Min. Year**:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 35 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

#### 4.84.11 wel_sys Political System Type

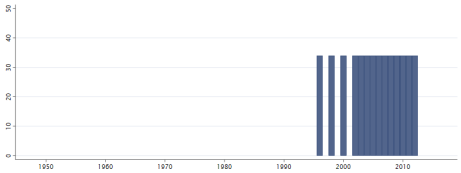
Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

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**: 35



**Min. Year**:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
**N**: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

## 4.85 World Health Organization

`http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/`
(World Health Organization, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-28)

### 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.

#### 4.85.1 who_alcohol0009 Alcohol consumption per capita (2000-2009)

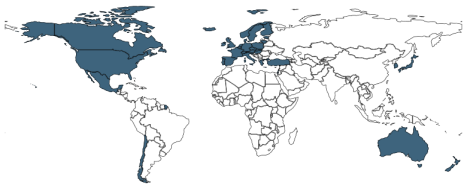
Alcohol consumption per capita (2000-2009)

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

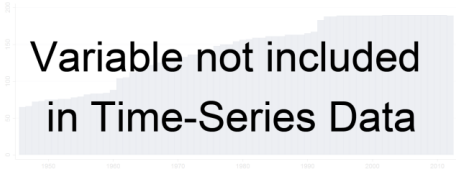
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
**N**: 36 **n**: 359 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

#### 4.85.2 who_alcohol10 Alcohol consumption per capita (2010-)

Alcohol consumption per capita (2010-)



**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

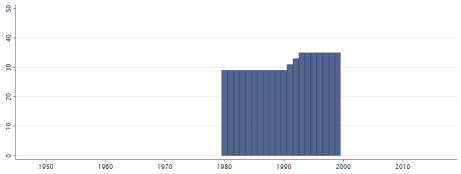



**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.3 who_alcohol8099 Alcohol consumption per capita (1980-1999)

Alcohol consumption per capita (1980-1999)

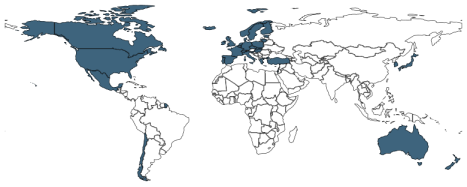
**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



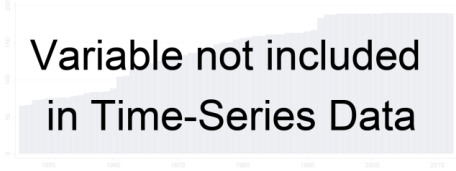
**Min. Year**:1980 **Max. Year**: 1999
**N**: 36 **n**: 636 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

#### 4.85.4 who_cigcurf Current cigarette smoking (Female)

Current cigarette smoking (Female)



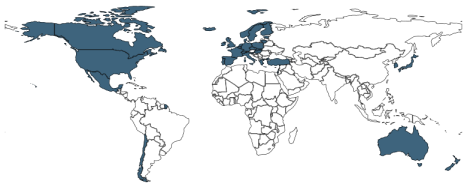
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



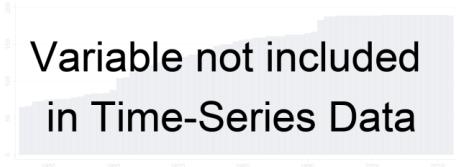

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.5 who_cigcurm Current cigarette smoking (Male)

Current cigarette smoking (Male)



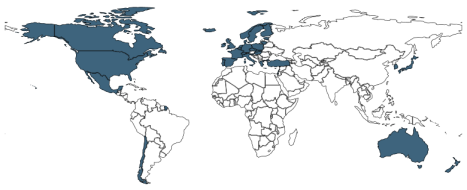
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



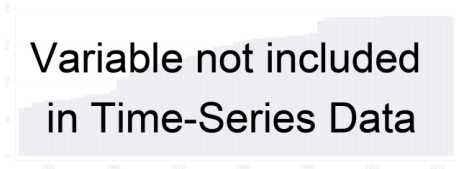

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.6 who_cigcurt Current cigarette smoking (Total)

Current cigarette smoking (Total)



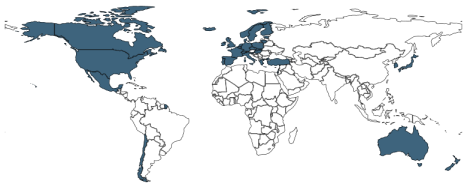
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



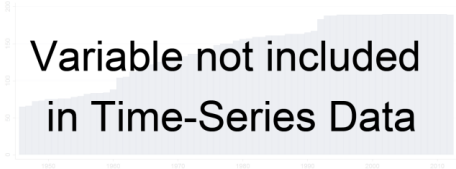

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.7 who_cigdayf Daily cigarette smoking (Female)

Daily cigarette smoking (Female)



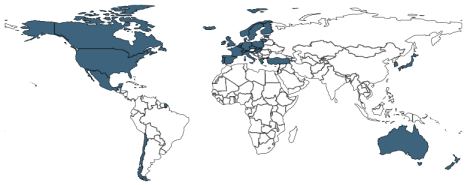
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



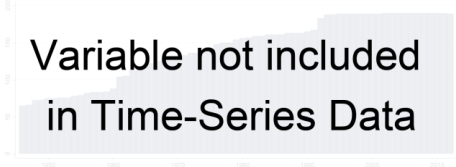

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.8 who_cigdaym Daily cigarette smoking (Male)

Daily cigarette smoking (Male)



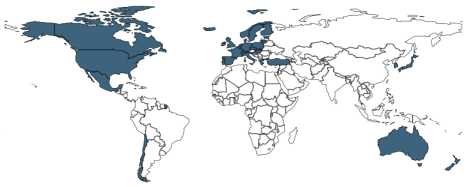
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



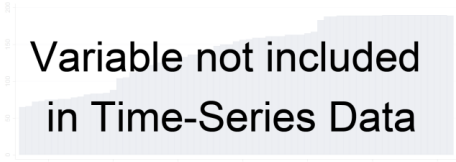

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.9 who_cigdayt Daily cigarette smoking (Total)

Daily cigarette smoking (Total)



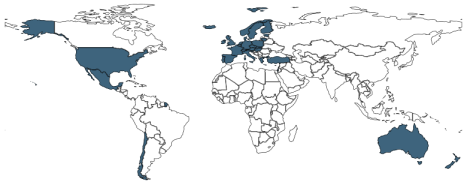
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35




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

### 4.85.10 who_dwrur Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural

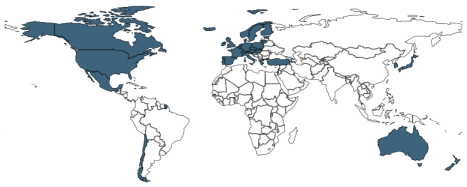


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33 **n**: 518 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.11 who_dwtot Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

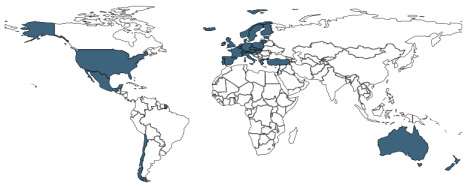


**Min. Year**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 564 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.12 who_dwurb Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban

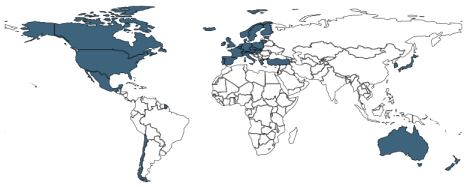


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33

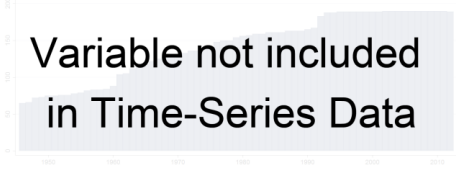
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 33 **n**: 523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.13 who_halef Healthy Life Expectancy, Female

Healthy Life Expectancy, Female



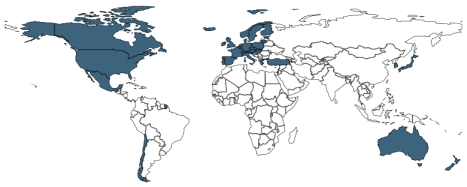
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



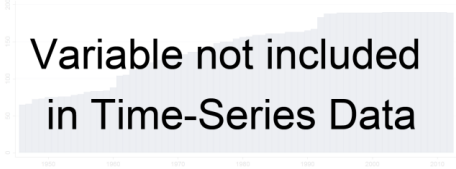

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.14 who_halem Healthy Life Expectancy, Male

Healthy Life Expectancy, Male



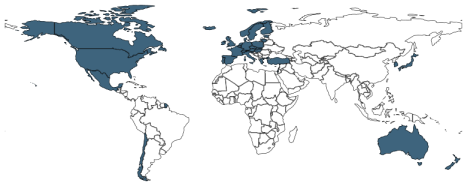
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



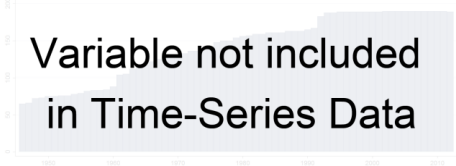

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.15 who_halet Healthy Life Expectancy, Total

Healthy Life Expectancy, Total



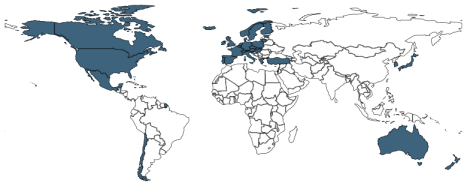
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36



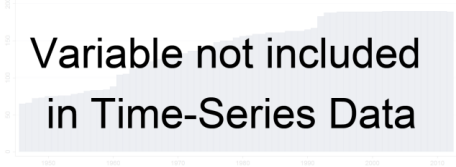

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.16 who_homf Homicide Rate, Female

Homicide Rate, Female



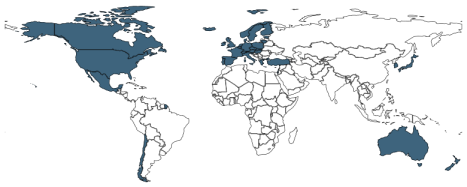
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



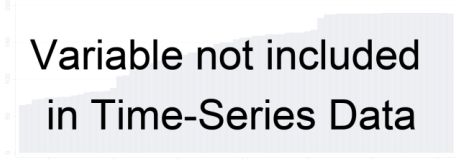

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.17 who_homm Homicide Rate, Male

Homicide Rate, Male



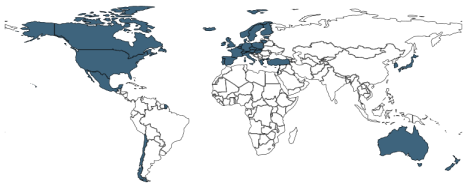
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



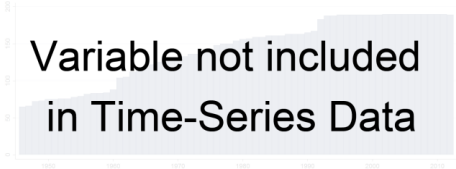

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.85.18 who_homt Homicide Rate, Total

Homicide Rate, Total



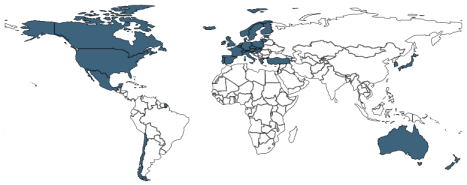
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



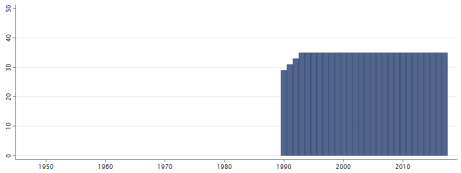

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.85.19 who_infmort Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 liv

Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)



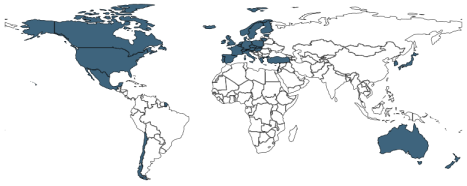
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.85.20 who_lef Life Expectancy, Female

Life Expectancy, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

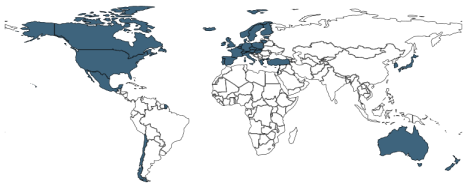


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.21 who_lem Life Expectancy, Male

Life Expectancy, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

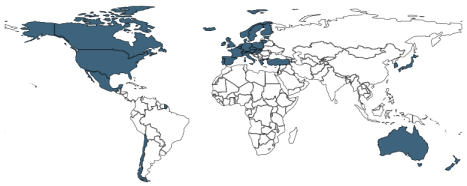


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.22 who_let Life Expectancy, Total

Life Expectancy, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

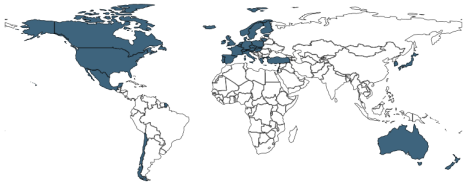


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36

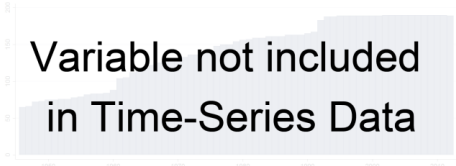
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.23 who_matmort Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)



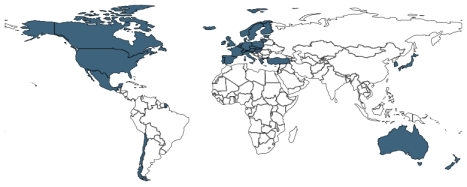
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36




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

### 4.85.24 who_mrf Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

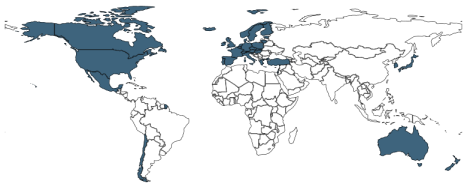


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.25 who_mrm Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

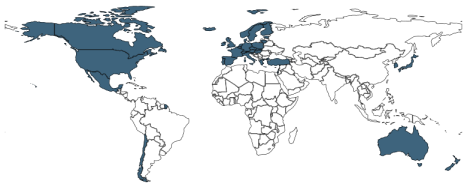


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.26 who_mrt Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

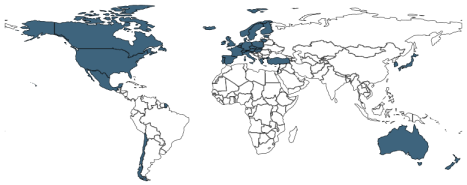


**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

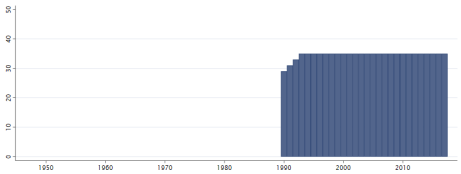
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
**N**: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

### 4.85.27 who_neomort Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



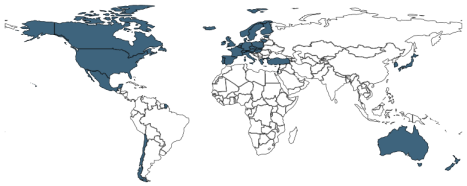
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



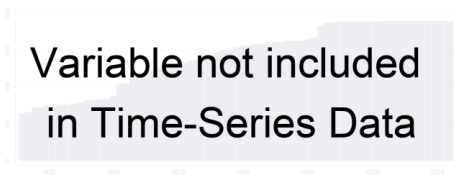
**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

### 4.85.28 who_roadtrd Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)

Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)



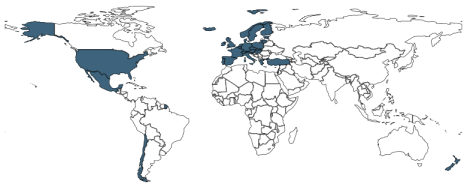
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 36




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

### 4.85.29 who_sanitrur Rural population using basic sanitation services (%)

Rural population using basic sanitation services (%)

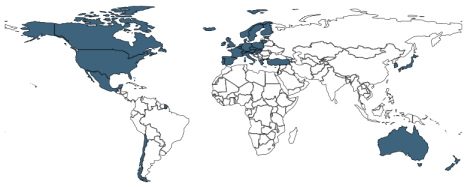


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32 **n**: 506 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.30 who_sanittot Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

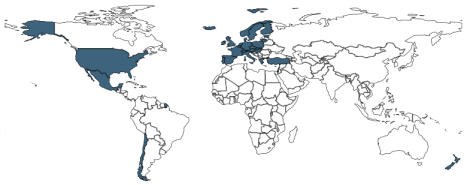


**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.31 who_saniturb Urban population using basic sanitation services (%)

Urban population using basic sanitation services (%)

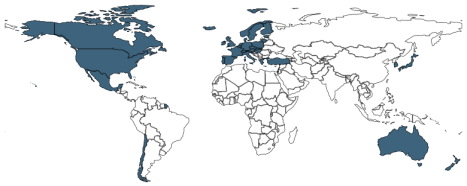


**Min. Year**:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32

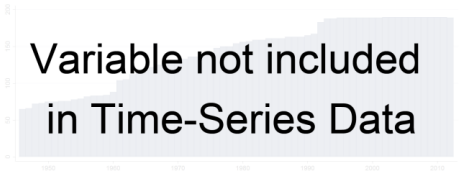
**Min. Year**:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 32 **n**: 506 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 16

### 4.85.32 who_suif Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Female

Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Female



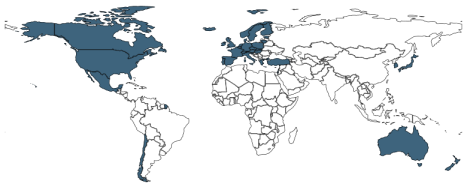
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



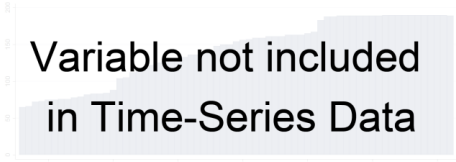

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

### 4.85.33 who_suim Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Male

Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Male



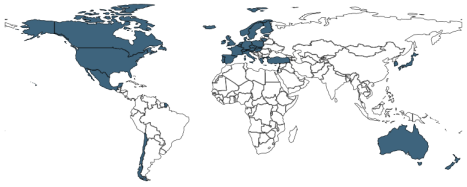
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



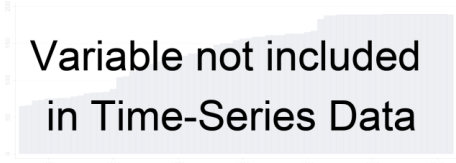

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.34 who_suit Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Total

Suicide Rate (per 100 000 population), Total



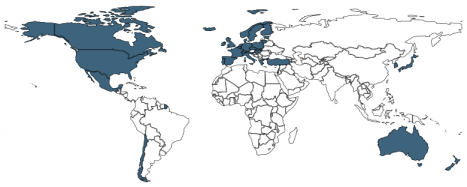
**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



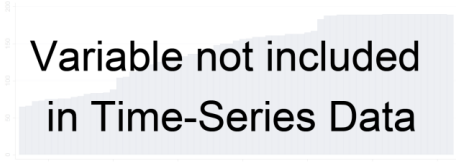

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.35 who_tobcurf Current smoking of any tobacco product (Female)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (Female)



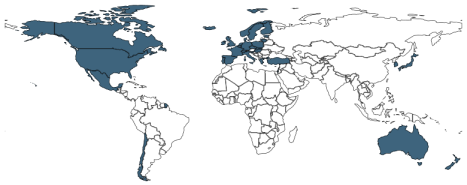
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



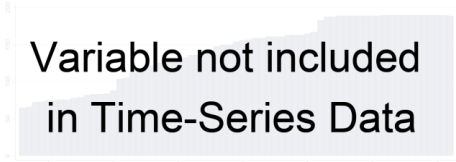

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.36 who_tobcurm Current smoking of any tobacco product (Male)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (Male)



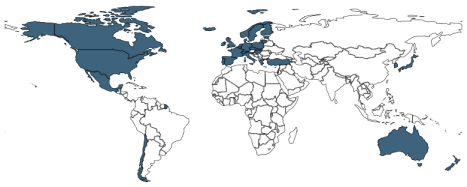
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



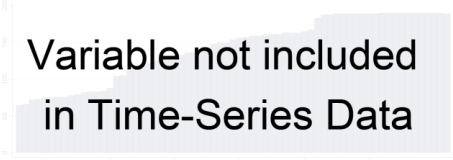

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.37 who_tobcurt Current smoking of any tobacco product (Total)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (Total)



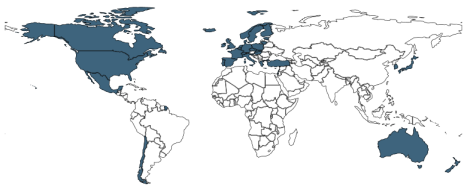
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



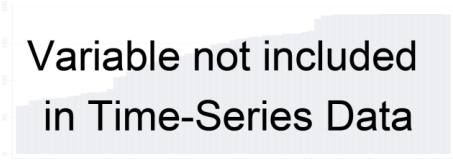

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.38 who_tobdayf Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Female)

Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Female)



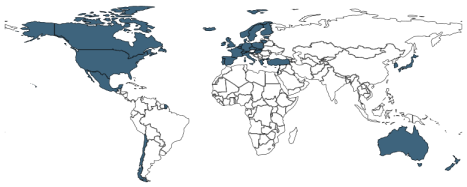
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



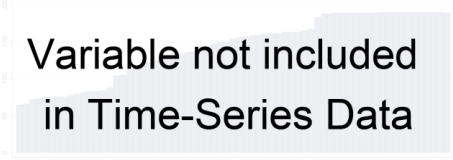

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.39 who_tobdaym Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Male)

Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Male)



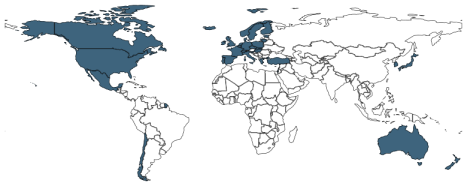
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



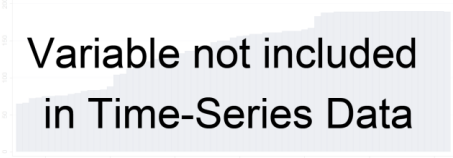

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.40 who_tobdayt Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Total)

Daily smoking of any tobacco product (Total)



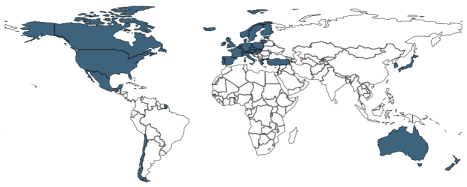
**Min. Year**:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
**N**: 35



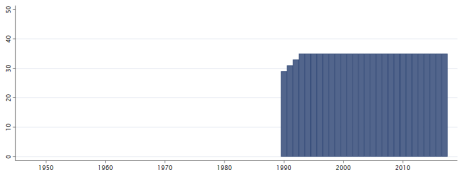

**N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

#### 4.85.41 who_ufivemort Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)



**Min. Year**:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
**N**: 36



**Min. Year**:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 994 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

## 4.86 World Happiness Report

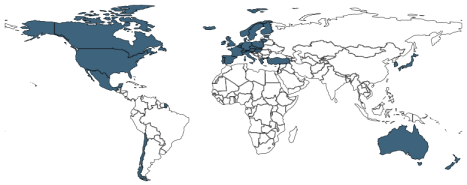
`http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2018/`
(Helliwell et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2018-11-20)

### National Average Happiness

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The World Happiness Report 2018, ranks 156 countries by their happiness levels.

### 4.86.1 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**:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36

**Min. Year**:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
**N**: 36 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

## 4.87 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2018-07-20)

### Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

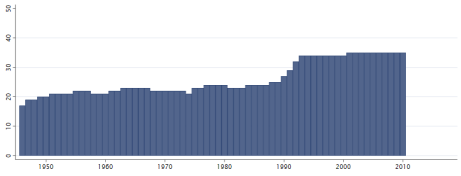
Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

### 4.87.1 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

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




**Min. Year**:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
**N**: 36 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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# 6 Appendix

| Country name | ccode | ccodealp | Data from | Data to | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 36 | AUS | 1946 | 2018 | Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942 |
| Austria | 40 | AUT | 1955 | 2018 | The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955 |
| Belgium | 56 | BEL | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839 |
| Canada | 124 | CAN | 1946 | 2018 | Statute of Westminster 1931 |
| Chile | 152 | CHL | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from Spain recognized 1844 |
| Czech Republic | 203 | CZE | 1993 | 2018 | Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993 |
| Denmark | 208 | DNK | 1946 | 2018 | Consolidaton 8th century |
| Estonia | 233 | EST | 1992 | 2018 | Independence restored 1991 |
| Finland | 246 | FIN | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918 |
| France (1963-) | 250 | FRA | 1963 | 2018 | Algeria Independence from France 1962 |
| Germany | 276 | DEU | 1991 | 2018 | Reunification 1990 |
| Greece | 300 | GRC | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830 |
| Hungary | 348 | HUN | 1946 | 2018 | Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918 |
| Iceland | 352 | ISL | 1946 | 2018 | Kingdom of Iceland 1918 |
| Ireland | 372 | IRL | 1946 | 2018 | The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921 |
| Israel | 376 | ISR | 1948 | 2018 | Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948 |
| Italy | 380 | ITA | 1946 | 2018 | Unification 1861 |
| Japan | 392 | JPN | 1946 | 2018 | National Foundation Day 660 BC |
| Korea, South | 410 | KOR | 1948 | 2018 | Division of Korea 1948 |
| Luxembourg | 442 | LUX | 1946 | 2018 | End of Personal Union 1890 |
| Mexico | 484 | MEX | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from Spain recognized 1821 |
| Netherlands | 528 | NLD | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815 |
| New Zealand | 554 | NZL | 1948 | 2018 | Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947 |
| Norway | 578 | NOR | 1946 | 2018 | Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905 |
| Poland | 616 | POL | 1946 | 2018 | Reconstitution of Poland 1918 |
| Portugal | 620 | PRT | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143 |
| Slovakia | 703 | SVK | 1993 | 2018 | Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993 |
| Slovenia | 705 | SVN | 1991 | 2018 | Independence from Yugoslavia 1991 |
| Spain | 724 | ESP | 1946 | 2018 | Nation State 1812 |
| Sweden | 752 | SWE | 1946 | 2018 | Consolidation Middle Ages |
| Switzerland | 756 | CHE | 1946 | 2018 | Peace of Westphalia 1648 |
| Turkey | 792 | TUR | 1946 | 2018 | Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923 |
| United Kingdom | 826 | GBR | 1946 | 2018 | Acts of Union 1707 |
| United States | 840 | USA | 1946 | 2018 | Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783 |