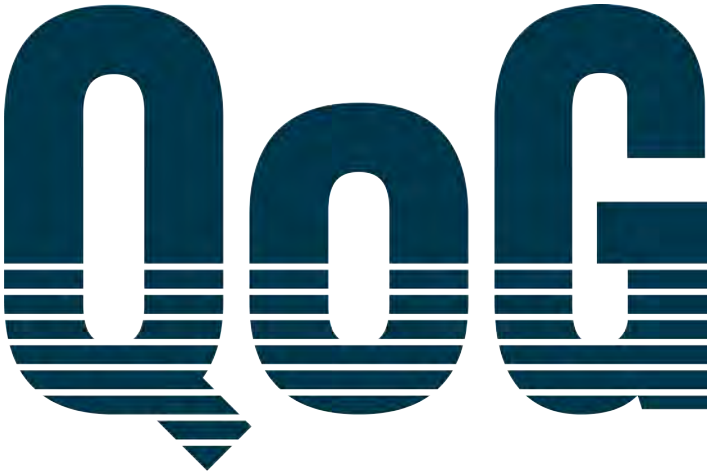

THE QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

THE QOG OECD DATASET 2022

CODEBOOK

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

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Important note on the terms of use of these datasets

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

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

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

1.4 QoG OECD Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

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

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

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

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

1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

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

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

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

1.4.3 Country and Time Coverage

We included all 35 countries which were members of OECD in the end of year 2021. The data is provided for these countries in TS from the 1946 until present time. For some countries data is presented from the year of independence or the year of the last major border changes, if they were after 1946 (South Korea from 1948, Slovenia from 1991 etc.). In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.4 A brief note on the QoG OECD 2022 update

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

- Remittances Data (World Bank, 2021a). This dataset provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories.
- Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index (Hanson and Sigman, 2021). It presents a new measurement of state capacity based on the extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity.
- Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings (Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019). The dataset includes growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as rankings of countries by their current economic complexity.
- COVID-19 Data Repository (Ensheng, Du and Gardner, 2020). The repository contains data on confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths, recoveries, and tests at the national level.
- Bjørnskov-Rode regime data (Bjørnskov and Rode, 2020). It updates Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland's DD dataset and expands it to recent years.

1.5 Thematic Categories

1.5.1 Quality of Government

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

1.5.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.5.3 Conflict

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

1.5.4 Education

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

1.5.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.5.6 Environment

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

1.5.7 Gender Equality

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

1.5.8 Health

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

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

1.5.9 History

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

1.5.10 Judicial

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

1.5.11 Labour Market

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

1.5.12 Media

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

1.5.13 Migration

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

1.5.14 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.5.15 Political System

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

1.5.16 Public Economy

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

1.5.17 Private Economy

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

1.5.18 Religion

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

1.5.19 Welfare

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

1.6 Changes in this edition

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

Adoption of ISO-standard country names and codes:

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

Changes in variables:

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

Changes in datasets:

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

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2.18 Religion

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3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 ccode_qog Country Code QoG

The country code using the QoG standard.

3.0.3 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.4 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-letter country code and year.

3.0.5 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.6 ccodewb Country Code ISO

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.7 cname Country Name

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

3.0.8 cname_qog Country Name QoG

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

3.0.9 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

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

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

AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. http://aiddata.org/research-datasets

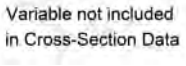
http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases
(Data downloaded: 2021-08-25)

AidData v. 3.1

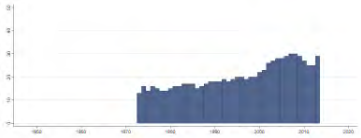
AidData's Core Research Release 3.1 is a corrected snapshot of AidData's entire project-level database from April 2016. This database includes commitment information for over 1.5 million development finance activities funded between 1947 and 2013, covers 96 donors, and includes ODA, OOF flows, Equity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

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

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



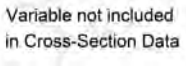
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



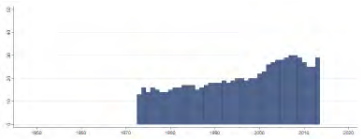
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 859 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations



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



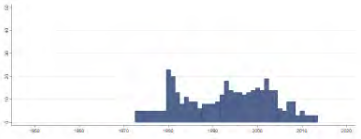
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 859 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



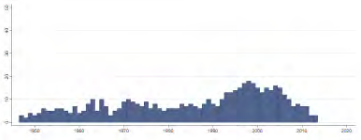
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



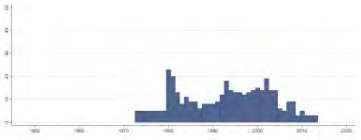
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 569 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

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

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



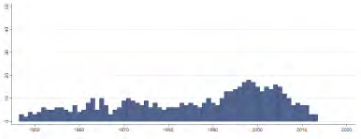
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.1.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 569 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat and Wacziarg

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

Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 155–194

http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

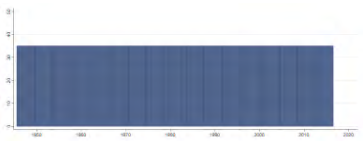
Fractionalization

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. The data was last updated by the authors in 2003. For the QoG Data, the data from the year 2000 is repeated throughout the other years, then, these variables should be taken as historical variables.

4.2.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. 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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

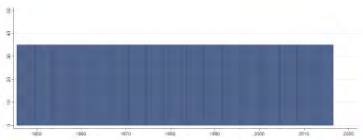


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.2.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. 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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

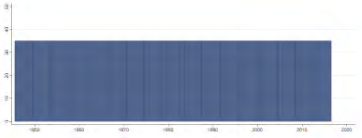


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.2.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. 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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



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

4.3 The Association of Religion Data Archives

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

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

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

World Religion Project: National Religion Dataset

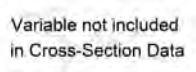
The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given for every half-decade period (1945, 1950, etc., through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

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

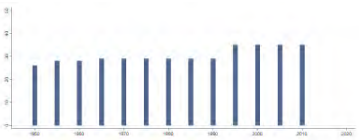
The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.3.1 Animist religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_angenpct)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).



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



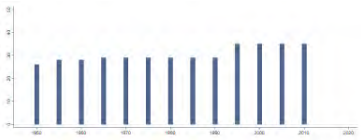
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

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

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



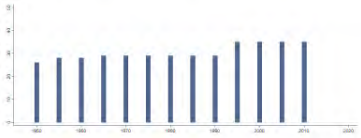
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.3 Buddhism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_bugenpct)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



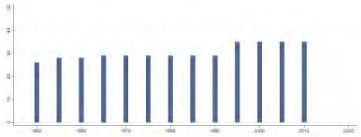
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.4 Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents) (arda_bumahpct)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



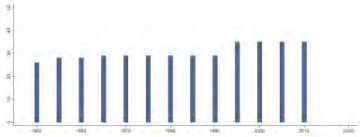
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.5 Buddhism: Other (% Adherents) (arda_buothpct)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



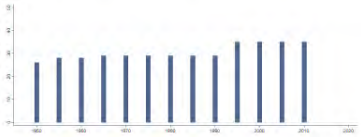
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.6 Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents) (arda_buthrpct)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



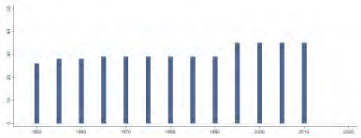
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.7 Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents) (arda_changpct)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



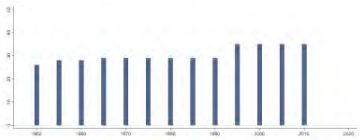
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.8 Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents) (arda_chcatpct)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



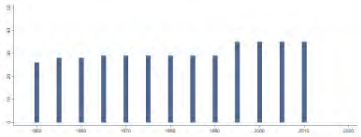
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.9 Christianity: Total (% Adherents) (arda_chgenpct)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



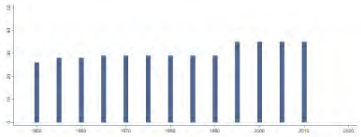
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.10 Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents) (arda_chortpct)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



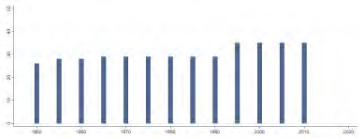
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.11 Christianity: Other (% Adherents) (arda_chothpct)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



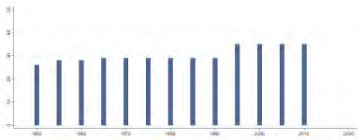
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.12 Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents) (arda_chprtpct)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



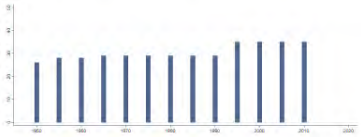
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.13 Confucianism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_cogenpct)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



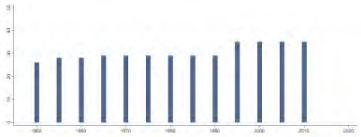
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.14 Hindu: Total (% Adherents) (arda_higenpct)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



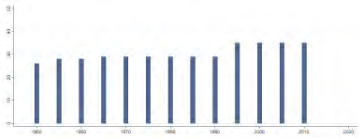
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.15 Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents) (arda_isahmpct)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



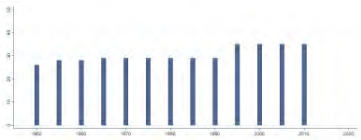
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.16 Islam: Alawite (% Adherents) (arda_isalapct)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



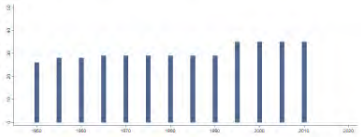
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.17 Islam: Total (% Adherents) (arda_isgenpct)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



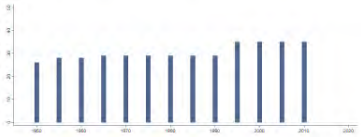
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.18 Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents) (arda_isibdpct)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



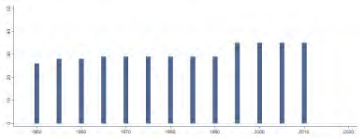
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.19 Islam: Other (% Adherents) (arda_islotpct)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



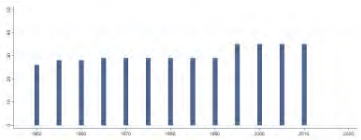
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.20 Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents) (arda_isnatpct)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



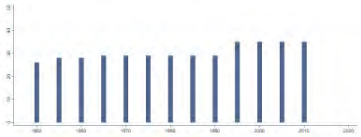
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.21 Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents) (arda_isshipct)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



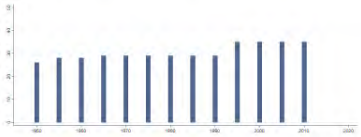
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.22 Islam: Sunni (% Adherents) (arda_issunpct)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



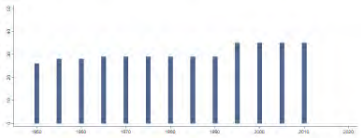
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.23 Jain: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jagenpct)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



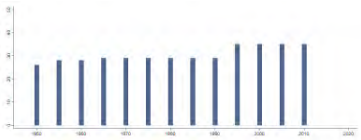
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.24 Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents) (arda_jdcnpct)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



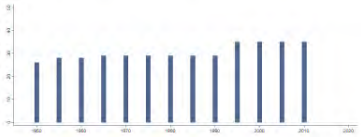
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.25 Judaism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jdgenpct)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



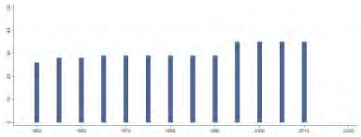
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.26 Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents) (arda_jdorpct)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



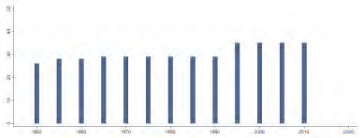
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.27 Judaism: Other (% Adherents) (arda_jdotpct)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



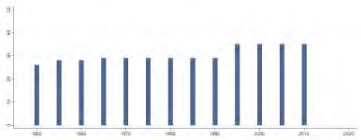
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.28 Judaism: Reform (% Adherents) (arda_jdrfpct)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



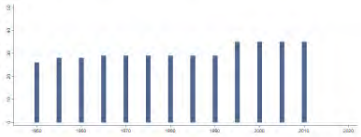
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

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

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



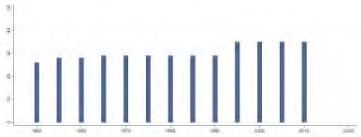
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

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

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



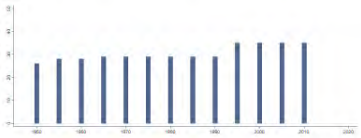
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.31 Shinto: Total (% Adherents) (arda_shgenpct)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



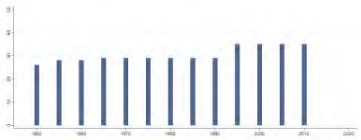
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.32 Sikh: Total (% Adherents) (arda_sigenpct)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



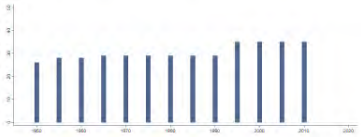
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

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

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



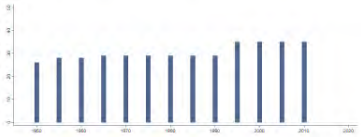
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.34 Taoism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_tagenpct)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



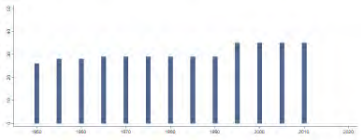
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.3.35 Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents) (arda_zogenpct)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.4 Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project

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

Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, *28*, 237–260

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

The ATOP State-Year dataset

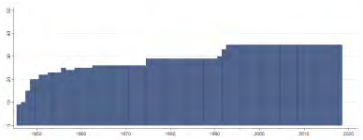
The Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

4.4.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Member of an Alliance

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

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



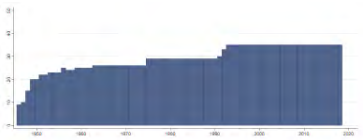
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

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



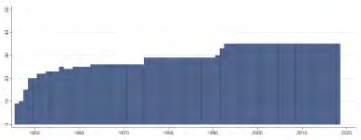
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

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



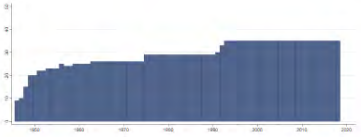
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

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



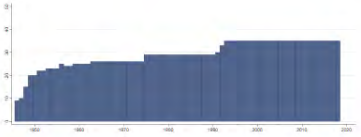
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Non-Agression Obligation

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

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

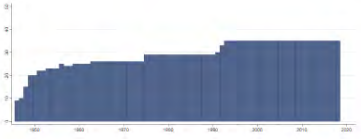


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Number of Alliances

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



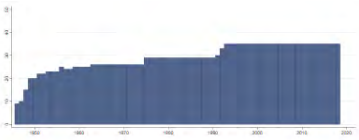
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

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

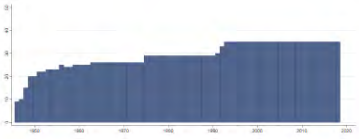


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.4.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Transition Year

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2190 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.5 Sherppa Ghent University

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

Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *43*(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

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

The Bayesian Corruption Index

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

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

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

4.5.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

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

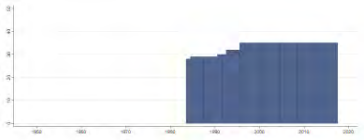
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption.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

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that

zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

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

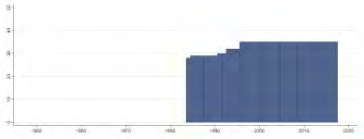


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1157 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.5.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

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



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1157 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.1 Threatened Species: Amphibians (bi_amphibians)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.2 Threatened Species: Birds (bi_birds)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.3 Threatened Species: Chromists (bi_chromists)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.4 Threatened Species: Fishes (bi_fishes)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.5 Threatened Species: Fungi (bi_fungi)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.6 Threatened Species: Mammals (bi_mammals)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.7 Threatened Species: Molluscs (bi_molluscs)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.8 Threatened Species: Other Inverts (bi_othinverts)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.9 Threatened Species: Plants (bi_plants)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.10 Threatened Species: Reptiles (bi_reptiles)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.11 Threatened Species: Total (bi_total)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.7 Bonn International Center for Conversion

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

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

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

Global Militarization Index

Compiled by BICC, the Global Militarization Index (GMI) presents on an annual basis the relative weight and importance of a country's military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole. The GMI covers 151 states and is based on the latest available figures (up to 2019). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

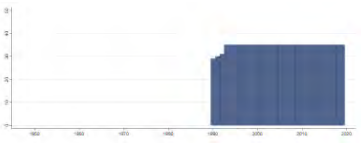
4.7.1 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

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

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

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



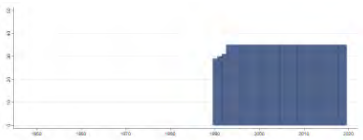
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.7.2 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

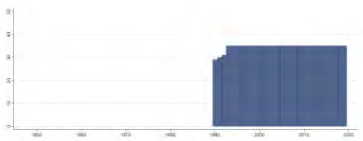
4.7.3 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

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

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.7.4 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

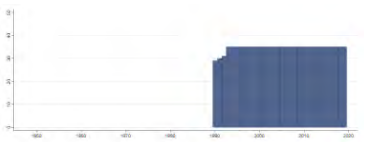
The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that

the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.8 Bar-Ilan University

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

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

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

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

Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, *2*(14)

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

Religion and State Project

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

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

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

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

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

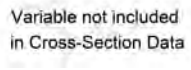
Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This includes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions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

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

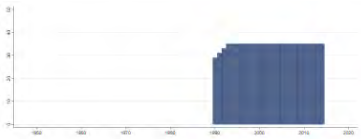
4.8.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

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



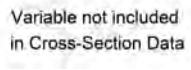
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



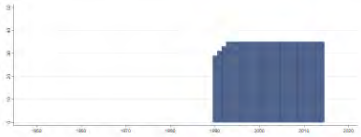
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 887 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.8.2 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

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



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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 887 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.9 Barro and Lee

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

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

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

Educational Attainment Dataset

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

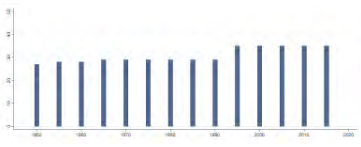
This is the latest updated version of the Barro-Lee dataset reported in Barro and Lee (2013). Dr. Hanol Lee, an associate professor at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, has collaborated on the project.

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

4.9.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

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

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

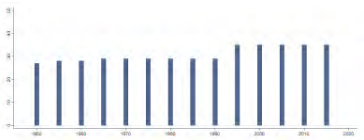


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

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

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

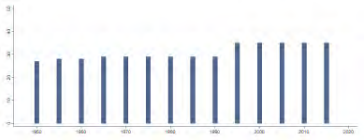


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

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

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

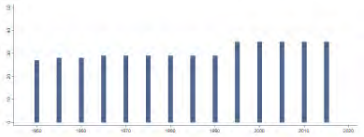


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

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

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

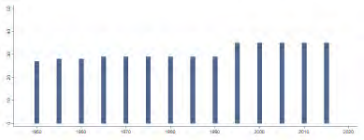


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

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

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

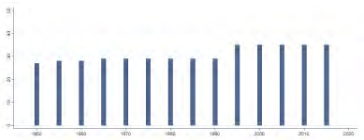


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

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

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

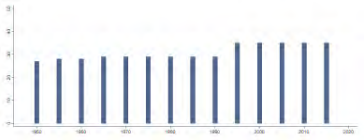


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

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

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

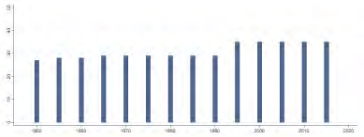


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

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

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

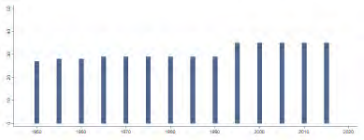


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

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

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

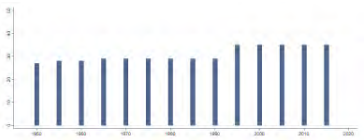


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

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

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

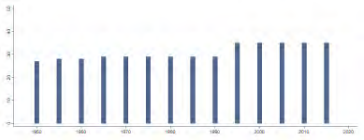


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

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

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

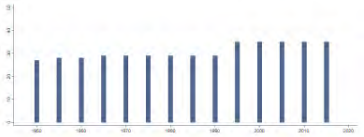


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

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

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

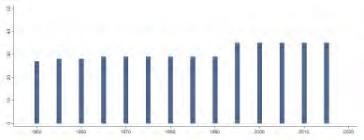


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

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

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

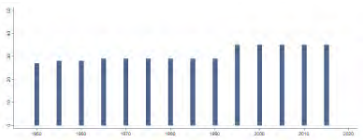


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

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

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

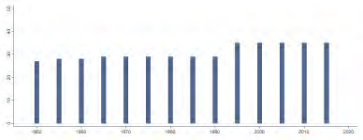


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.9.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

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

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.10 Boix, Miller and Rosato

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

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

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

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

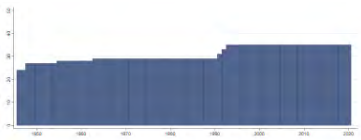
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020

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

4.10.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Dichotomous democracy measure.

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

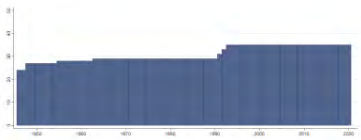


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.10.2 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

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

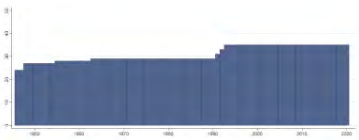


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.10.3 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Consecutive years of current regime type.

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

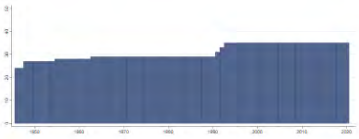


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.10.4 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

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

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

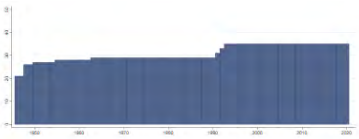


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

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

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

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

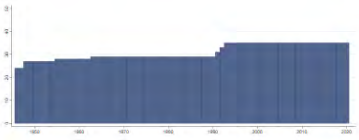


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2397 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.10.6 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.11 Bernhard, Nordstrom and Reenock

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

Bernhard, M., Nordstrom, T., & Reenock, C. (2001). Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic breakdown. *Journal of Politics*, *63*(3), 775–803

http://users.clas.ufl.edu/bernhard/content/data/data.htm
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-21)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns

Binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

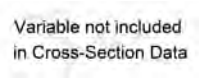
4.11.1 Democratic Breakdown (bnr_dem)

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.

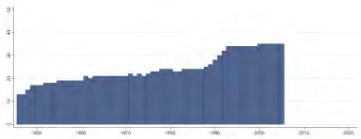
Competitiveness: Countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections, are included. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited 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: 38 **n**: 1522 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.12 Bjornskov and Rode

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

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

http://www.christianbjoernskov.com/bjoernskovrodedata/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-13)

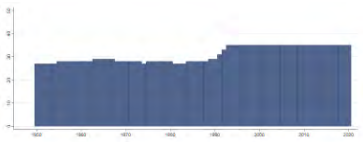
Bjørnskov-Rode regime data

Bjornskov-Rode update and expansion of Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland's DD dataset

4.12.1 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Total number of chambers in parliament.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

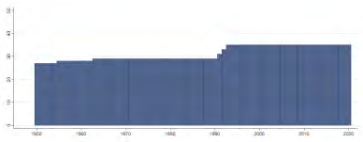


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2273 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.2 Is the country a colony (br_col)

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

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

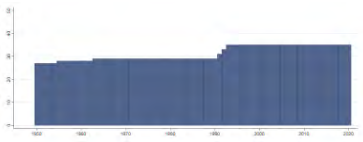


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.3 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

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

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

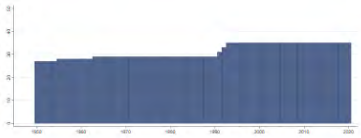


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.4 No. of coups (br_coup)

Total number of coups

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

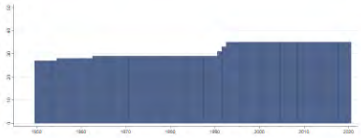


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.5 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

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

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

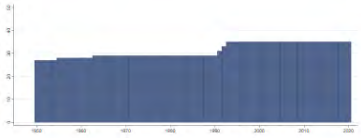


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.6 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

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

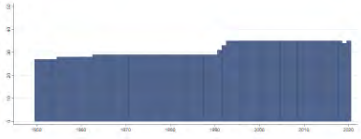


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.7 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

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

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

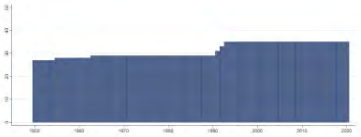


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2297 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.8 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

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

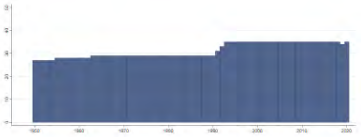


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.9 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

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

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

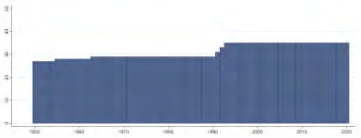


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2297 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.10 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Number of failed coups

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

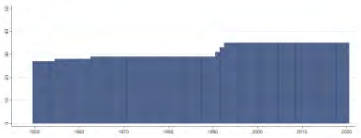


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.11 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

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

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

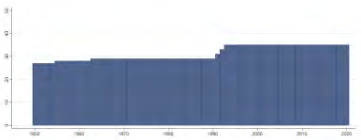


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.12 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

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

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

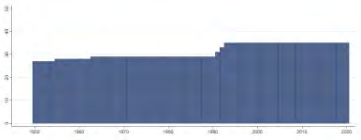


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.13 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

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

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

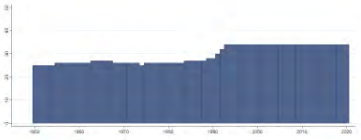


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.14 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

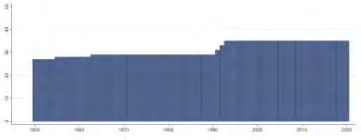


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2171 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.12.15 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

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

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

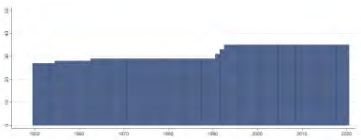


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.16 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Number of successful coups

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

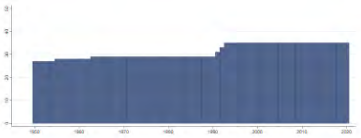


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.12.17 Full suffrage (br_suff)

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

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2298 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.13 Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

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

Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration, 96* (1), 185–199

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

The Comparative Abortion Index Project

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

The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2015. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2015 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

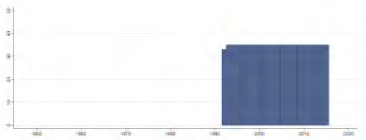
Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions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

For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, we also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

4.13.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

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

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

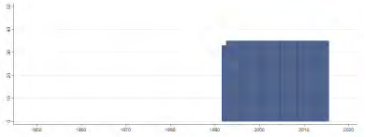


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

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

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

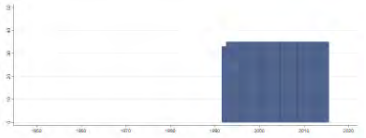


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

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

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

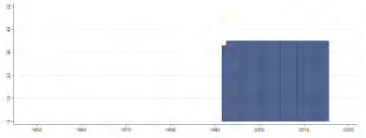


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

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

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

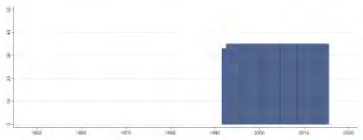


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

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

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

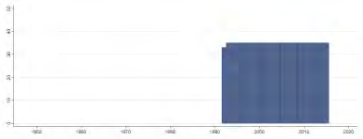


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

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

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

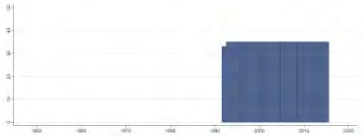


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

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

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

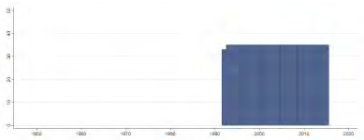


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

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

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

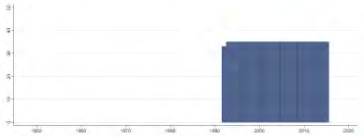


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.13.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

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

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



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.14 Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado

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

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

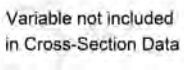
http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-11)

Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000

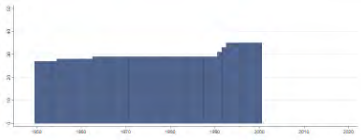
These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset covers most countries in the world from 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.

4.14.1 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.



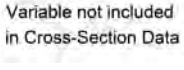
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



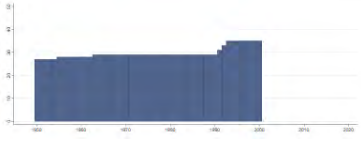
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 38 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.14.2 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

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: 38 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.15 Ana Carolina Garriga

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

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

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

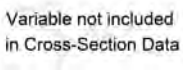
Central Bank Independence Dataset

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

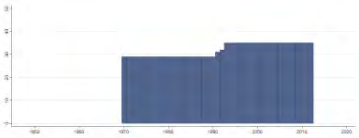
This data set codes the existence of reforms in 6,745 observations and computes the CWN index for 5,840 observations. The data coverage not only allows researchers to test competing explanations on the determinants and effects of CBI in both developed and developing countries, but it also provides a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

4.15.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

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



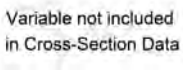
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



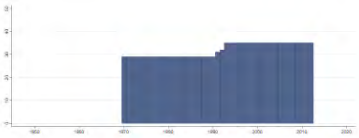
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

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



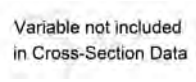
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



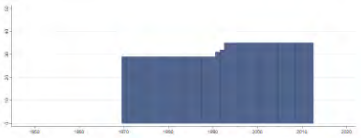
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.3 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

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



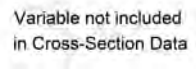
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



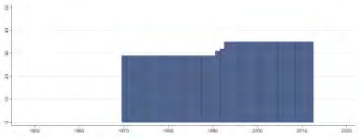
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.4 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

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



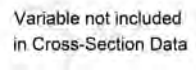
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



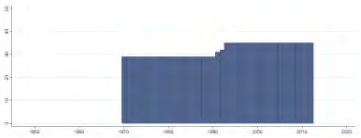
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.5 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

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



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



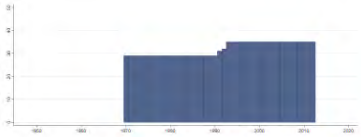
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.6 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



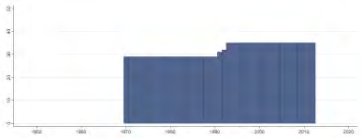
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.7 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



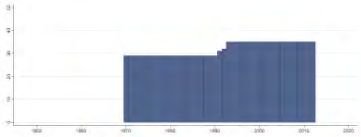
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.8 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



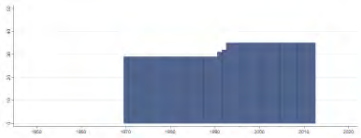
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.9 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



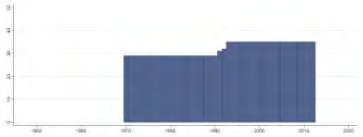
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.10 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



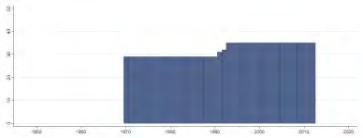
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.11 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



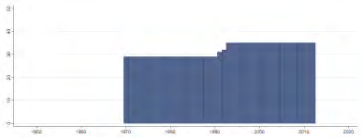
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.15.12 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.16 The Comparative Constitutions Project

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

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

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

Characteristics of National Constitutions

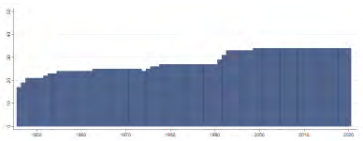
This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual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

4.16.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



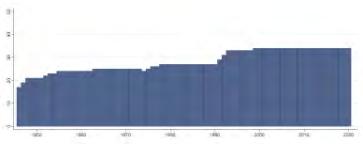
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



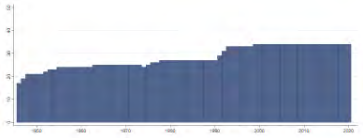
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



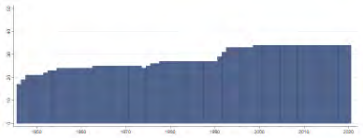
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



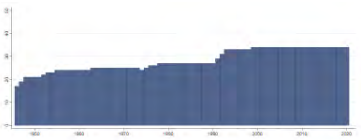
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.5 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

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

1. Yes
2. No

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



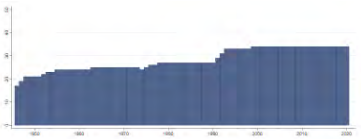
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.6 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



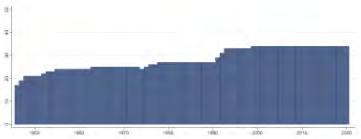
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.7 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



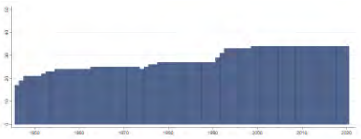
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.8 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



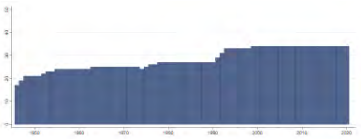
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.9 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



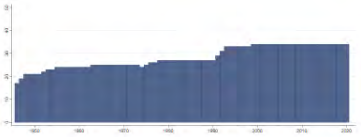
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.10 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



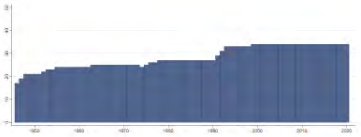
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.11 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

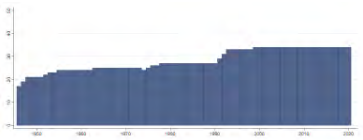
4.16.12 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



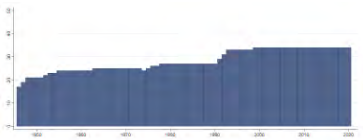
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.13 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



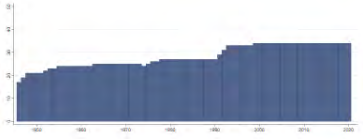
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.14 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

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

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



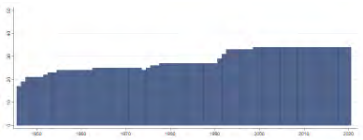
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.15 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



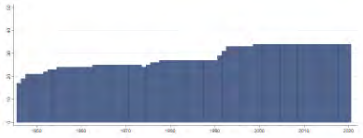
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.16 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

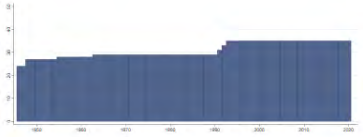


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.16.17 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Identifies new constitutional systems.

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

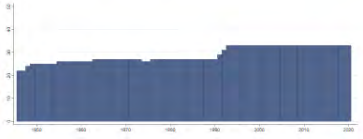


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.16.18 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34



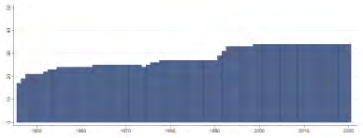
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 2252 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.16.19 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.17 Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland

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

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

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

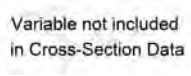
Classification of Political Regimes

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

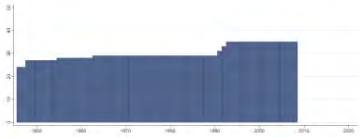
4.17.1 Democracy (chga_demo)

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

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 52

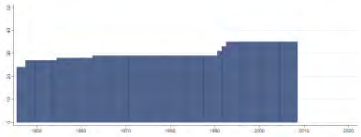
4.17.2 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.18 Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay

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

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

Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project, 6*

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

The CIRIGHTS Data project

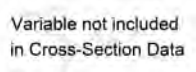
The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences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

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

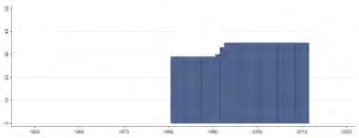
Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.18.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

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



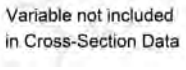
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



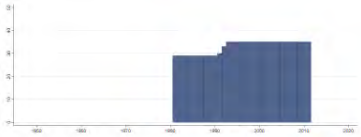
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.2 Disappearance (ciri_disap)

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. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year.



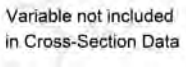
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



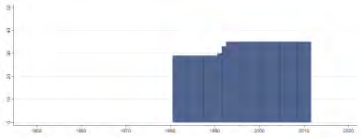
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.3 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

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



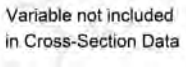
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



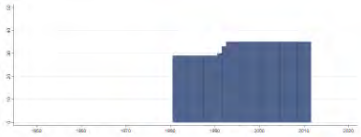
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.4 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

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 self-determination. A score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in question. A score of 1 indicates that 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. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question 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



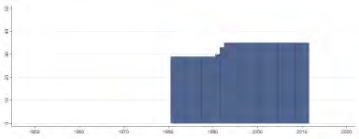
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.5 Empowerment Index (ciri_empinx)

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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



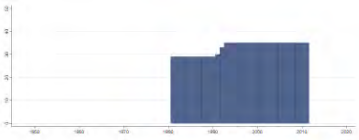
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.6 Freedom of Foreign Movement (ciri_formov)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



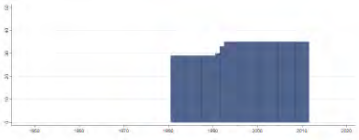
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.7 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



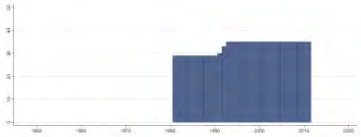
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.8 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

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. A score of 0 indicates that extra-judicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



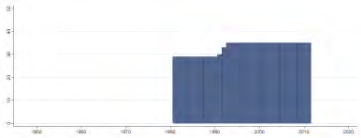
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.9 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



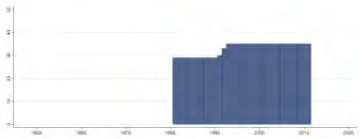
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.10 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



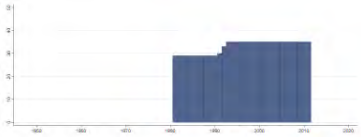
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.11 New Freedom of Religion (ciri_relfre)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice the irreligious 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. A score of 0 indicates that government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread. A score of 1 indicates such practices are moderate, and a 0 indicates such practices are practically absent.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



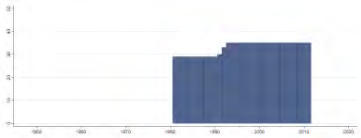
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.12 Freedom of Speech (ciri_speech)

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



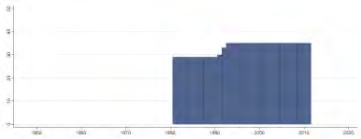
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.13 Torture (ciri_tort)

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

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: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

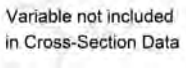
4.18.14 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

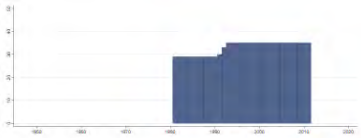
- Equal pay for equal work,
- Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent,
- The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent,
- Equality in hiring and promotion practices,
- Job security (maternity 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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that 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



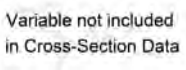
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.15 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

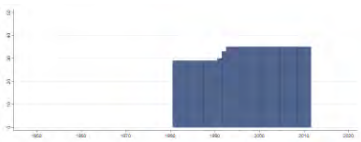
Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- 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.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.



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



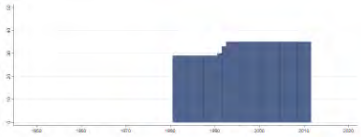
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.16 Workers' Rights (ciri_worker)

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. A score of 0 indicates that workers' rights were severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates that workers' rights were somewhat restricted; and a score of 2 indicates that workers' rights were fully protected during the year in question.

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: 37 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.18.17 Women's Social Rights (ciri_wosoc)

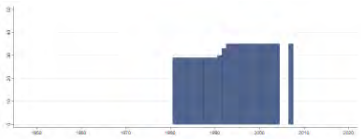
Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- 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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice. This variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 37 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.19 Armingeon, Engler and Leemann

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

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

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

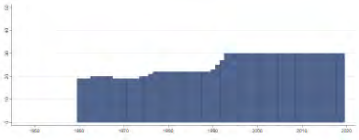
Comparative Political Data Set

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

4.19.1 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

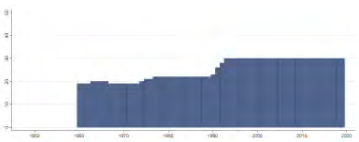


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1564 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

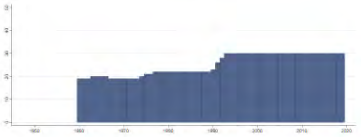


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

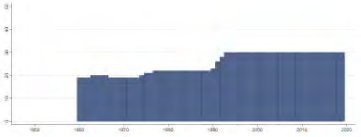


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.4 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

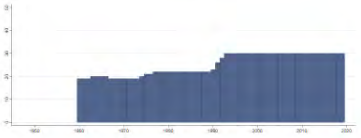


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.5 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31



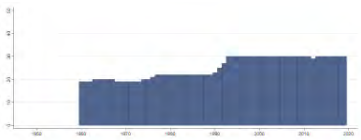
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.6 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

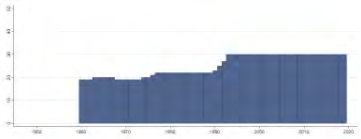


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

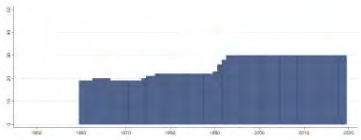


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1564 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.8 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

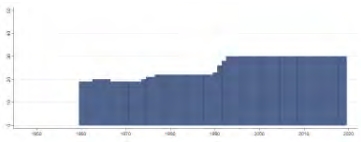


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

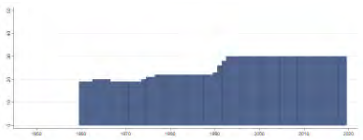


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.10 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

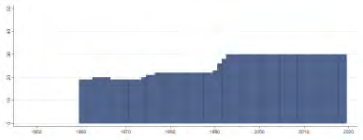


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.11 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

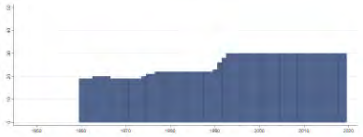


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.12 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

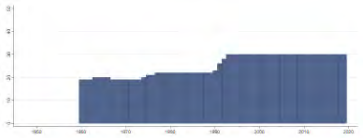


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.13 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

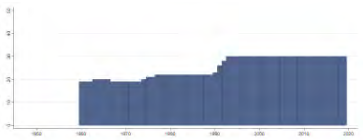


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.14 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

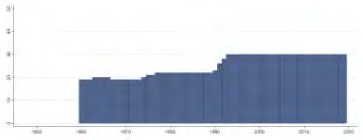


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.15 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

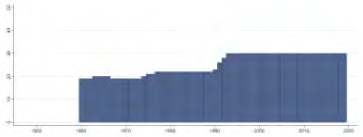


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

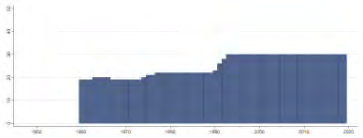


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.17 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

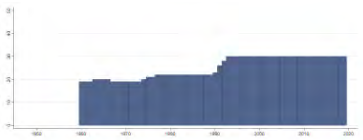


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

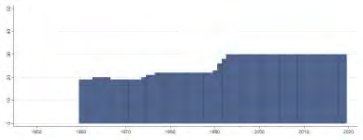


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.19 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

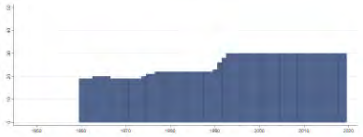


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.20 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

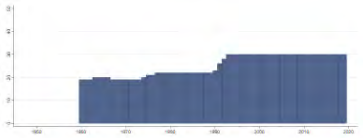


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

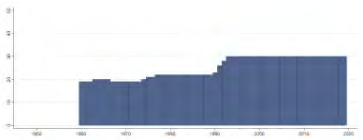


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.22 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

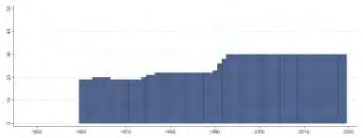


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.23 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

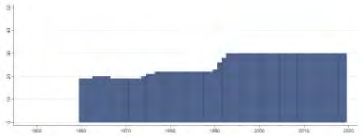


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.24 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

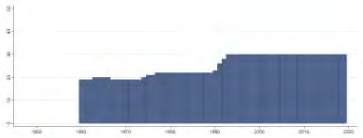


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.25 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

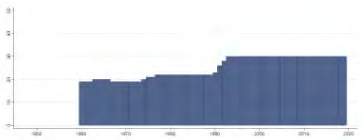


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.26 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

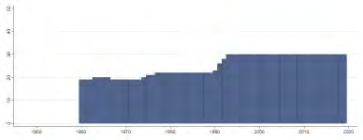


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31



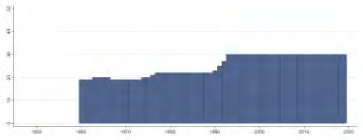
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.28 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Type of government based on the following classification:

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

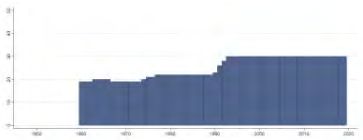


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.29 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

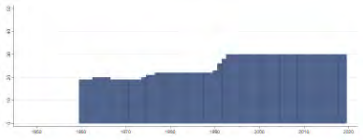


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.30 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

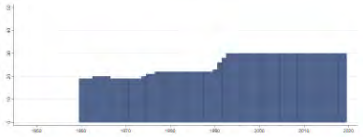


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.31 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

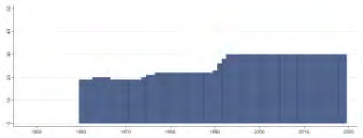


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.32 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

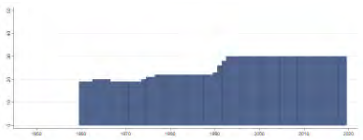


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.33 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

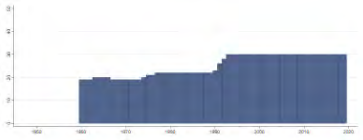


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.34 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

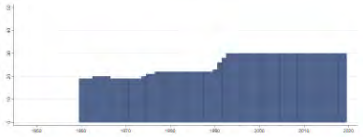


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.35 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

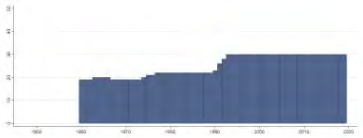


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.36 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

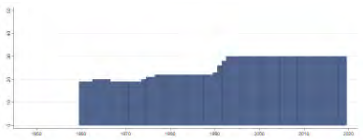


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.37 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

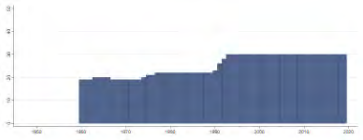


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.38 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

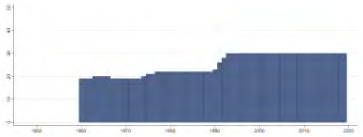


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.39 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

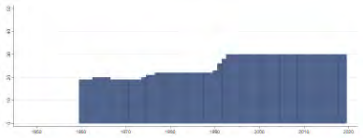


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.40 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

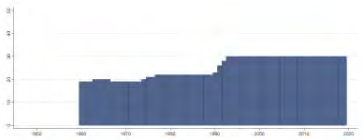


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.41 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

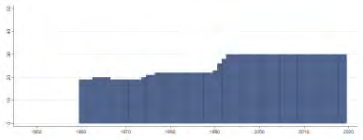


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.42 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

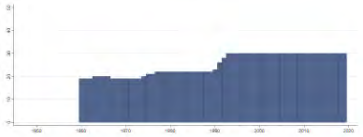


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.43 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

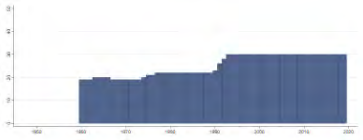


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.44 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

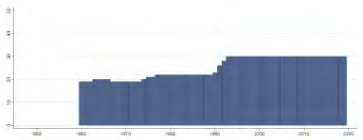


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.45 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

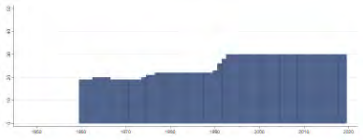


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.46 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

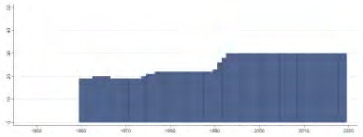


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.47 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

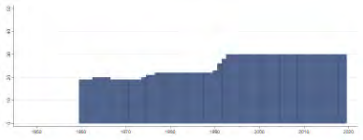


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.48 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

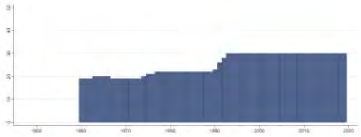


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.19.49 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Voter turnout in election.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.20 Center of Systemic Peace

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

Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

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

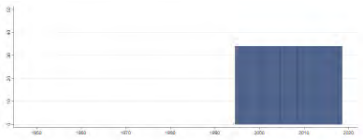
State Fragility Index and Matrix

The State Fragility Index and Matrix provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2018.

4.20.1 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 840 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.21 Vincenzo Emanuele

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

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

http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Dataset of Electoral Volatility in Western Europe

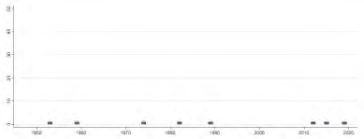
This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in parliamentary elections (lower house) in 20 countries of Western Europe for the period 1945-2020. It covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s. Altogether, a total of 347 elections (or, more precisely, electoral periods) are included.

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

4.21.1 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1% (2nd election in year) (dev_altv2)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2

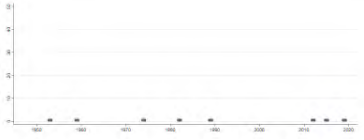


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 7 **n**: 9 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.21.2 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1% (2nd election in year) (dev_othv2)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2

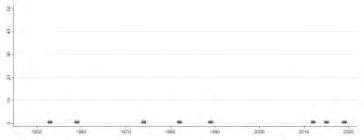


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 7 **n**: 9 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.21.3 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (2nd election in ye (dev_regv2)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2

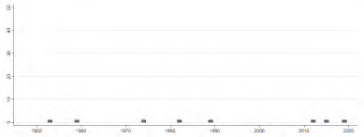


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 7 **n**: 9 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.21.4 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year) (dev_tv2)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 7 **n**: 9 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.22 Andrew Williams

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

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

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

Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

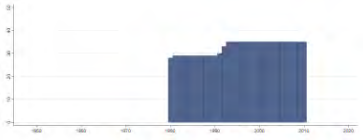
The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2015) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators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

4.22.1 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



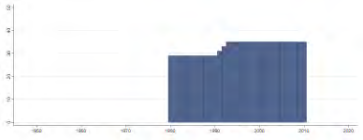
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 1041 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.22.2 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

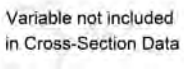
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



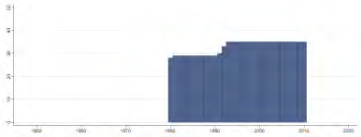
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.22.3 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

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



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



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 1041 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23 ETH Zurich

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

Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-âĂŃ019-09344-2

Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, *38*(10), 1091–1110

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

KOF Index of Globalization

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

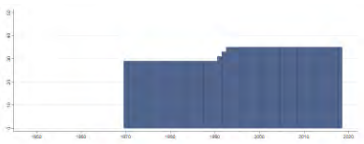
The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimension to globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 185 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2018. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100. The figures for the constituent variables are expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

4.23.1 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

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

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

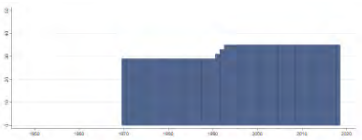


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1631 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.23.2 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

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

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

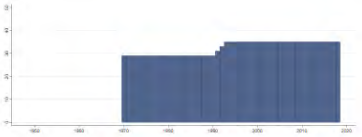


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1631 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.23.3 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

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

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

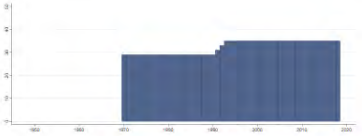


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1631 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.23.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

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



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1631 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.24 Global Footprint Network

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

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

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

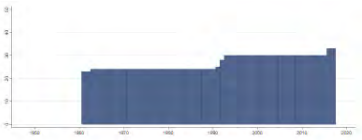
Global Footprint Data

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

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

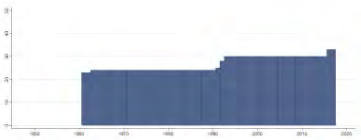


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

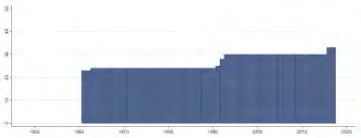


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

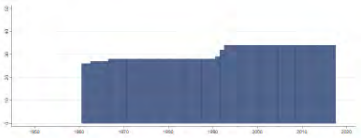


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

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

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

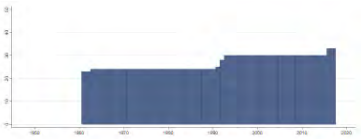


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1801 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

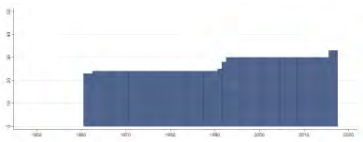


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

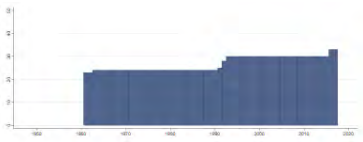


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

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

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.25 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020

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

UN E-Government Knowledgebase

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

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

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

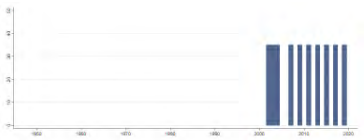
Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index,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

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

4.25.1 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



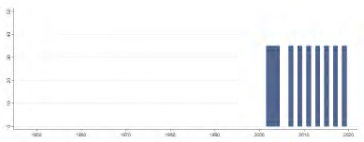
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.2 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

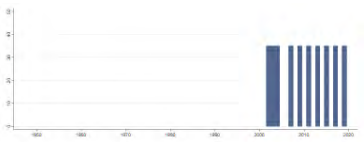
4.25.3 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;
(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

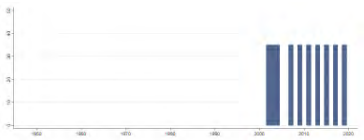


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.4 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

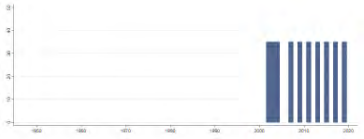
4.25.5 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26 Environmental Performance Index

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

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

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

Environmental Performance Index Data 2020

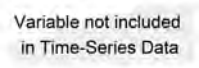
The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental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

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

4.26.1 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr)

Agriculture. It is constructed from the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36



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

4.26.2 Air Quality (0-100) (epi_air)

Air Quality. It measures household air pollution (HAP) as the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels, using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. PM2.5 exposure: as a measure of chronic exposure, it uses the population-weighted average ambient concentration of PM2.5 in each country. PM2.5 exceedance: as a measure of acute exposure, it uses the proportion of the population in each year that is exposed to ambient PM2.5 concentrations that exceed World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds of 10, 15, 25, and 35 micrograms per meter cubed. These four proportions are averaged to produce a summary of the distribution of exposure levels in the country's population.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.3 Pollution Emissions (0-100) (epi_ape)

Air Pollution. The Pollution Emissions issue category measures progress on managing the emissions of two primary air pollutants. It is composed of two indicators, adjusted emission growth rates for SO2 and NOX.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.4 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh)

Biodiversity and Habitat. This indicator includes:

1 Terrestrial biome protection (national weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by national composition of biomes.
2 Terrestrial biome protection (global weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by global composition of biomes.
3 Marine protected areas. The percentage of marine protected areas (MPAs) within a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
4 Species Protection Index. The average area of species' distributions in a country with protected areas.
5 Protected Area Representativeness Index. The extent to which terrestrial protected areas are ecologically representative.
6 Species Habitat Index. The proportion of habitat within a country remaining, relative to a baseline set in the year 2001.
7 Biodiversity Habitat Index. The effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.5 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch)

The Climate Change issue category measures progress to combat global climate change, which exacerbates all other environmental threats and imperils human health and safety. It is composed of eight indicators: adjusted emission growth rates for four greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, F-gases, and N2O)

and one climate pollutant (black carbon); growth rate in CO2 emissions from land cover; greenhouse gas intensity growth rate; and greenhouse gas emissions per capita.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.6 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs)

The new Ecosystem Services issue category recognizes the important services ecosystems provide to human and environmental well-being, including carbon sequestration and storage, biodiversity habitat, nutrient cycling, and coastal protection. It consists of three indicators to evaluate the state of these ecosystems: tree cover loss (%90), along with two new pilot indicators for 2020 - grassland loss (%5) and wetland loss (%5).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.7 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

The Environmental Health policy objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and is made up of four issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation & Drinking Water (%40), Heavy Metals (%5), and Waste Management (%5).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

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

These issue categories are then combined into two policy objectives, Environmental Health and

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.9 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev)

The Ecosystem Vitality policy objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60% of the total EPI score and is made up of seven issue categories: Biodiversity & Habitat (25%), Ecosystem Services (10%), Fisheries (10%), Climate Change (40%), Pollution Emissions (5%), Agriculture (5%), and Water Resources (5%).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.10 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o)

Sanitation & Drinking Water. This indicator includes:

1 Unsafe sanitation. EPI researchers measure sanitation as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households.
2 Unsafe drinking water. EPI researchers measure drinking water as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection.

Both sanitation and drinking water are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. Minimizing the health risks posed from unsafe sanitation and drinking water is a vital step in evaluating a country's ability to maintain clean water systems and minimize contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.11 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt)

Heavy Metals. It includes the indicator Lead Exposure. EPI researchers measure lead exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.12 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg)

The Waste Management issue category recognizes the threats of solid waste to human health. It is based on one indicator, controlled solid waste.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.26.13 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs)

The Water Resources issue category measures the extent to which humans are mitigating our threats to aquatic ecosystems. It is based on one indicator: wastewater treatment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.27 Eurostat

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

European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

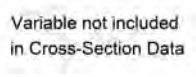
Eurostat Datasets

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.

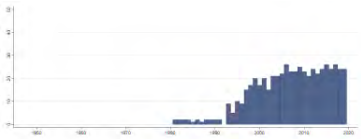
Note: Observations which are flagged as "break in time series", "low reliability" and "not applicable by Eurostat are replaced by missing values.

4.27.1 Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



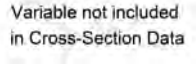
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



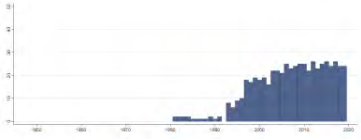
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30 **n**: 579 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.27.2 Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



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



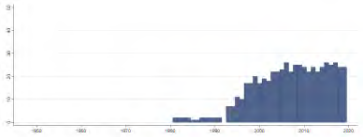
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30 **n**: 587 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.27.3 Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



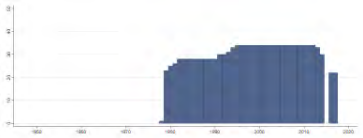
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30 **n**: 592 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.27.4 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.28 Eurostat

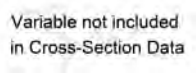
If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

(Data downloaded:)

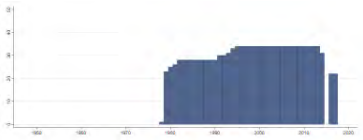
Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

4.28.1 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Patent applications to the EPO, number



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



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.29 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

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

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

Environmental Land Use Data

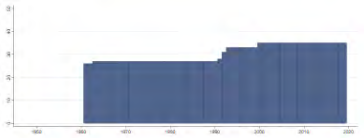
The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on forty-seven categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level.

Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates.
Note: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases.

4.29.1 Agricultural land (% of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Agricultural land (% of Land area)

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

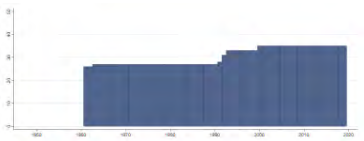


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.29.2 Arable Land (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Arable Land (% of Agricultural land)

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

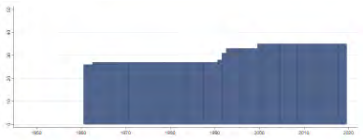


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.29.3 Cropland (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Cropland (% of Agricultural land)

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

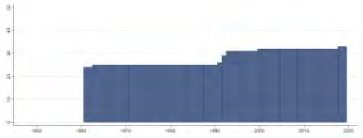


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.29.4 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

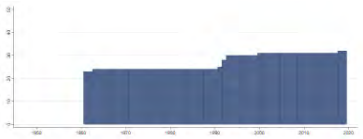


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1722 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.29.5 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

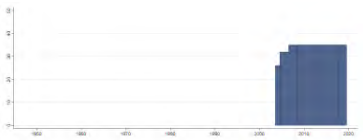


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 1663 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.29.6 Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

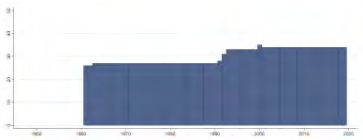


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 561 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.29.7 Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

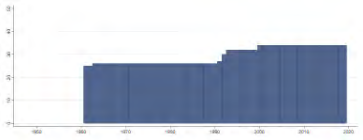


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1839 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.29.8 Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

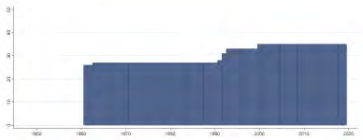


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1799 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.29.9 Cropland (% of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Cropland (% of Land area)

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

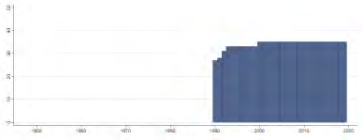


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.29.10 Forest land (% of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Forest land (% of Land area)

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

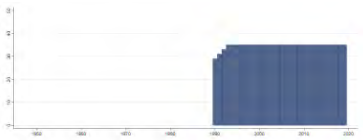


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1046 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.29.11 Planted Forest (% of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Planted Forest (% of Forest area)

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

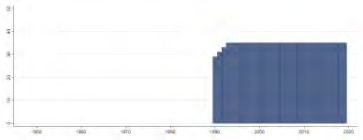


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.29.12 Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)

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

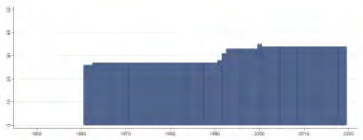


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.29.13 Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1839 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.30 James D. Fearon

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

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

https://fearonresearch.stanford.edu/paperspublished/journal-articles-2/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

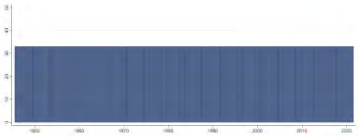
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country

Data 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. This data was last originally updated in 2003. For this compilation, QoG Data imputes the values from 2003 into 2019.

4.30.1 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

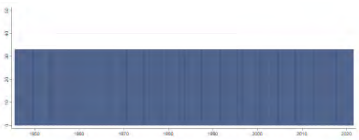


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 2584 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.30.2 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

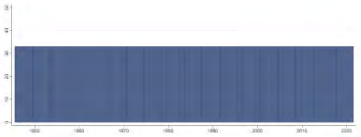


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 2584 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.30.3 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 2584 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.31 Freedom House

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

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

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

Freedom in the World

Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The 2020 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

The report's methodology is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Freedom in the World is based on the premise that these standards apply to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. Freedom in the World operates from the assumption that freedom for all people is best achieved in liberal democratic societies.

Freedom in the World assesses the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se. Political rights and civil liberties can be affected by both state and nonstate actors, including insurgents and other armed groups. To read more about the methodology used by Freedom House, please visit https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:

- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

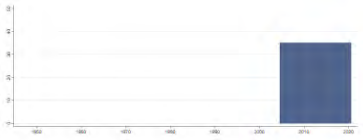
Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981 - Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2,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

4.31.1 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom

for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

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

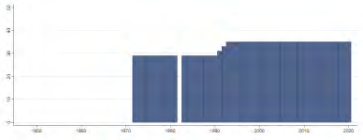


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.2 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Civil Liberties Rating - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

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

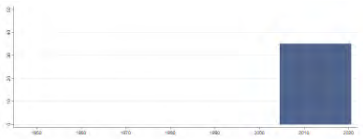


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.31.3 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

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

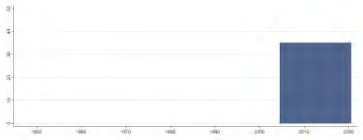


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

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

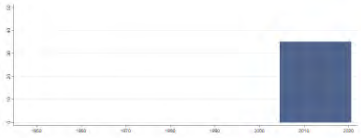


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.5 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

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

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

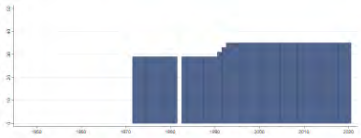


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

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

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

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

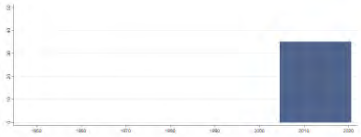


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.31.7 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

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

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



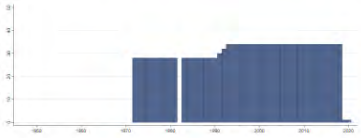
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.8 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

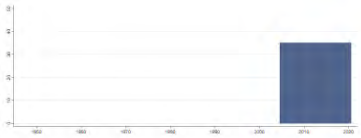


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1497 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.31.9 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

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

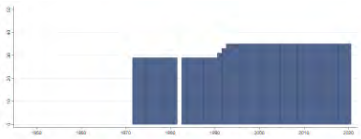


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.10 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Political Rights Rating - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

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

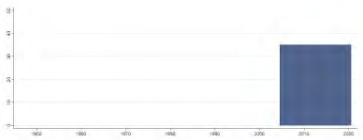


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.31.11 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

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



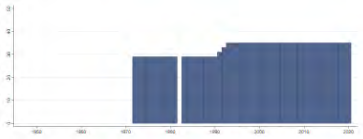
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.31.12 Freedom Status (fh_status)

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated "Free"; between 3.0 and 5.5 "Partly Free", and between 5.5 and 7.0 "Not Free". Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".

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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.32 Freedom House

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

Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017

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

Freedom of the Press

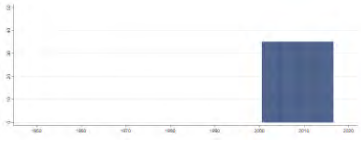
Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, was published between 1980 and 2017, and assessed the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. It provided numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influenced reporting, and economic factors that affected access to news and information.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.
1: 1979-1987
2: 1988-1992
3: 1993-1995
4: 1996-2000
5: 2001-2016

4.32.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

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



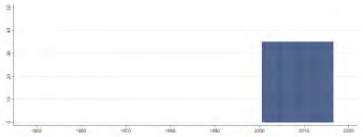
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.2 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information

legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

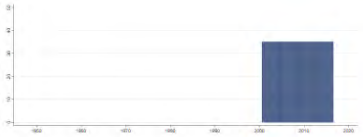


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.3 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

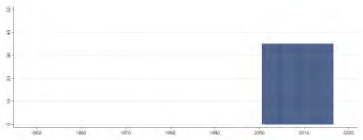


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.4 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

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



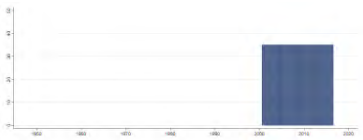
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

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

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

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 576 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.33 Fraser Institute

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

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

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

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

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

For a consistent time-series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. One of the problems with the chain-linked index was that it was limited to just the 123 countries that were available in the chain-link's "base year" of 2000. With this year's report, the Institute is replacing the chain-linked index with the EFW Panel Dataset, which reports area and summary ratings for all countries for which we have a regular EFW index score in any given year.

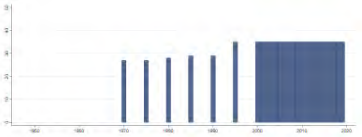
The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively "backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier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

4.33.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

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

expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

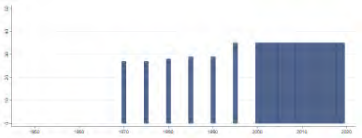


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 901 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.2 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

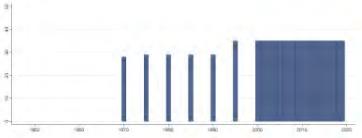


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 901 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.3 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



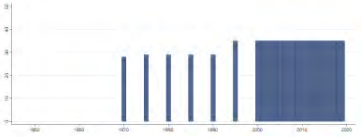
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.4 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

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

economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

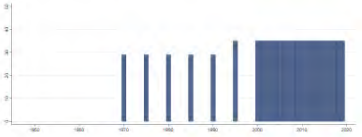


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.5 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

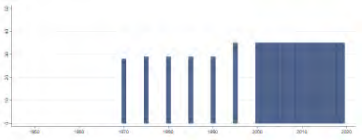


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 906 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



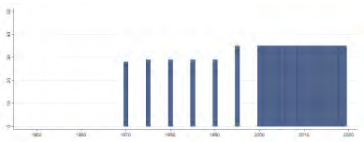
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

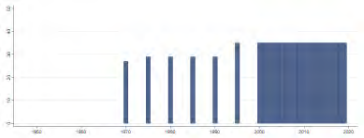


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

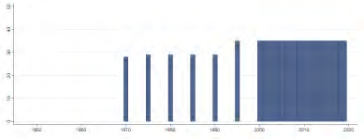


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 904 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.9 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

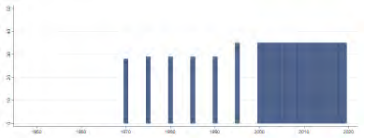


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.33.10 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

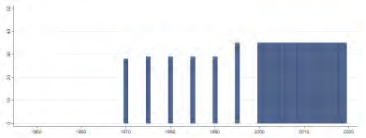


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

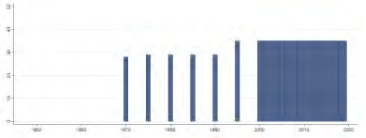


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34 Guillén and Capron

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

Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *61*(1), 125–160

https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-30)

State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development

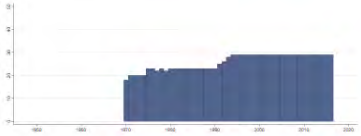
A longitudinal dataset on the adoption of minority shareholders' legal protections and the development of the stock market in 78 countries between 1970 and 2016.

4.34.1 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

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. Prohibition of 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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 30



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 31 **n**: 1256 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.35 The Political Terror Scale project

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

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

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

The Political Terror Scale

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

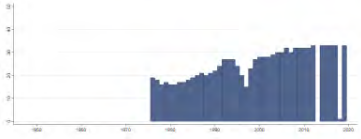
The PTS measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale" originally developed by Freedom House. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International,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

4.35.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

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

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



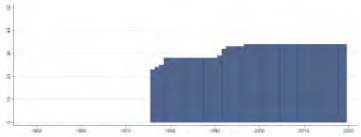
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1089 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.35.2 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1426 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.36 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015

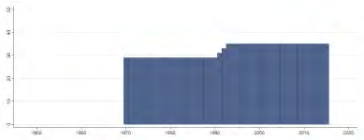
These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal 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+.

4.36.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

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

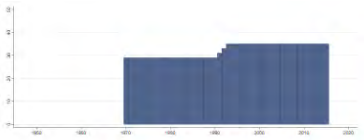


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

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

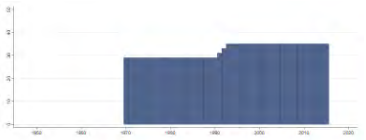


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

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

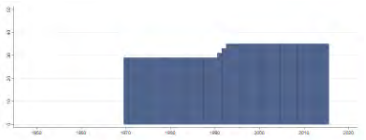


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

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

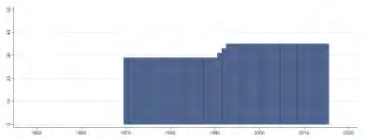


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

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

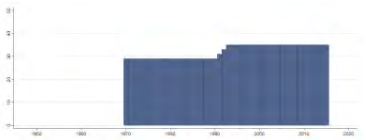


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

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

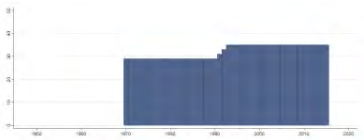


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

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

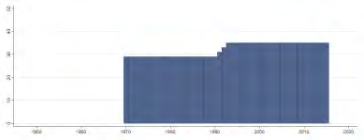


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

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

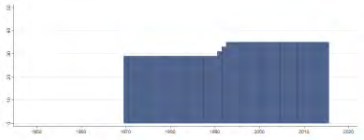


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

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

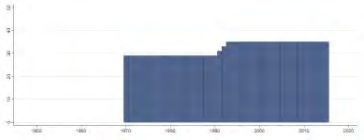


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

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

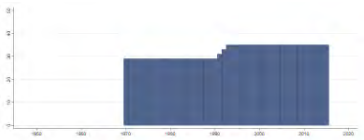


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

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

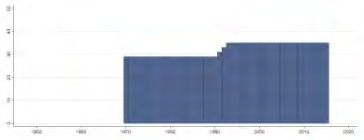


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.36.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

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



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.37 IMF Government Finance Statistics

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

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

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

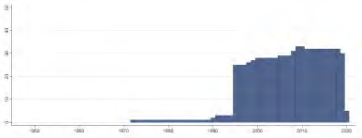
IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)

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

4.37.1 Expenditure on defense, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

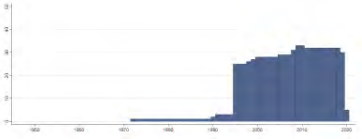


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.2 Expenditure on economic affairs, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

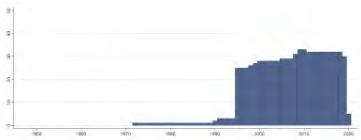


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.3 Expenditure on education, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

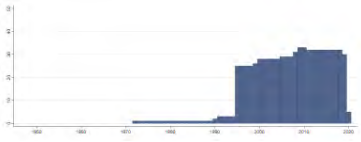


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.4 Expenditure on environment protection, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

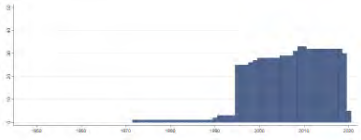


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 798 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.37.5 Expenditure on general public services, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

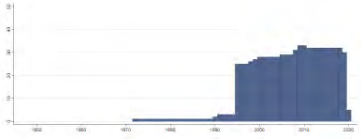


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.6 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

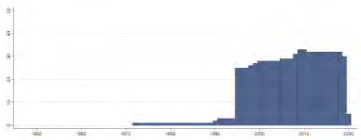


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.7 Expenditure on health, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

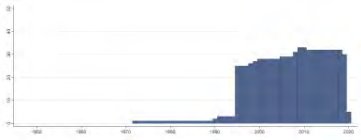


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.8 Expenditure on public order and safety, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

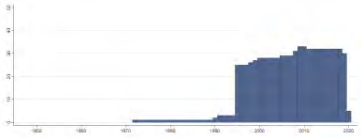


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

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

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

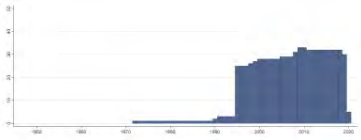


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.37.10 Expenditure on social protection, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.38 World Economic Forum

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

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

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

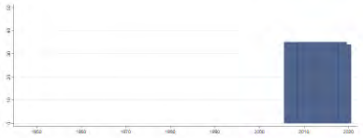
The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2019

The Global Gender Gap Report benchmarks 153 countries on their progress towards gender parity across four thematic dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.

4.38.1 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

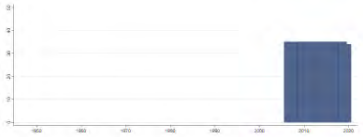


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.38.2 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

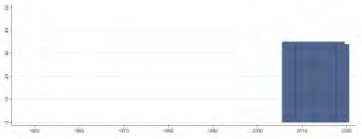


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.38.3 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

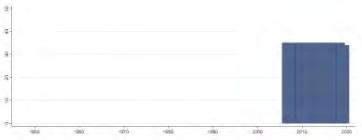


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.38.4 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

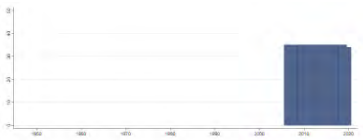


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.38.5 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.39 United Nations Development Programme

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

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

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

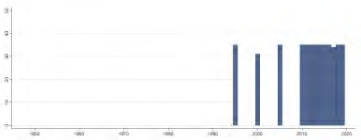
The Gender Inequality Index

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

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

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 463 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.40 Kristian S. Gleditsch

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

Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *46*(5), 712–724

Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, *25*, 393–413

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

Expanded Trade and GDP Data

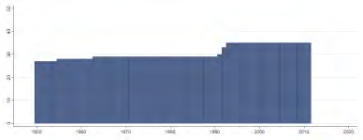
The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing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

4.40.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



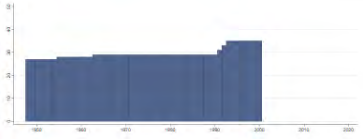
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.40.2 Total Export (gle_exp)

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



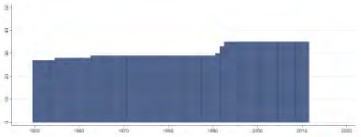
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 38 **n**: 1635 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.40.3 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



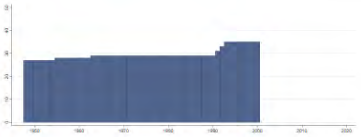
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.40.4 Total Import (gle_imp)

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



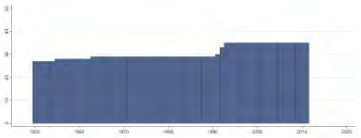
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 38 **n**: 1635 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 43

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

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



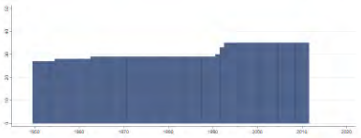
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.40.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

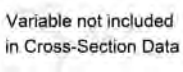
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



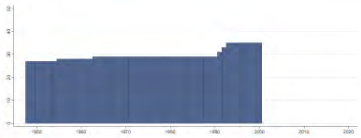
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.40.7 Total Trade (gle_trade)

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.



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



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 38 **n**: 1635 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.41 Bormann and Golder

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

Bormann, N.-C., & Golder, M. (2013). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2011. *Electoral Studies*, *32*, 360–369

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

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2016

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

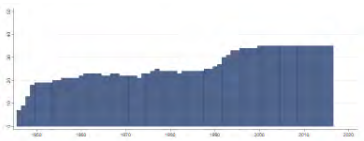
Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to "." (missing).

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

4.41.1 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

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

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

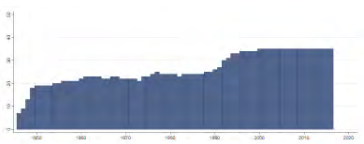


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.2 Districts (gol_dist)

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

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

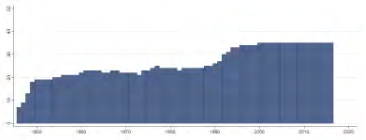


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.3 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Effective number of electoral parties.

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

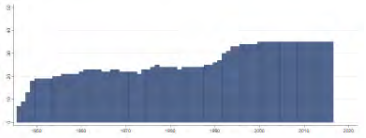


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.4 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

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

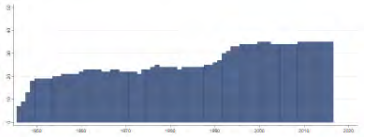


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.5 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

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

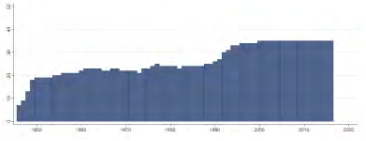


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1940 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.6 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

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

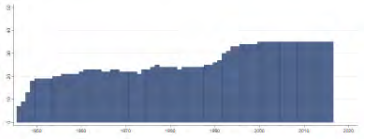


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.7 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

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

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

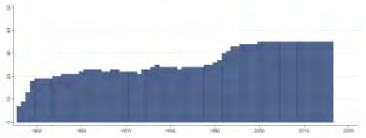


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.8 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

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



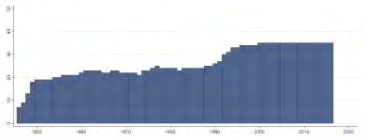
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.9 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

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

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

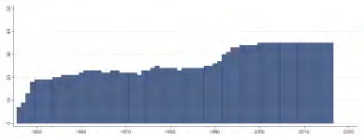
4.41.10 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

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

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)

7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

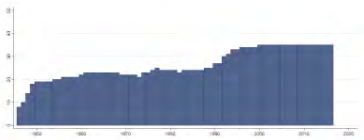
4.41.11 Institution (gol_inst)

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

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

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

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



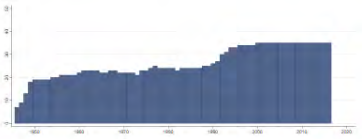
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1952 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.12 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

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

in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

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

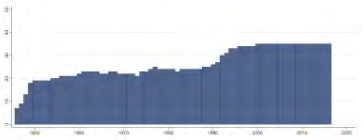


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.13 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1946 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

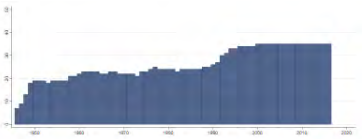
4.41.14 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

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

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

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

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

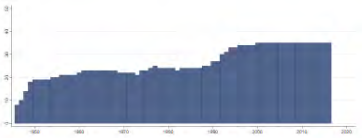


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.15 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

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

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

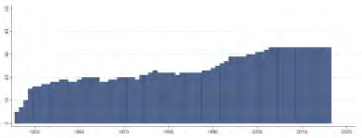


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1952 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.41.16 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

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

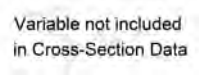
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34



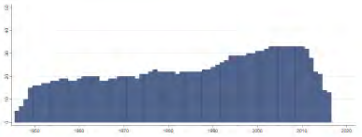
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.41.17 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

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



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 1691 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.42 The Growth Lab at Harvard University

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

The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC (Data downloaded: 2021-11-08)

Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings V2

Each year, researchers at the Growth Lab of the Center for International Development release growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as rankings of countries by their current economic complexity. The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. We expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than we would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity. In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

4.42.1 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

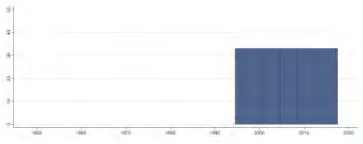
The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 782 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.42.2 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

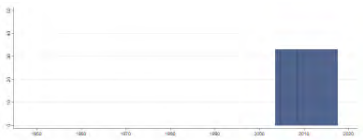
To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.43 Institute for Economics & Peace

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

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

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

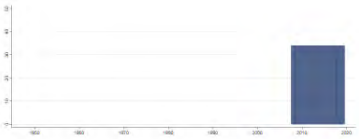
Global Peace Index

The Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The complete version of the GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation. Please refer to the original source to see all of the indicators.

4.43.1 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

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

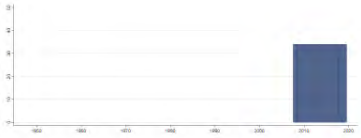
The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically

and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

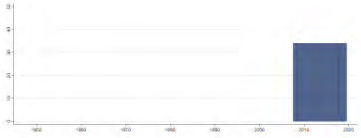


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.43.3 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

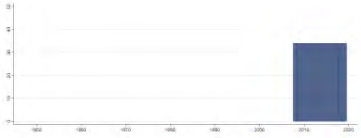


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.43.4 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.44 Gerring, Thacker and Moreno

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

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

http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-18)

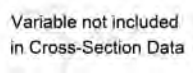
Centripetal Democratic Governance

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

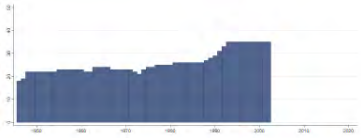
4.44.1 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

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

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 38 **n**: 1548 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 41

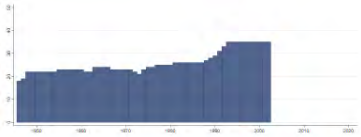
4.44.2 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

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

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.
1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



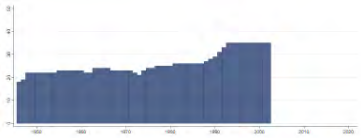
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 38 **n**: 1548 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.44.3 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 38 **n**: 1548 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.45 Andersson and Brambor

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

Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. https://www.perfandersson.com/data

https://www.perfandersson.com/data.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

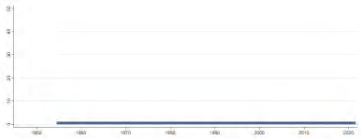
Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012

The Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012 dataset provides information on the size and composition of government tax revenues for 31 countries in Europe and the Americas for the period from 1800 (or independence) to 2012. It provides a comprehensive picture of the sources of government funding starting with the establishment or independence of modern nation states in the early 19th century. The original dataset contains further information on sub-categories of direct and indirect taxes, such as revenues received through property, income, excise, consumption and custom taxes.

4.45.1 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 1

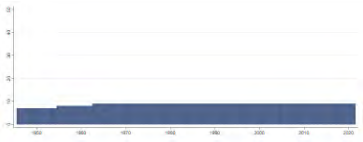


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 1 **n**: 67 $\overline{N}$: 1 $\overline{T}$: 67

4.45.2 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 9

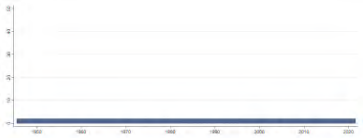


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 10 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 68

4.45.3 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 2

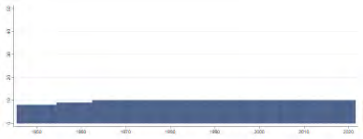


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 2 **n**: 152 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.45.4 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 10

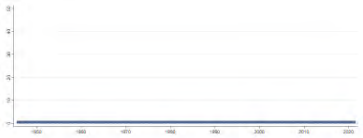


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 11 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 68

4.45.5 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 1

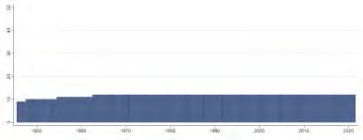


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 1 **n**: 76 $\overline{N}$: 1 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.45.6 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 12

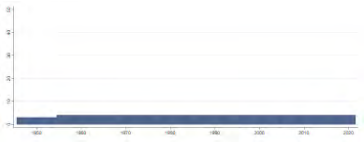


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 13 **n**: 901 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 69

4.45.7 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 4



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 4 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 74

4.46 Witold Henisz

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

Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327

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

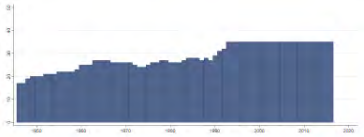
Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

The measure of political constraints employed estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

4.46.1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

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

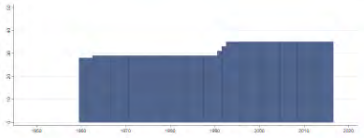


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.46.2 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

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

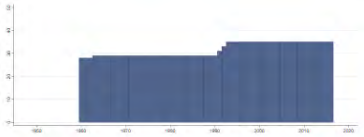


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1859 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.46.3 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order.

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

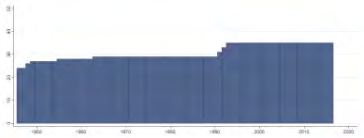


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1859 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.46.4 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

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

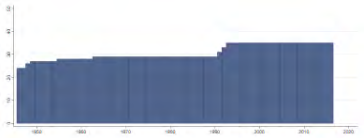


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 2260 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.46.5 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

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

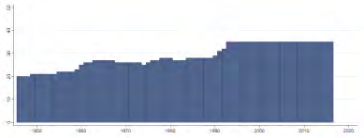


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 2260 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.46.6 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

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

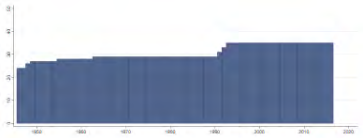


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 2119 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.46.7 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

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

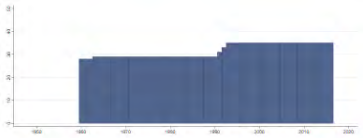


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 2260 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.46.8 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1859 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.47 Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius

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

Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, *19*(1), 19–34

Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, *18*(1), 143–157

Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, *25*(1), 78–97

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

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

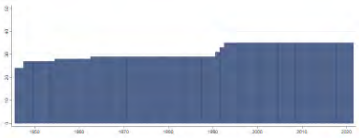
The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four micro states of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two micro states in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

4.47.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

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

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

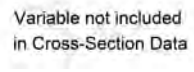
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



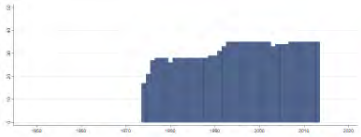
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 2531 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 67

4.47.2 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.



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

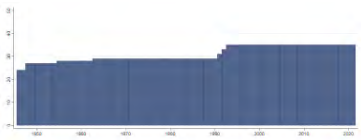


Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 1288 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.47.3 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

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

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



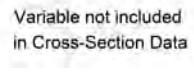
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 2531 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 67

4.47.4 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

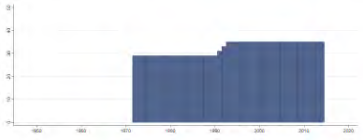
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures

of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy



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

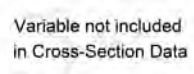


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 1427 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

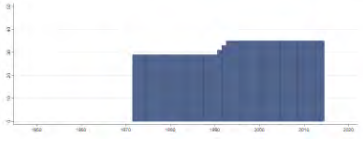
4.47.5 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy



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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 1427 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.48 Institutions and Elections Project

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

Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, *2*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

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

Institutions and Elections Project Data

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

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015).

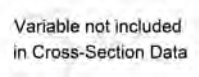
Find the article at http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120

4.48.1 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

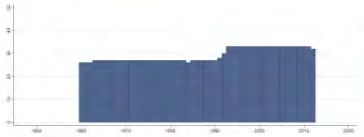
Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1605 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.48.2 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

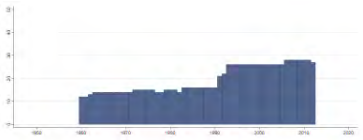
Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed
2. Elected

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 1079 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.48.3 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

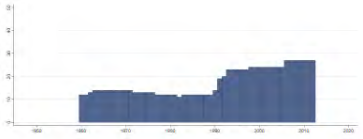
Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 950 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.48.4 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

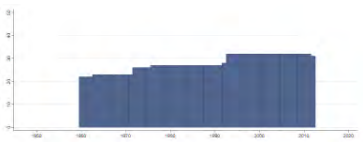
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



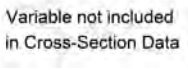
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1528 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.5 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

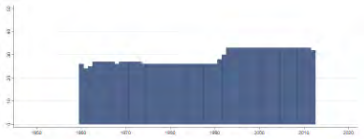
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



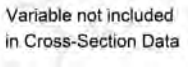
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.6 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

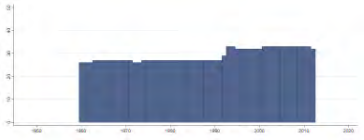
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



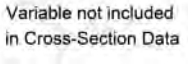
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1596 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.7 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

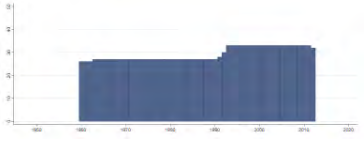
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



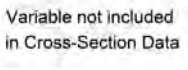
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1606 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.48.8 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

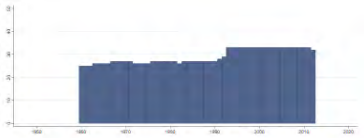
According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



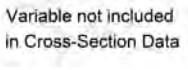
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1593 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.9 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

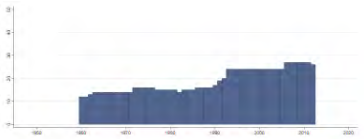
Can the court rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



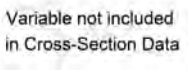
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 1046 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.48.10 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

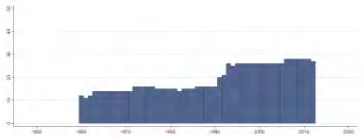
Can the court rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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

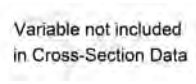


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 1077 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

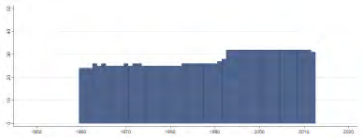
4.48.11 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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

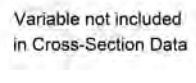


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1534 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

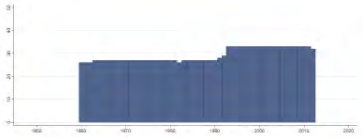
4.48.12 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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

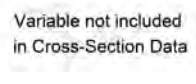


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1604 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

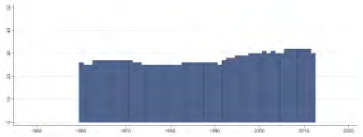
4.48.13 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1518 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.14 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

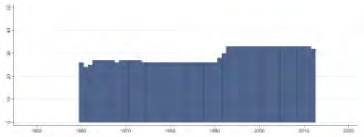
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.15 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

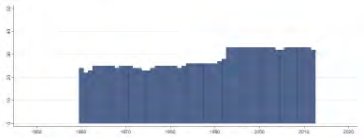
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1533 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.16 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

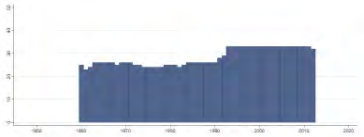
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.17 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

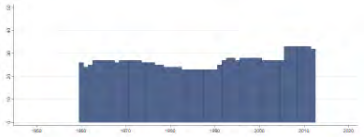
Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1442 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.48.18 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

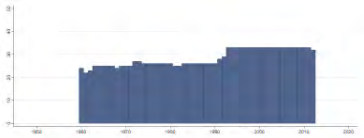
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.19 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

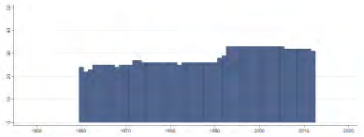
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



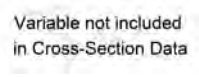
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1551 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.20 Electoral System (iaep_es)

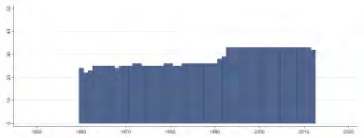
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



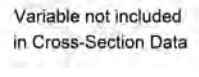
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1550 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.21 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

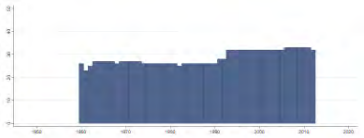
Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



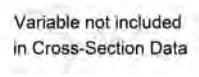
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1568 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.22 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

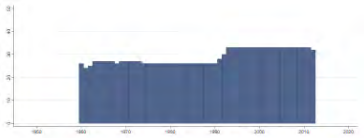
Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



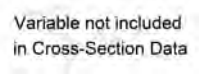
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.23 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

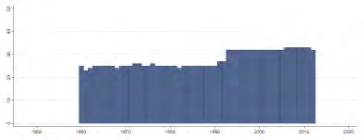
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



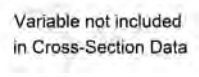
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.24 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

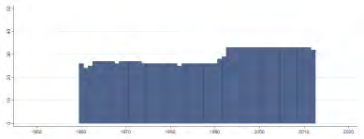
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



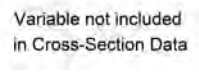
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1582 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.25 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

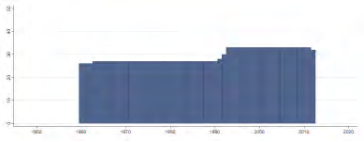
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



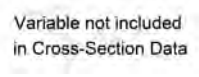
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1606 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.48.26 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

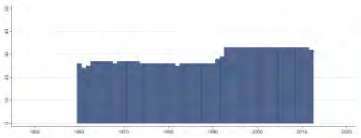
Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



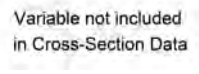
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1583 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.27 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

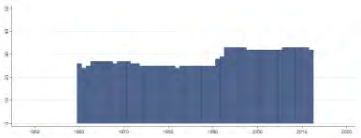
Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



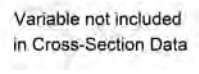
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1555 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.28 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

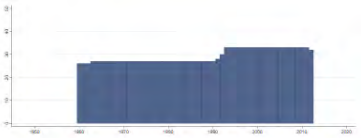
Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1606 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.48.29 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

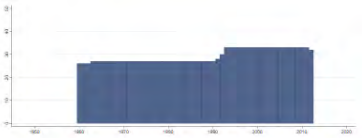
Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1606 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.48.30 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

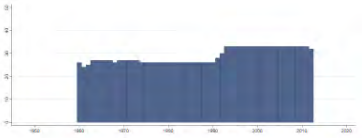
Does the country hold national elections for the legislature? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.31 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

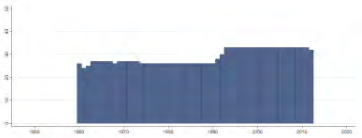
Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



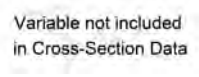
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.32 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

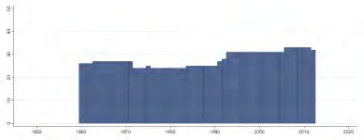
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



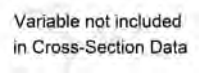
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1528 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.33 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

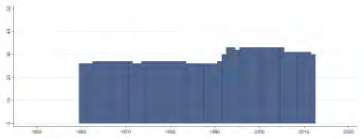
Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



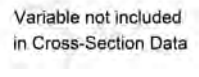
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1581 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.34 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

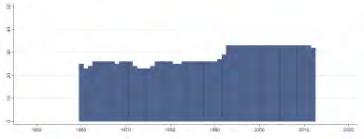
How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



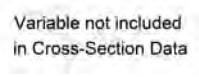
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1553 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.35 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

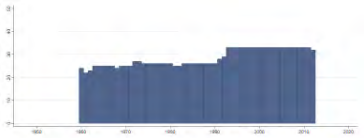
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



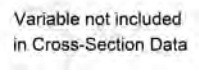
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.36 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

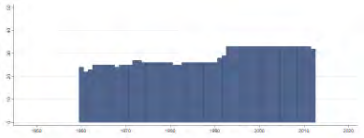
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



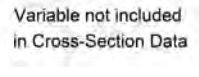
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.37 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

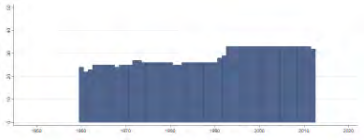
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



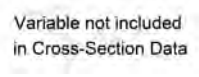
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.38 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

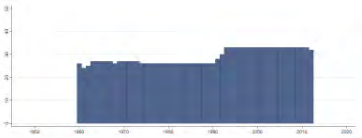
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



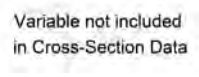
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.48.39 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

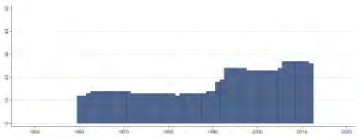
Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



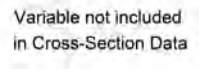
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 982 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.48.40 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

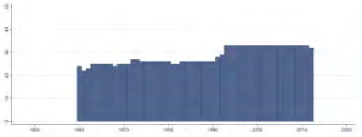
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1558 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 43

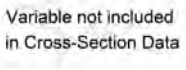
4.48.41 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

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

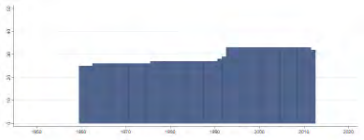
1. Unitary system
2. Confederation

3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1578 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.49 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

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

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

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

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

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

4.49.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

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

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

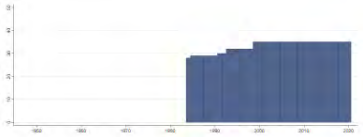
Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the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

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

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

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

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



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1253 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50 International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER

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

ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

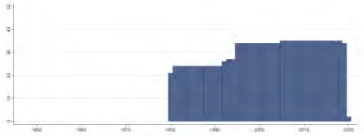
ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset

The GRD aims to present a complete picture of government revenue and tax trends over time and allows for analysis at the country, regional or cross-country level. Where possible, figures are expressed both inclusive and exclusive of natural resource revenues, which helps to overcome a major obstacle to cross-country comparisons in existing data sources.

4.50.1 Grants (ictd_grants)

Total grants received by the government.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

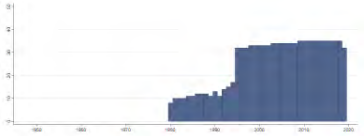


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1267 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.2 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

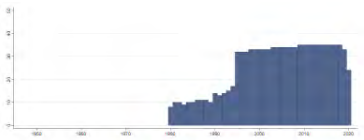


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1049 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.50.3 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

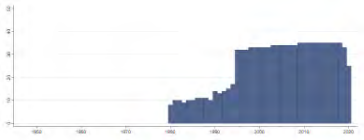


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.50.4 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

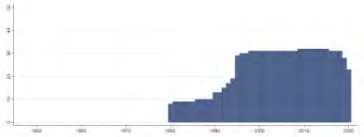


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.50.5 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

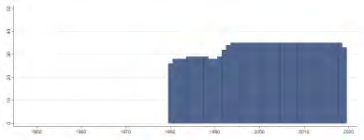


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 1008 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.50.6 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Total social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

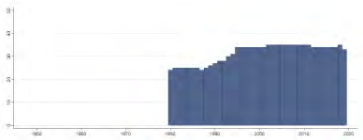


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1350 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.7 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

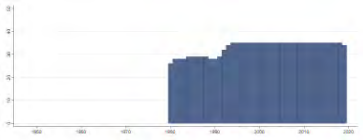


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1292 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.8 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

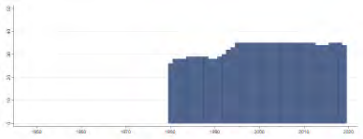


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1351 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.50.9 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

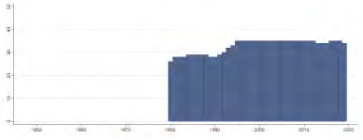


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1342 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.10 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

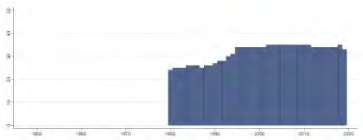


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1342 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.11 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

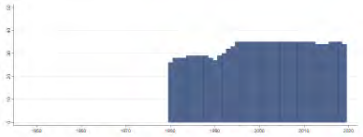


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1294 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.12 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

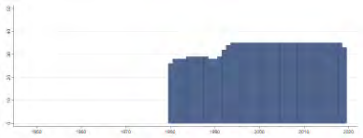


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1344 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.13 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

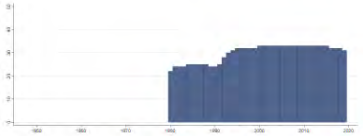


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1353 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.50.14 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

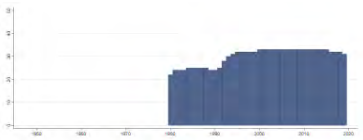


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 1232 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.15 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

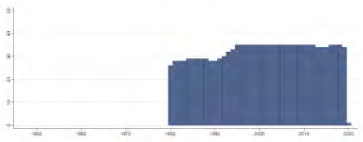


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 1235 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.16 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Total other taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

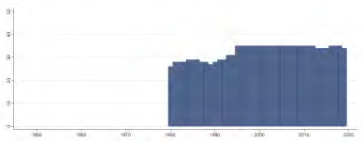


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1343 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.17 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

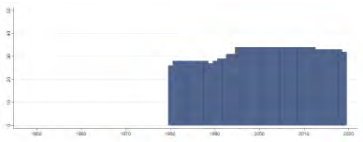


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1335 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.18 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Total taxes on property.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

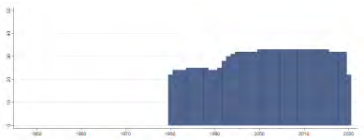


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1303 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.19 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

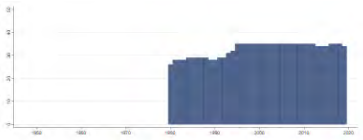


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.20 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1339 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.51 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

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

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

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.

4.51.1 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Electoral System Family

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.51.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Electoral System for National Legislature:

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

2. Block Vote (BV)

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

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

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

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. In transition

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

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

19. No direct elections.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.51.3 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Electoral System for the President:

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

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

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

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member

district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.51.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.51.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.51.6 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.52 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

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

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

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

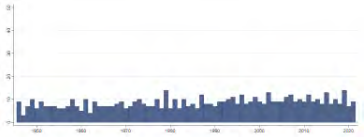
Voter Turnout Database

The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

4.52.1 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36

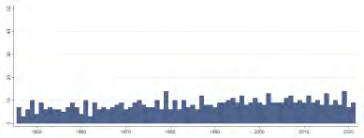


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.52.2 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 663 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.53 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

http://www.healthdata.org/gbd
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-24)

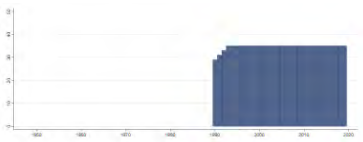
Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurements of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.53.1 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

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

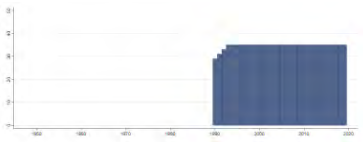


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.2 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

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



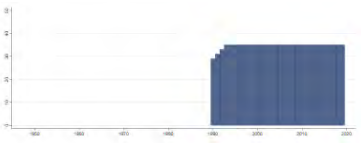
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.3 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

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

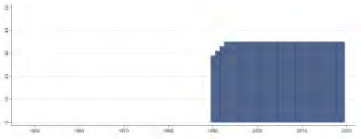


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.4 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

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

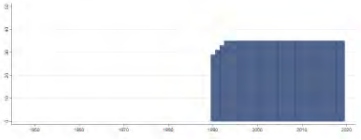


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.5 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

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

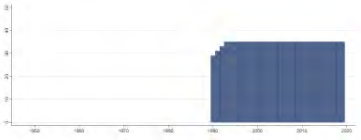


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.53.6 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.54 European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

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

Mungiu–Pippidi, A., Dadasov, R., Martinez–Kukutschka, R., Alvarado–Pachon, N., Dykes, V., Kossow, N., & Khaghaghordyan, A. (2019). Index of public integrity. http://www.integrity-index.org

http://integrity-index.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-22)

Index of Public Integrity

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed). Please see the page of the original source for more detailed information about the methodology of this index.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadašov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

4.54.1 Index of Public Integrity (overall) (ipi_ipi)

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services, due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed).. Below you will find an outline of the methodology behind the IPI, detailing recent changes.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadašov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.55 Inter-Parliamentary Union

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

Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-27)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

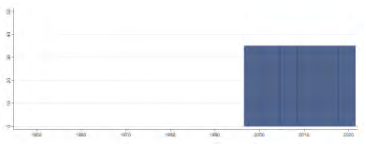
The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.55.1 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

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

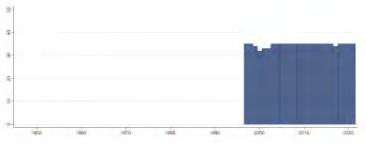


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 900 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.55.2 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

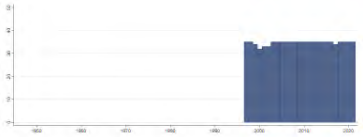


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 891 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.55.3 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 891 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.56 Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

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

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

https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-01)

COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

4.56.1 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.2 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

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

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.57 Johnson and Wallack

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

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

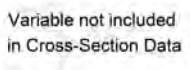
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

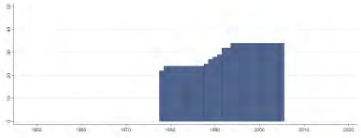
This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al.'s (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate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

4.57.1 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

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



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



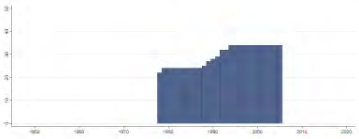
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 36 **n**: 845 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



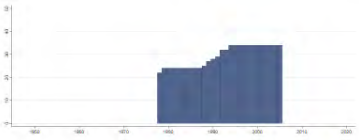
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 36 **n**: 845 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



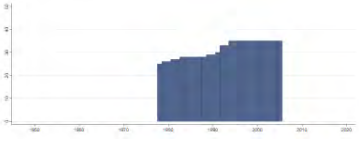
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 36 **n**: 845 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.4 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

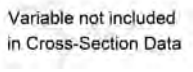
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



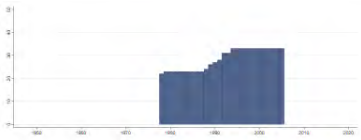
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 899 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.5 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

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



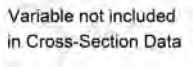
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



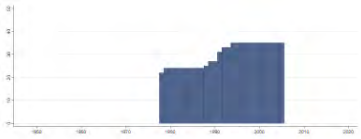
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 35 **n**: 818 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.6 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

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



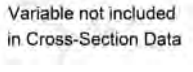
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



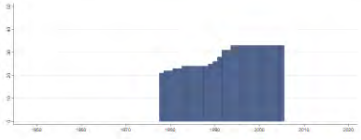
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 860 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.7 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

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



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



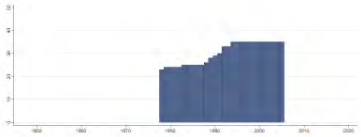
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 35 **n**: 818 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.8 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



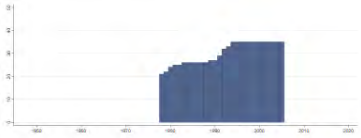
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.9 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



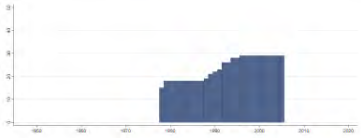
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.10 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 686 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

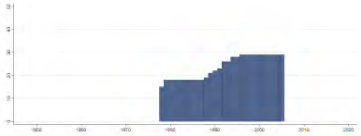
4.57.11 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

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



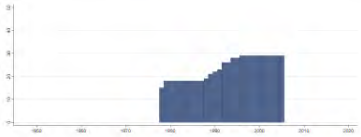
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 686 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.57.12 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

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



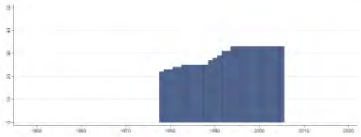
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 31 **n**: 686 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.57.13 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



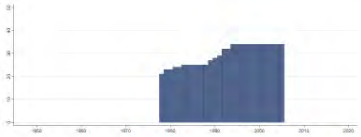
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 35 **n**: 834 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.14 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

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



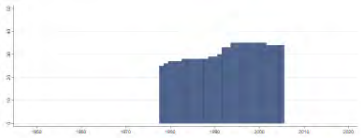
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.15 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



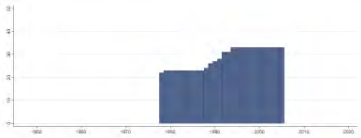
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 896 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.16 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



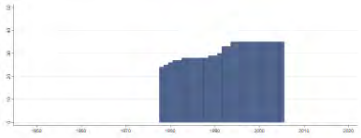
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 35 **n**: 818 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.17 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



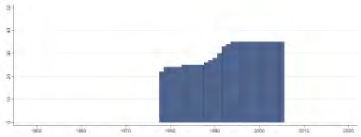
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 897 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.18 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



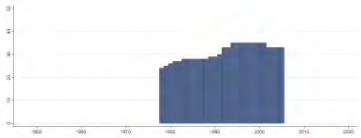
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 867 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.19 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

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



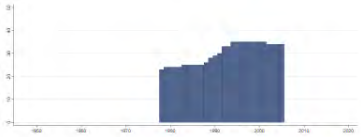
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 889 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.20 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

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



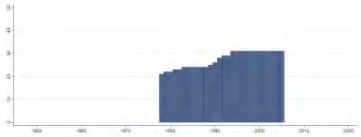
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 37 **n**: 865 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.57.21 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

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



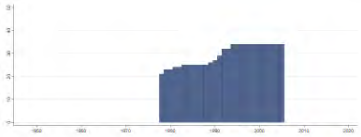
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 33 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.57.22 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

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: 36 **n**: 845 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.58 Aljaz Kuncic

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, *10*(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Institutional Quality Dataset

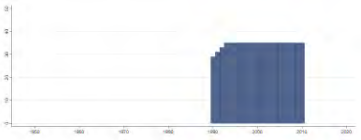
More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions 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.

4.58.1 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Cluster membership based on means.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



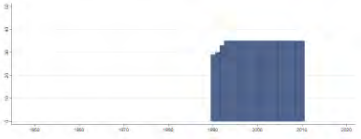
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 743 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.2 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



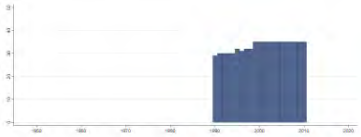
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 742 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.3 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



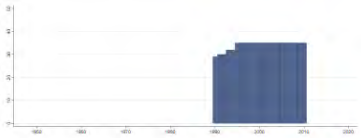
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.58.4 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



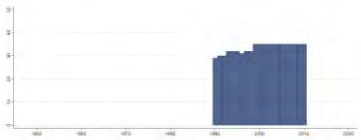
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 730 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.5 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



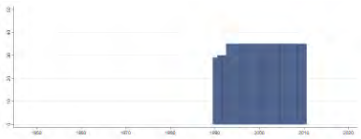
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 713 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.58.6 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



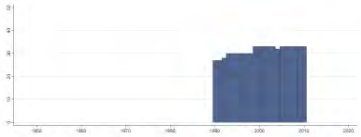
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 739 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.7 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



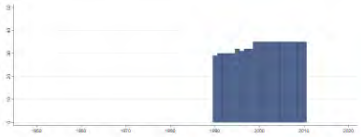
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35 **n**: 670 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.58.8 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



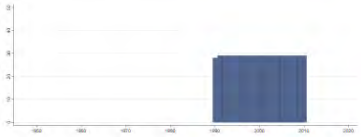
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.58.9 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



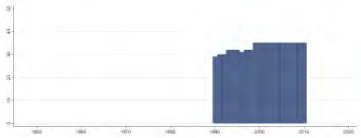
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.10 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



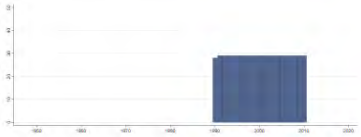
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37 **n**: 713 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.58.11 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



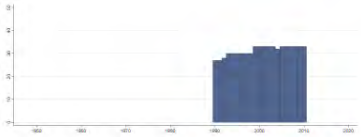
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.58.12 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35 **n**: 670 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.59 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

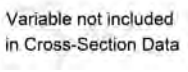
https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database

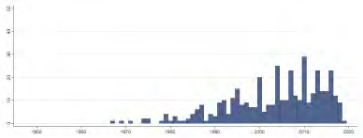
LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.59.1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).



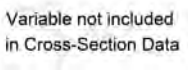
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



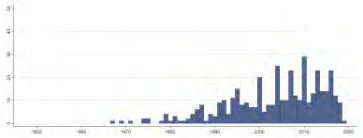
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.2 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



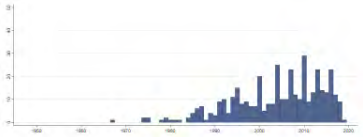
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.3 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%) (lis_clsmf)

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



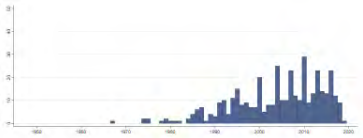
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.4 Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%) (lis_cprsmf)

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



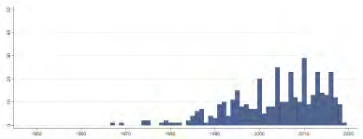
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.5 Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%) (lis_cprtpf)

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



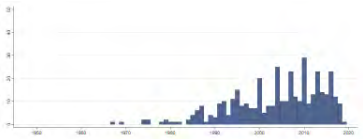
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.6 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%) (lis_dc150)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



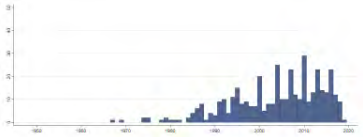
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.7 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%) (lis_dc5075)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



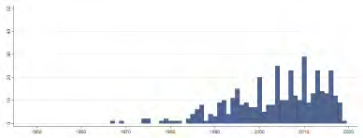
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.8 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%) (lis_dc75150)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



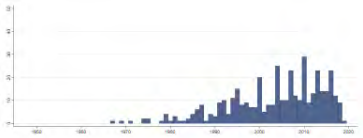
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.9 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Gini Coefficient.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



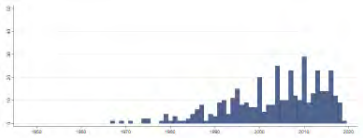
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.10 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Mean Equivalized Income.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



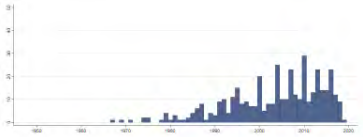
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.11 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Median Equivalized Income.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



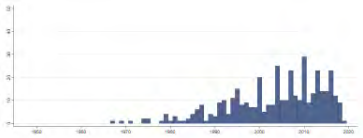
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.12 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



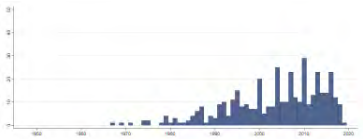
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.13 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



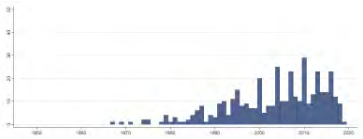
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.14 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

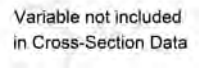
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



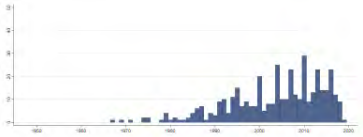
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.15 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%) (lis_rpr40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%).



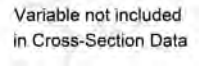
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



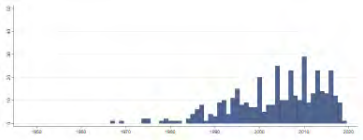
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.16 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%) (lis_rprc40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%).



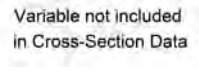
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



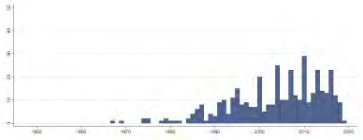
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.17 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%) (lis_rprc50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%).



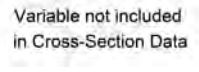
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



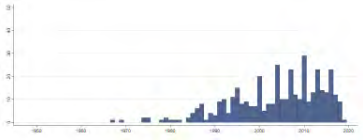
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.18 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%) (lis_rprc60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



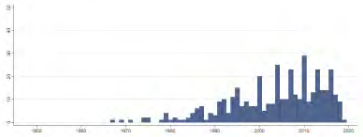
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.19 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%) (lis_rpre50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



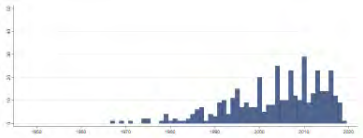
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.20 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%) (lis_rpre60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



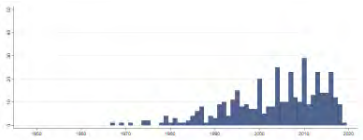
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.59.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%) (lis_rprt40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



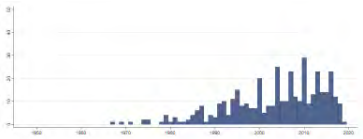
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%) (lis_rprt50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



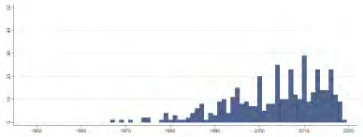
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.59.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%) (lis_rprt60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.60 Hanson and Sigman

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathan's latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, *83*(4), 1495–1510

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-04)

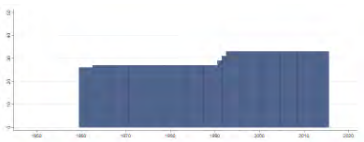
Hanson & Sigman´s State Capacity Index

Data used in the article "Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research" (Hanson and Sigman, 2021). The authors identify three core dimensions of state capacity, develop the expectation that they are mutually supporting and interlinked, and estimate the state capacity using Bayesian latent variable analysis.

4.60.1 Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

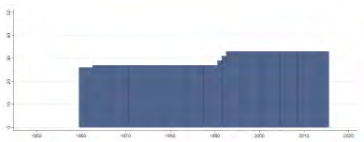


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 1711 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.2 Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 1711 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.61 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, *15*(1), 222–279

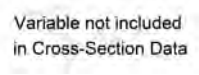
http://faculty.tuck.dartmouth.edu/rafael-laporta/research-publications/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-12)

Data used in the article "The Quality of Government"

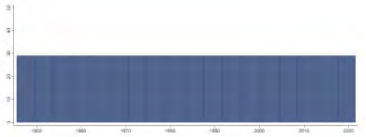
Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Abstract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.61.1 Religion: Catholic (lp_catho80)

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.



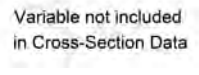
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



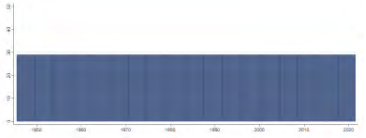
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.61.2 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.61.3 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

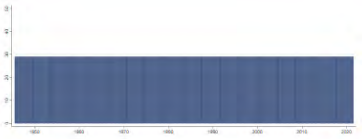
Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:

1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws

4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



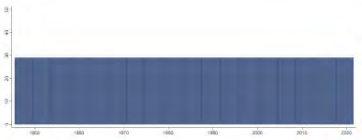
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.61.4 Religion: Muslim (lp_muslim80)

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



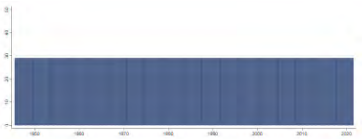
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.61.5 Religion: Other Denomination (lp_no_cpm80)

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



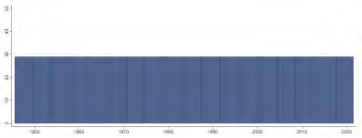
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.61.6 Religion: Protestant (lp_protmg80)

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2280 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.62 Maddison Historical Statistics

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research

https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020 (Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

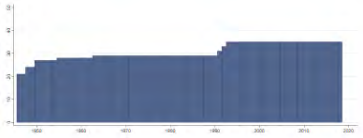
Maddison Project Database 2020

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2020 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2018.

4.62.1 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.63 Hyde and Marinov

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, *20*(2), 191–201

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. https://nelda.co/

http://www.nelda.co/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-28)

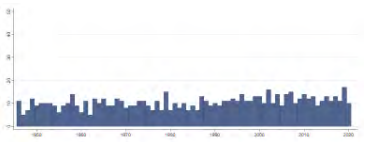
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) dataset provides detailed information on all election events from 1945-2020. To be included, elections must be for a national executive figure, such as a president, or for a national legislative body, such as a parliament, legislature, constituent assembly, or other directly elected representative bodies. In order for an election to be included, voters must directly elect the person or persons appearing on the ballot to the national post in question. Voting must also be direct, or "by the people" in the sense that mass voting takes place. Microstates are now included but were not part of NELDA Versions 1-4.

4.63.1 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

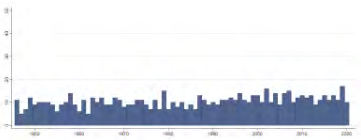


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.2 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

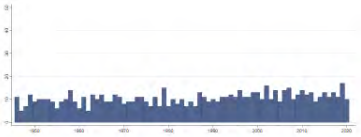


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 809 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.3 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

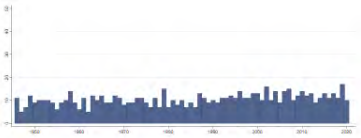


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.4 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

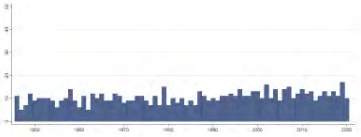


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.5 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

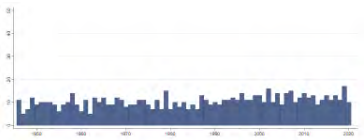


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.6 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Number of executive elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

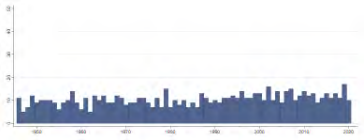


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.7 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Number of legislative elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

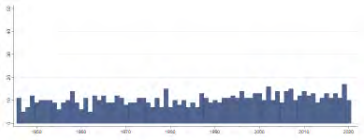


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.8 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

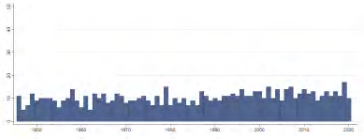


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.9 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36



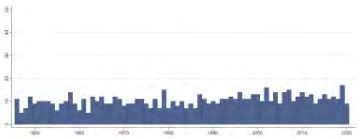
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 808 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.63.10 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "Yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is

difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 809 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.64 Pippa Norris

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm

https://www.pippanorris.com/data
(Data downloaded: 2019-10-09)

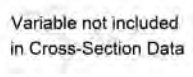
Democracy Time-series Data Release 3.0, January 2009

This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original codebook for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication dataset used in the book, Driving Democracy.

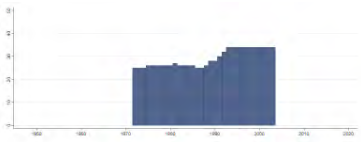
4.64.1 Classification of Executives (no_ce)

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: 36 **n**: 943 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 26

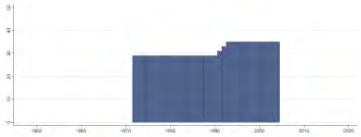
4.64.2 Electoral Family (no_ef)

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 37 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

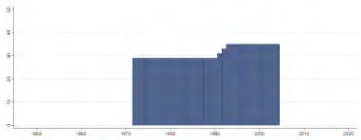
4.64.3 Unitary or Federal State (no_ufs)

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions
3. Federal

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 37 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.65 Natural Resource Management Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82

http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

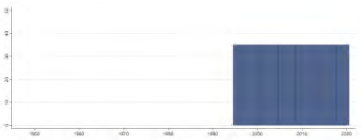
Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data

The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2020 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation 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 250 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 194 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 2020 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2010 to 2020 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2019.

4.65.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 936 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.66 Nunn and Puga

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *94*(1), 20–36

http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)

The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.66.1 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.2 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.3 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_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 100 km of the nearest ice-free coast.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.4 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts. The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance between two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness — or the average of any other variable — for each country, Nunn and Puga weigh 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 they 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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.5 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

http://stats.oecd.org/#
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

Country Statistical Profiles

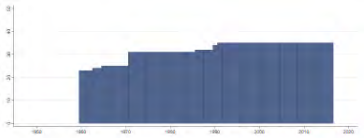
The Country Statistical Profiles database from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes a wide range of indicators on economy, education, energy, environment, foreign aid, health, information and communication, labour, migration, R&D, trade and society that better reflect 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.

4.67.1 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

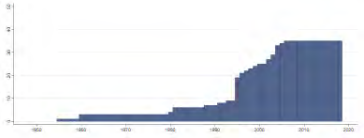


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.67.2 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Current account balance.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

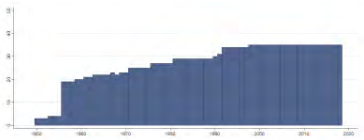


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 922 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.3 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Consumer Price Index: all items.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

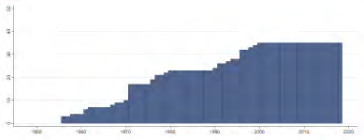


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.67.4 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

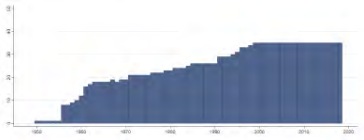


Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1499 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.67.5 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Consumer Price Index: food.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

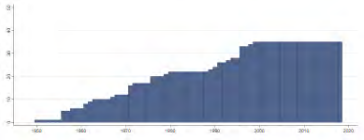


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1713 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.67.6 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Consumer Price Index: energy.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

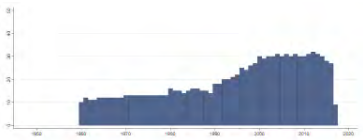


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1536 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.7 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Practising physicians.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 30

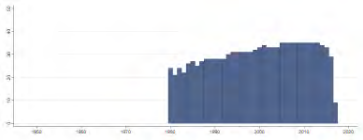


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 1165 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.67.8 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Medical graduates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

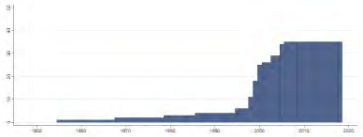


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1177 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.67.9 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

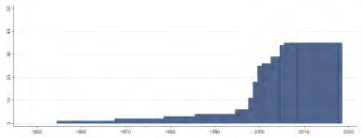


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.10 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

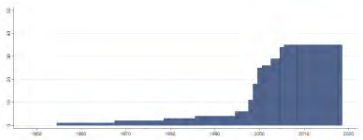


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.11 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

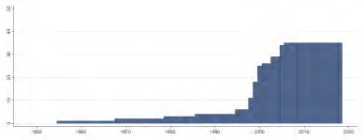


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.12 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Employment rates: women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

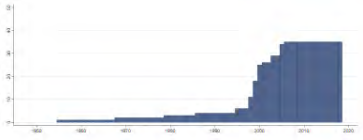


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.13 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Employment rates: men.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

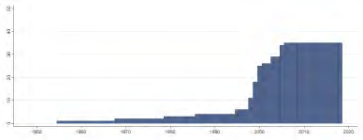


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.14 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Employment rates: total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

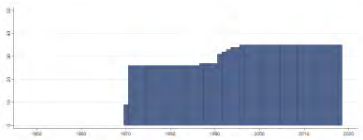


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.15 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Real GDP growth.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



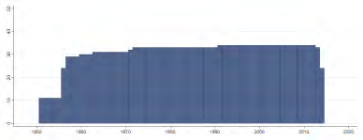
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1546 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67.16 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Population growth rates.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



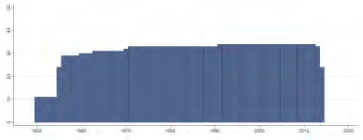
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 2057 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.67.17 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Population levels.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

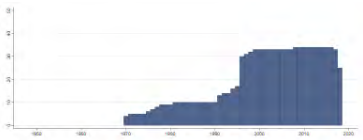


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37 **n**: 2090 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.67.18 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

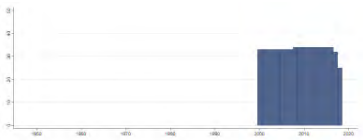


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.19 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Real value added in industry including energy.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

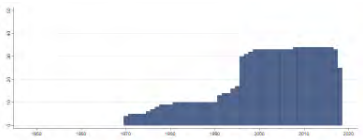


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.67.20 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Real value added in construction.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

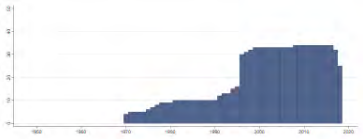


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.21 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

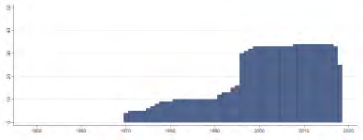


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.22 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Real value added in Information and communication.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

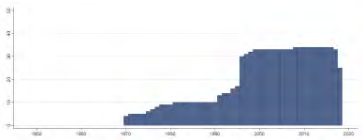


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1018 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.23 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

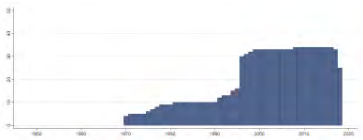


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.24 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Real value added in real estate activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

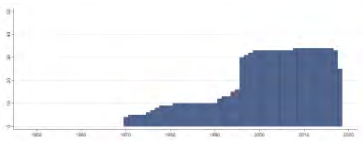


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1018 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.25 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

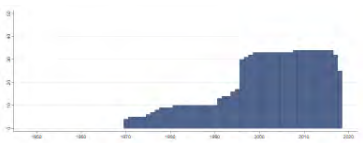


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1018 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.26 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

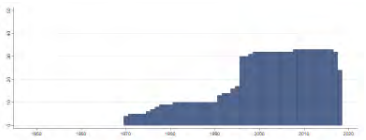


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1022 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.27 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Real value added in other services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

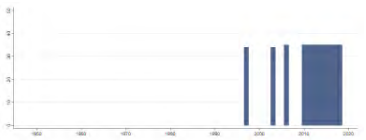


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 1001 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.28 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Total FDI Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

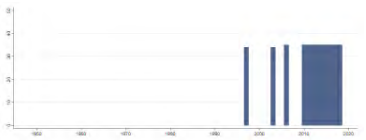


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.29 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

FDI Index: Primary sector.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

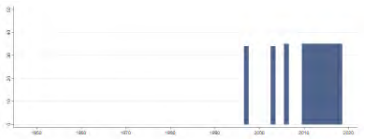


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.30 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

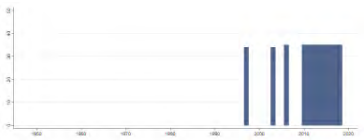


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.31 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

FDI Index: Electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

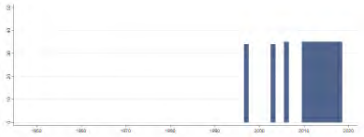


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.32 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

FDI Index: Distribution.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

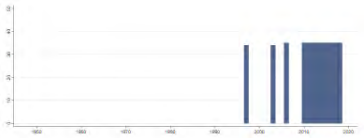


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.33 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

FDI Index: Transport.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

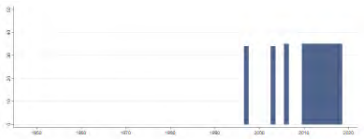


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.34 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

FDI Index: Media.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

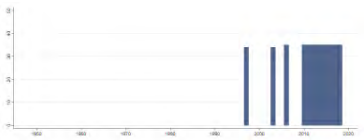


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.35 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

FDI Index: Communications.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

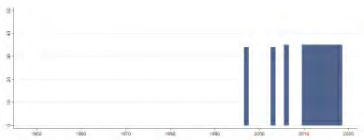


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.36 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

FDI Index: Financial services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

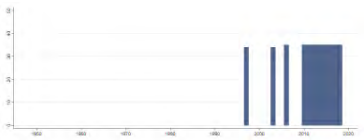


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.37 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

FDI Index: Business services.

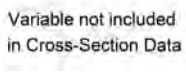
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



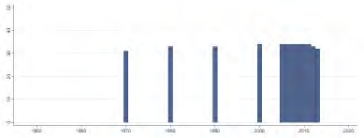
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.38 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Total fertility rates.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

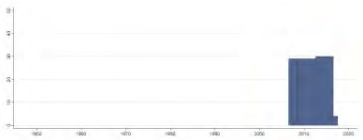


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 437 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.39 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

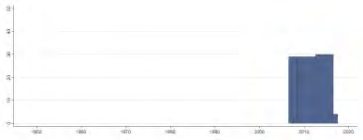


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.40 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

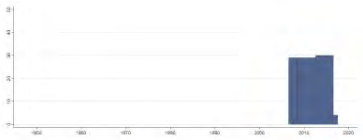


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.41 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

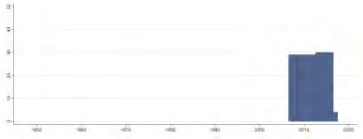


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.42 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

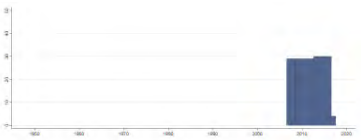


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.43 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

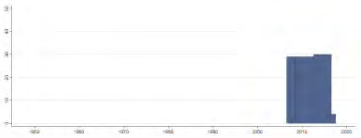


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.44 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

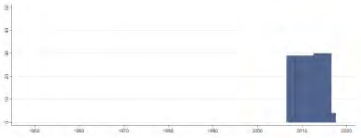


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.45 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

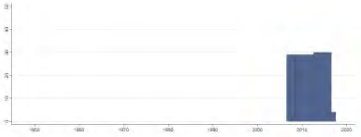


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.46 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

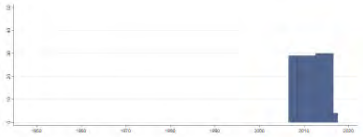


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.47 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

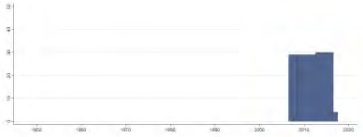


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.48 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.49 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

General government revenues per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.50 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

General government expenditures per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

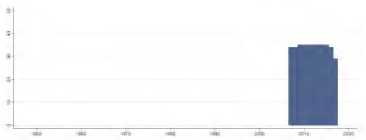
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.51 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

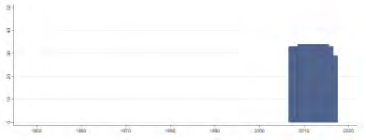


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.67.52 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

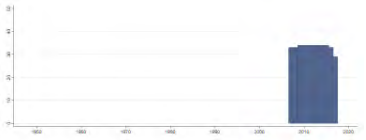


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.67.53 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

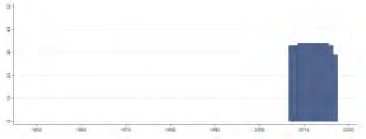


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.67.54 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Production costs for general government, total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

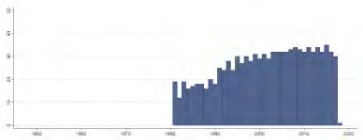


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.67.55 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

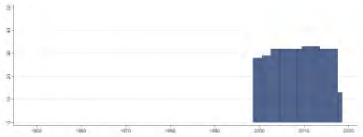


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1032 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.67.56 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

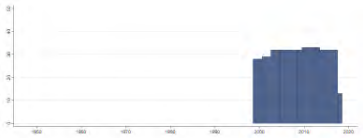


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.57 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

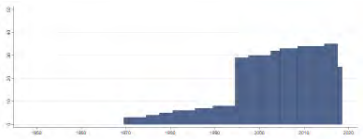


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.58 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

General government net lending.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

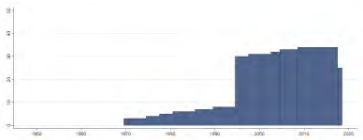


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 931 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.59 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

General government revenues.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

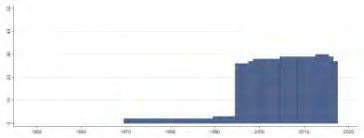


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 936 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.67.60 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

General government expenditures.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31

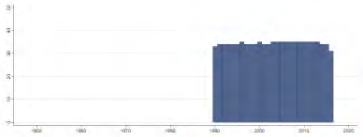


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 31 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.67.61 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Greenhouse gas emissions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35

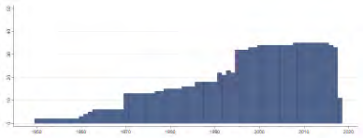


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 955 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.62 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Average hours actually worked.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

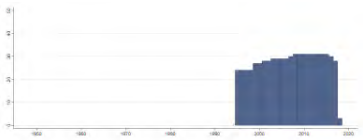


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1303 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.67.63 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Households debt.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

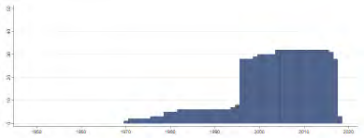


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.64 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Real household disposable income.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

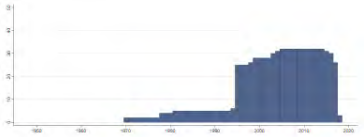


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 823 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.65 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Household net saving rates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

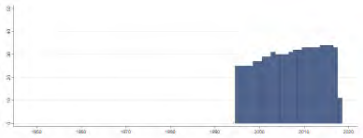


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 806 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.67.66 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

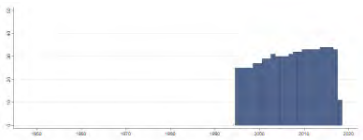


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.67 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

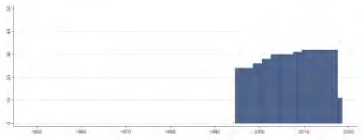


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.68 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Financial asset of households: equity.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

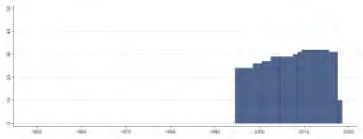


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 706 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.69 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

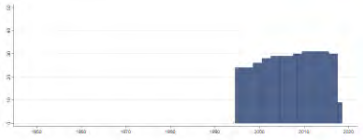


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 695 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.70 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

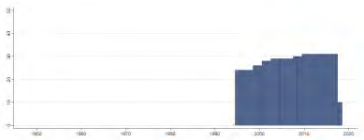


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.71 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

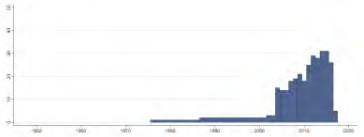


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.72 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes & transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

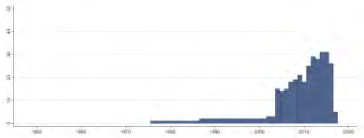


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 354 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.73 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

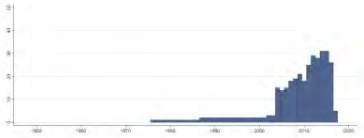


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.74 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

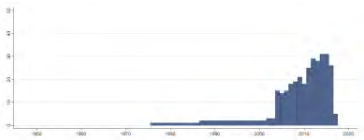


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.75 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

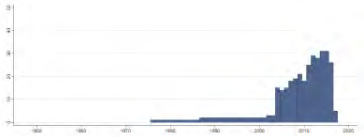


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.76 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.77 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Relative poverty rates: Entire population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.78 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.79 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c)

Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.80 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

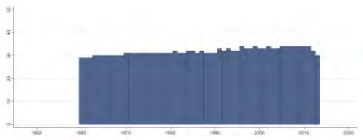
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.81 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Infant mortality.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

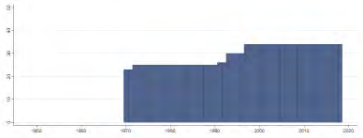


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1748 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.67.82 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Real effective exchange rates.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

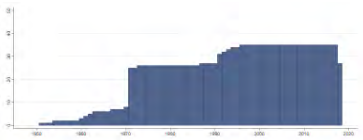


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1484 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.67.83 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Gross fixed capital formation.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

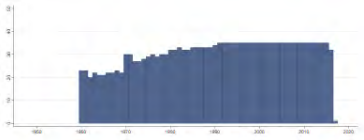


Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.67.84 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Life expectancy at birth: total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

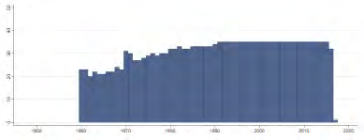


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.67.85 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Life expectancy at birth: women.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

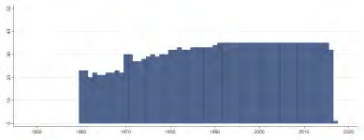


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1829 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.67.86 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Life expectancy at birth: men.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

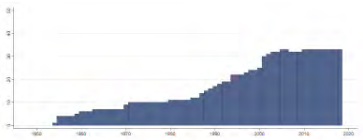


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.67.87 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long-term interest rates.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

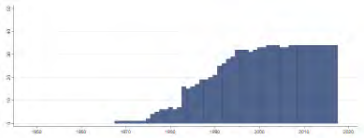


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1186 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.67.88 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long-term unemployment.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

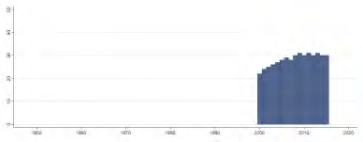


Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1094 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.89 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

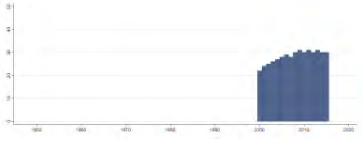


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.90 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

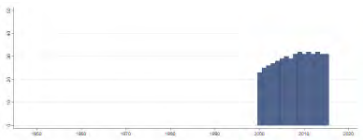


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.91 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

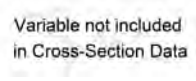
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



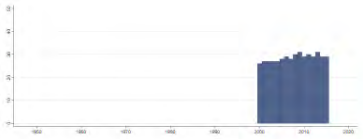
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.92 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

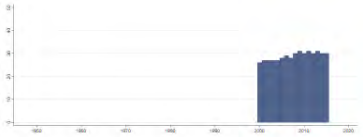


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 457 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.93 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

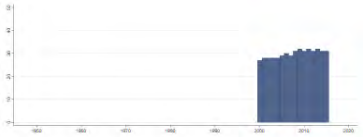


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 462 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.94 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

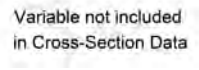
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



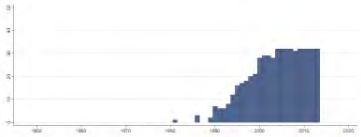
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.67.95 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Foreign-born population.



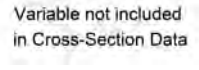
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



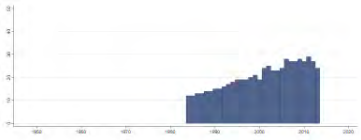
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.67.96 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Foreign population.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

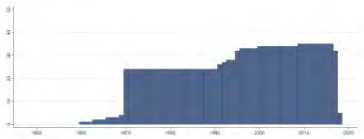


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 619 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.97 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Gross national income per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

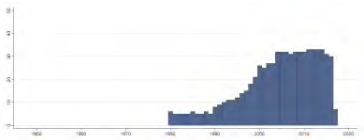


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1469 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.67.98 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Practising nurses.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

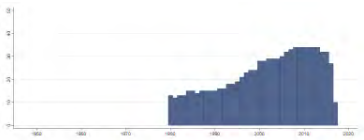


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.99 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Nursing graduates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

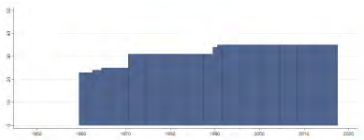


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.100 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Production of crude oil.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

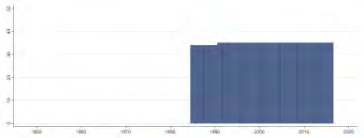


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1897 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.67.101 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Triadic patent families.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

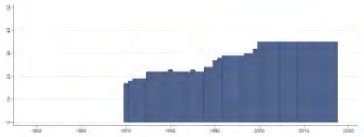


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 1152 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.67.102 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Total expenditure on health.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

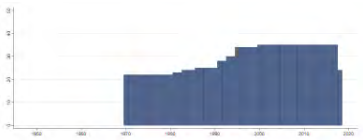


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.67.103 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

GDP per hour worked.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

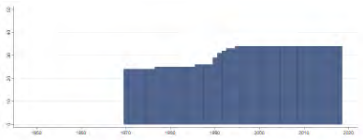


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1465 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.67.104 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (% gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

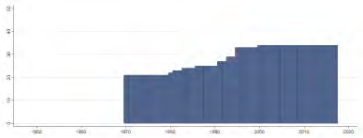


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1517 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67.105 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

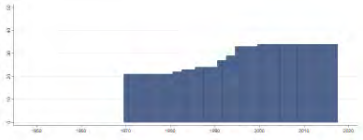


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1403 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.67.106 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

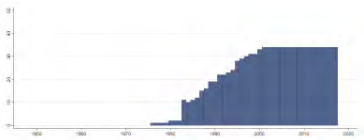


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1392 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.67.107 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Incidence of part-time employment.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35



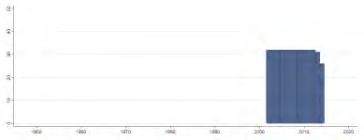
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1000 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.67.108 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Road fatalities. Deaths, per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016. Source: ITF Transport Statistics: road accidents .

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

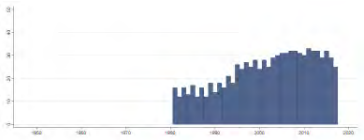


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.67.109 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

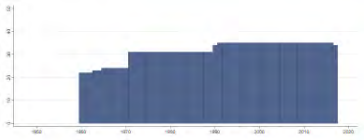


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 912 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.110 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

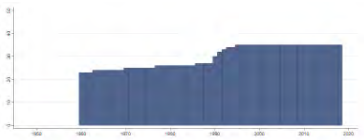


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1885 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.67.111 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Purchasing power parities.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

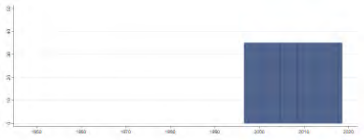


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1816 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.67.112 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Indices of price levels.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

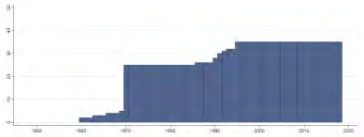


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.67.113 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

GDP per capita.

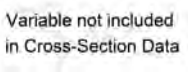
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



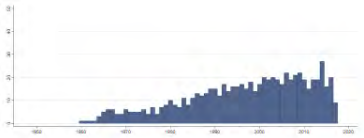
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1577 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67.114 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Adult population smoking daily.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

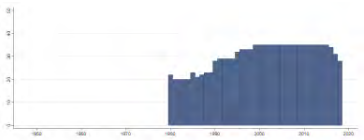


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.67.115 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Public social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

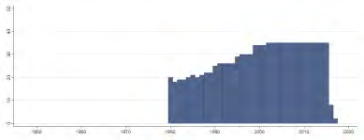


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1213 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.67.116 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Private social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1083 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67.117 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Net social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

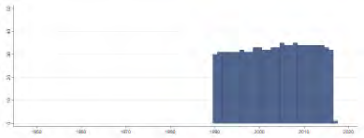
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.67.118 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Sulphur oxides emmissions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

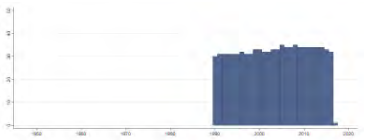


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 911 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.119 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

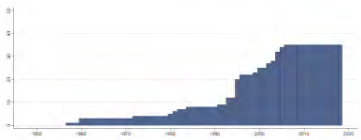


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 911 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.120 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Trade balance of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

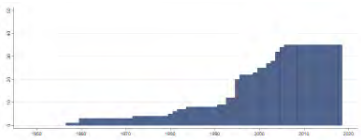


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.121 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Imports of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

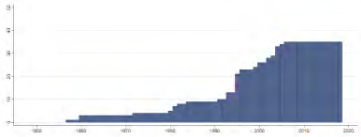


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 948 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.122 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Exports of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

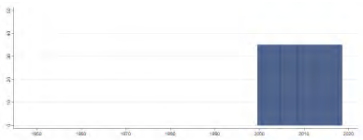


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 972 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.67.123 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Taxes on the average worker.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

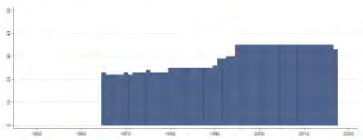


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.124 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Total tax revenue.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

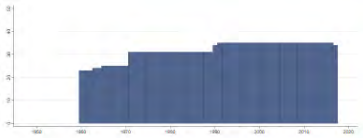


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1587 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.67.125 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

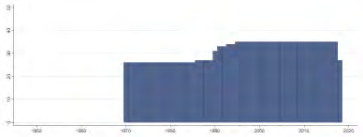


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1896 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.67.126 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

International imports in goods and services.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

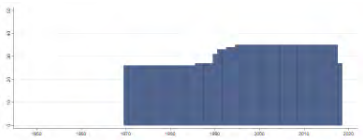


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67.127 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

International exports in goods and services.

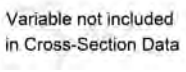
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



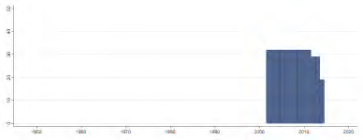
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.67.128 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Inland goods transport.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

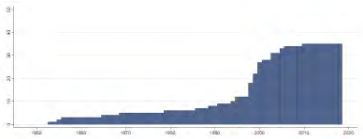


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.67.129 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Unemployment rates: women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

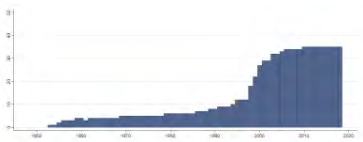


Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 962 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.130 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Unemployment rates: men.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

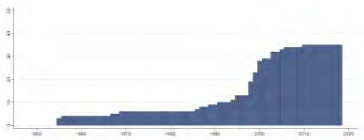


Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 971 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.67.131 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Unemployment rates: total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

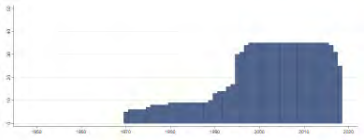


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1002 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.67.132 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

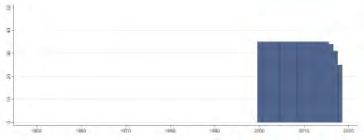


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.133 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Value added in industry including energy.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

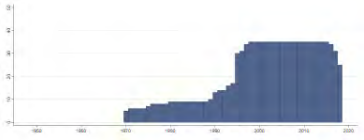


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.134 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Value added in construction.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

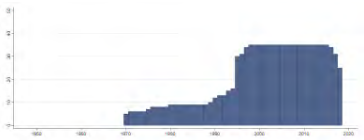


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.135 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

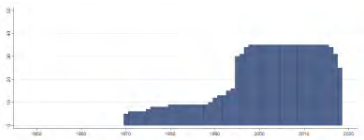


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.136 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Value added in Information and communication.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

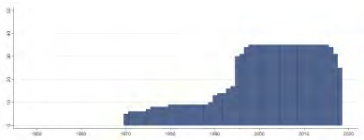


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.137 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

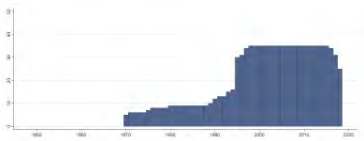


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.138 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Value added in real estate activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

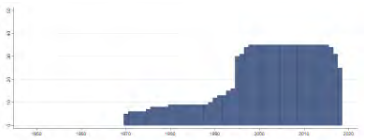


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.139 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

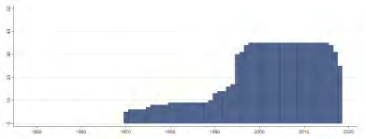


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.140 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

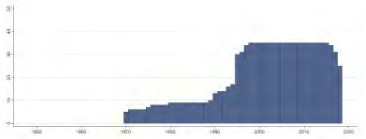


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.141 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Value added in other services activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

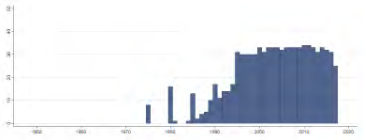


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.67.142 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

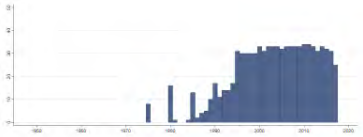


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 888 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.143 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34



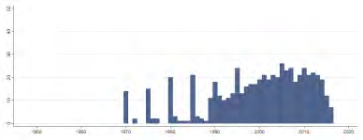
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 888 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.67.144 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Water abstractions per capita.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



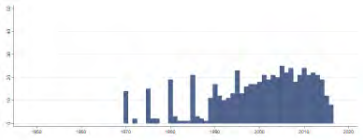
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 608 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.67.145 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Total abstractions of water.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

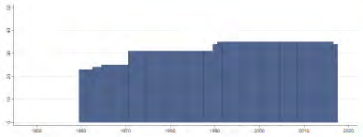


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 603 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.67.146 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Electricity generation.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

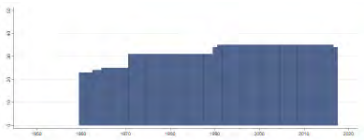


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1896 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.67.147 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Total primary energy supply.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 1896 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.68 The Ocean Health Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, *488*, 615–620. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 07 December 2021]. https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases

http://www.oceanhealthindex.org
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

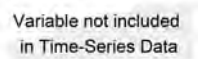
The Ocean Health Index Data

The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

4.68.1 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 30



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.69 Marshall and Gurr

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-03)

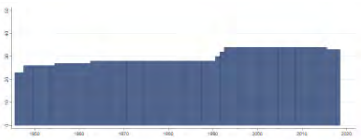
Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. The Polity5 dataset covers all major, independent states in the global system over the period 1800-2018 (i.e., states with a total population of 500,000 or more in the most recent year (167 countries in 2018). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.69.1 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 2257 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.69.2 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

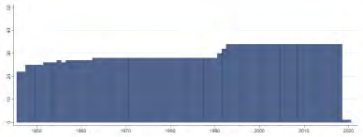
Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and,

finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 2255 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.70 Norris and Groemping

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Electoral Integrity Project (Version 7.0)

This dataset by the Electoral Integrity Project evaluates the quality of elections held around the world. Based on a rolling survey collecting the views of election experts, this research provides independent and reliable evidence to compare whether countries meet international standards of electoral integrity. PEI-7.0 cumulative release covers 336 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 166 countries from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2018.

4.70.1 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.2 Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I. (pei_eirhci)

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.3 Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I. (pei_eirlci)

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.4 Elected Office (pei_off)

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.5 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.6 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71 Ouattara and Standaert

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy, 64*, 101895. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895

https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

The Property Rights Protection Index

Over the last two decades, numerous studies have tried to quantify the effect of property rights on a wide range of societal outcomes, including growth, trade, and, to a lesser extent, inequality. However, a major limitation of these studies has been the data measuring property rights. These suffer from a number of shortcomings, including a lack of availability, focus, and objectivity.

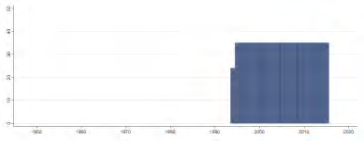
Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights across countries. Instead, perception-based indicators such as survey-data or expert assessments are used to capture the opinion of a range of actors. The researchers' approach is to combine a data set of 18 such indicators from 7 different sources. The selection of an indicator depends on whether it directly measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, including the probability that private property is expropriated. By focusing on property rights alone, this allows the researchers to disentangle its effect from that of the overall quality of the judicial system and other aspects of the institutional framework. This ensures a better match between theoretical models and empirical tests on the effects of property rights.

This is done for as wide a group of countries and as long a time span as possible, increasing the index coverage by as much as 45% compared to other indexes - this index covers 191 countries cross twenty-year period between 1994 - 2014.

4.71.1 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

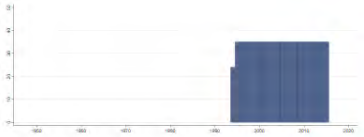


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.71.2 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 780 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.72 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, *105*(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

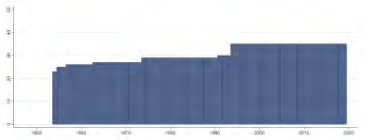
Penn World Table

PWT version 10.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 183 countries between 1950 and 2019.

4.72.1 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

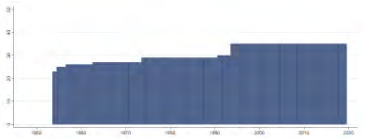


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.2 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

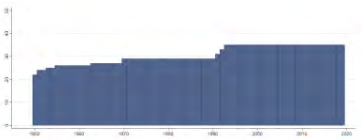


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.3 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

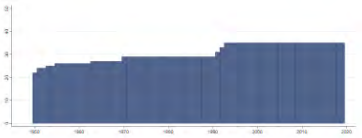


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.4 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro & Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

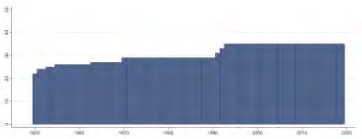


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.5 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

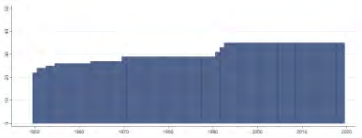


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.6 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

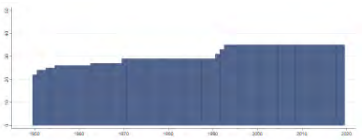


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.7 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

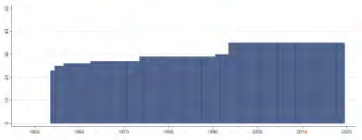


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.8 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

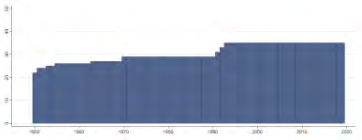


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.9 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

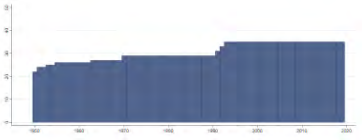


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.10 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

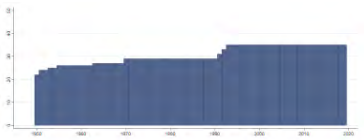


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.11 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

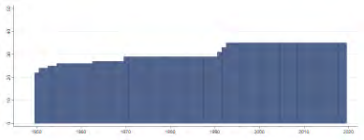


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.12 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

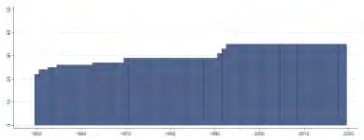


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.13 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Population (in millions).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

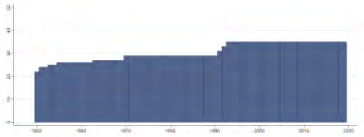


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.14 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

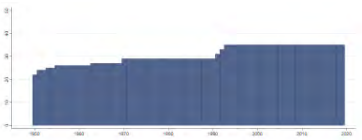


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.15 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

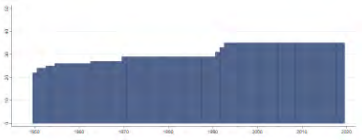


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.16 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

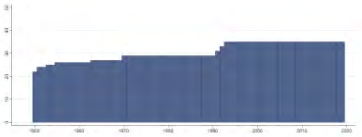


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.17 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

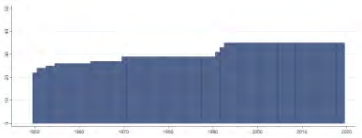


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.18 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

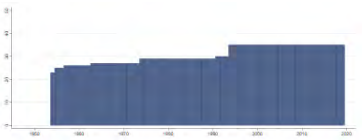


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.72.19 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

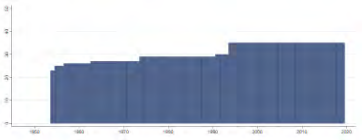


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.20 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

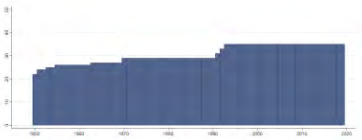


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2091 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.21 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2217 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.73 Nistotskaya, Dahlberg, Dahlström, Sundström, Axelsson, Dalli and Alvarado Pachon

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-17)

The QoG Expert Survey (2020 wave)

The Quality of Government Expert Survey (QoG Expert Survey) is a research project aimed at documenting the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior in countries around the world. The third wave of the QoG Expert Survey covers 117 countries and is based on a web survey of 996 experts.

The general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is to measure the structure and behaviour of public administration across countries. The survey covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of the public administration according to the literature, but on which we lack quantitative indicators for a large number of countries. The QoG Expert Survey 2020 is the third wave of the QoG Expert Survey, following the first wave in 2008-2012 and the second wave in 2014.

The QoG Expert Survey 2020 produced ten country-level indicators, pertaining to bureaucratic structure (meritocratic recruitment, security of tenure, closedness) and bureaucratic behavior (political interference into day-to-day bureaucratic decision-making and impartiality). The data is based on the assessments of experts from 117 countries, carefully selected for their contextual subject-matter knowledge. The experts took part in the research pro bono. The main innovation of the third wave is the use of anchoring vignettes and Item-Response Theory (IRT)-based aggregation techniques to produce point estimates that account and adjust for systematic differences in expert subjective assessments and variation in expert reliability. The resulting indicators are internally coherent and also correlate well with other well-established measures for the same concepts. The strength of the association between the data from 2020 and the two previous waves of the survey suggests that the data is likely to measure the same underlying phenomena, while offering enough variability over time to be used in time-series analysis.

4.73.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the country's labor code.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.4 Closedness Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_close_pca)

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar1_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar2_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff1_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.14 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.15 Merit, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.16 Merit, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff2_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff3_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.20 Professionalism Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_proff_pca)

Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74 Philip G. Roeder

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. http://pages.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm

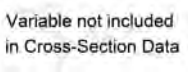
http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985

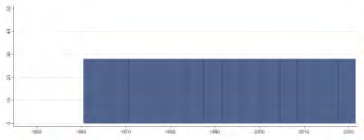
The Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices measure the probability of two randomly selected people not belonging to the same ethnolinguistic group using different methods. The estimates are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please visit https://pages.ucsd.edu/ proeder/elf.htm

4.74.1 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1961) (r_elf61)

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: 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. Original source: Roeder (2001).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

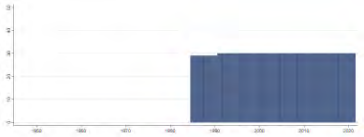


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 1830 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.74.2 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

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. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 30



Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 31 **n**: 1141 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.75 World Bank

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The World Bank. (2021). Remittances data. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-10)

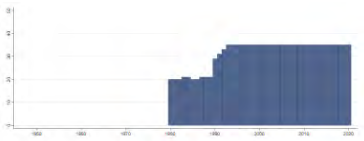
Remittances Data

Remittances Data provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories. It is calculated by World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. All numbers are in current (nominal) US dollar million.

4.75.1 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

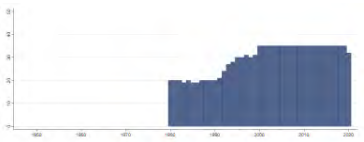


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1318 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75.2 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1241 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.76 Michael L Ross

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

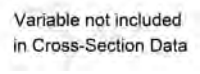
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

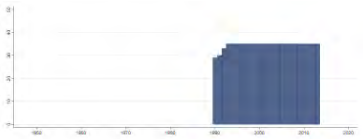
Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.76.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.



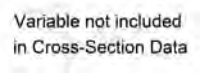
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



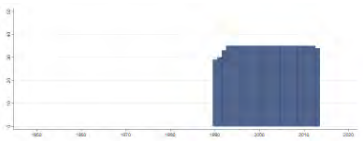
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.76.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexp)

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



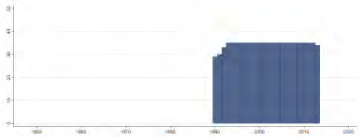
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.76.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexpc)

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



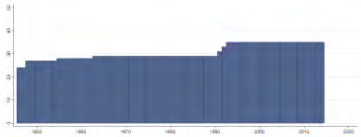
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 847 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.76.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



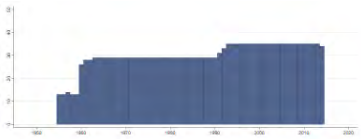
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 2189 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.76.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



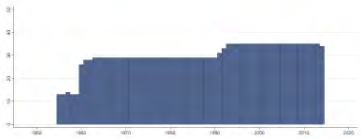
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.76.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



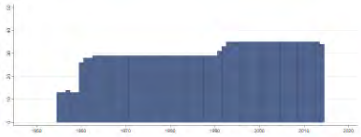
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.76.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



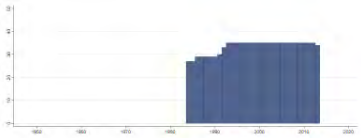
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1858 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.76.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



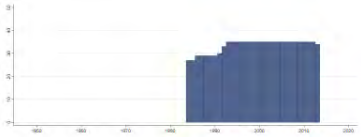
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.76.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexp)

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



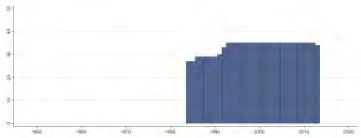
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.76.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexpc)

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



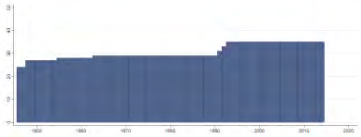
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.76.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price)

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



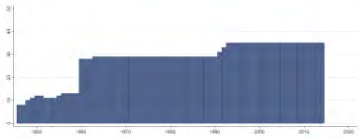
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 2189 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.76.12 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Oil production in metric tons.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



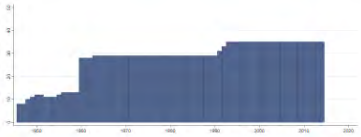
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.76.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



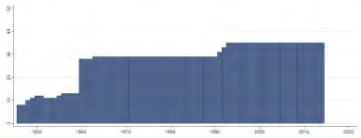
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.76.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.77 Reporters Sans Frontières

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. https://rsf.org/en/ranking

https://rsf.org/en/ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

World Press Freedom

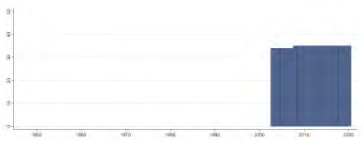
The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.77.1 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 643 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.78 Borcan, Olsson and Putterman

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth 23(1): 1-40.* https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-16)

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?

4.78.1 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0% (sai_statehiste0)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.2 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1% (sai_statehiste01)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10% (sai_statehiste1)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.4 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0% (sai_statehisten0)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.5 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1% (sai_statehisten01)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10% (sai_statehisten1)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79 Bertelsmann Stiftung

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung.* https://www.sgi-network.org

https://www.sgi-network.org/2021/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

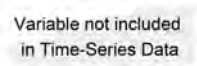
Sustainable Governance Indicators

The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) survey addresses one of the most pressing questions facing the highly developed states of the OECD and the European Union in the 21st century: How can we achieve sustainable policy outcomes while ensuring that policymaking processes remain focused on long-term goals? To answer this question, 41 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared on the basis of 157 quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports are the result of a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance to be identified, along with corresponding policy and governance achievements. The instrument is based on three pillars: the Sustainable Policies Index, which measures the sustainability of policy outcomes; the Robust Democracy Index, which measures the quality of democracy; and the Good Governance Index, which explores the extent to which a country's institutional arrangements enhance the public sector's capacity to act ("executive capacity") as well as the extent to which citizens, NGOs and other organizations are endowed with the participatory competence to hold government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability").

4.79.1 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.2 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.6 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual

Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.7 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.8 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.9 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.10 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.11 Good Governance (sgi_go)

This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.12 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.13 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.14 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's sustainable 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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.15 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.16 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.17 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.18 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.19 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.20 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.21 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.22 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.23 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.24 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.25 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.26 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.27 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.28 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.29 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.80 Elgin and Oztunali

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Elgin, C., & Oztunali, O. (2012). Shadow economies around the world: Model based estimates. *Bogazici University Department of Economics Working Papers, 5*

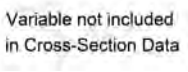
http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (2012)

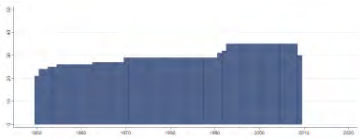
The authors use a two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model; they developed an approach to estimate the size of the shadow economy. Compared to the methods used in the current literature, this approach overcomes three main issues. First, it does not rely on ad-hoc econometric specifications and assumptions. Second, as it does not estimate the size of the shadow economy using statistical methods, it does not include statistical errors. Finally, as opposed to the currently existing methods, it does not lack micro-foundations.

4.80.1 Level of the shadow economy (shec_se)

Level of the shadow economy



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 38 **n**: 1828 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.81 Social Progress Imperative

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. www.socialprogress.org

https://www.socialprogress.org/index/global
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

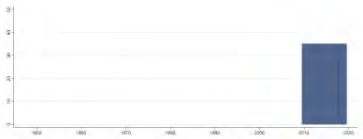
Social Progress Index

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a well-established measure, published since 2013, that is meant to catalyze improvement and drive action by presenting social outcome data in a useful and reliable way. The 2020 Social Progress Index ranks 163 countries on social progress. It combines 50 social and environmental outcome indicators to calculate an overall score for these countries, based on tiered levels of scoring that include measures in health, safety, education, technology, rights, and more. In addition to the overall scores, three broad dimensions of social progress are also measured: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. It also considers the data of 30 additional countries, calculating component and dimension scores when enough data are available. In all, the SPI measures at least some aspects of social progress across more than 99.85% of the world's population.

4.81.1 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

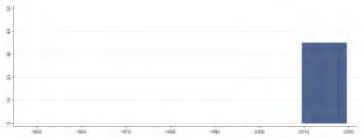


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.2 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

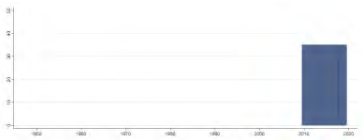


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.3 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

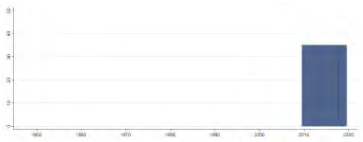


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.4 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.82 The Political Terror Scale project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-25)

The Societal Violence Scale

The Societal Violence Scale seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State Department's Human Rights reports. The Societal Violence Scale ranks countries on a 5-point scale (from the lowest level of societal violence to the highest) based on three criteria. First, the authors look at the scope: the proportion of society that is victimized. Thus, widespread violence against women (who account for 50 percent of the population) figures more heavily in the final score than widespread abuses against human rights defenders, who represent a very small number. The authors also look at the severity of abuses. For example, evidence that human rights defenders are killed weighs more heavily than beatings of human rights defenders. Likewise, while women are routinely subjected to sexual violence and domestic violence, the addition of other types of violence against women like gang rape, sex trafficking, and/or FGM/C adds to the assessment of severity.

4.82.1 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scope 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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83 Transparency International

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. http://www.transparency.org/cpi

https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-25)

Corruption Perceptions Index

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 100 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed the methodology for which the data is not comparable and only data from 2012 can be compared.

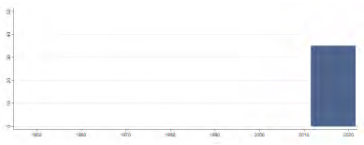
Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

The Corruption Perception Index (2020) by Transparency International is licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0

4.83.1 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.2 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

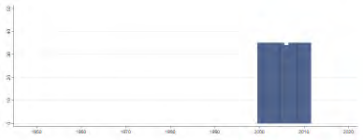
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.3 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

4.83.4 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

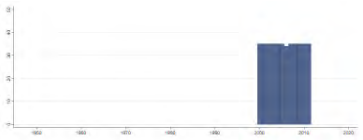
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.5 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

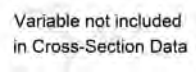
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



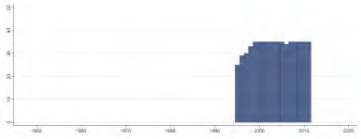
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 431 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.6 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

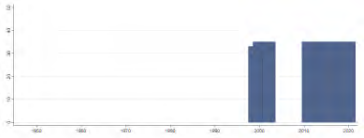


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 585 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.7 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.84 World Inequality Lab

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. http://wid.world/

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. http://wid.world/data

http://wid.world/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

World Inequality Database

Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes: a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XX Century (2007, Oxford University Press), the World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analyzed in the 2007 book).

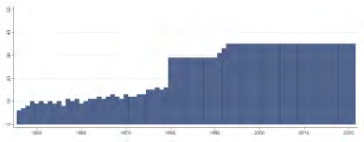
4.84.1 Top 10% income share (top_top10_income_share)

Income share of the top 10% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 1843 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.84.2 Top 1% income share (top_top1_income_share)

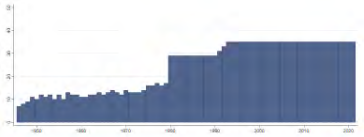
Income share of the top 1% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer

system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 38 **n**: 1887 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.85 UCDP/PRIO

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Pettersson, T., Davis, S., Deniz, A., Engström, G., Hawach, N., Högbladh, S., Sollenberg, M., & Öberg, M. (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on syria. *Journal of Peace Research, 58*(4), 809–825. https://doi.org/10.1177/00223433211026126

Harbom, L., Mellander, E., & Wallensteen, P. (2008). Dyadic dimensions of armed conflict. *Journal of peace research, 45*(5), 697–710

Pettersson, T. (2020). UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 20.1. https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

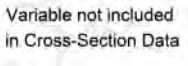
http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-30)

UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1

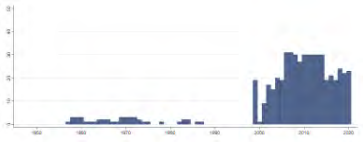
The UCDP Dyadic Dataset is a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset.

4.85.1 Internationalized internal armed conflict (ucdp_type4)

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 559 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.86 Pemstein, Meserve and Melton

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, *18*(4), 426–449. https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020

http://www.unified-democracy-scores.net/uds.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Unified Democracy Scores

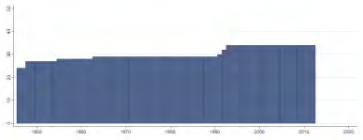
The Unified Democracy Scores (UDS) now covers the time period 1946-2012. These scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al., 2012), and Van Hanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that the authors report in their 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to its framework.

4.86.1 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean) (uds_mean)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



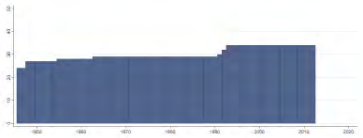
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.86.2 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median) (uds_median)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



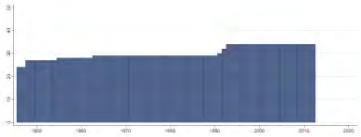
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.86.3 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) (uds_pct025)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



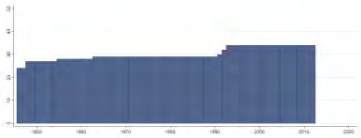
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.86.4 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) (uds_pct975)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



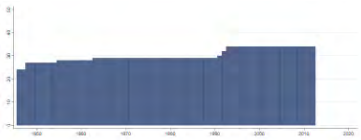
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.86.5 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.) (uds_sd)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).

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: 37 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.87 United Nations Development Program

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Human Development Report

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.87.1 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

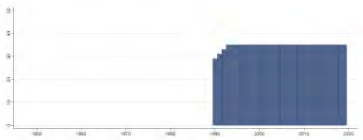
The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.88 UNESCO

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

http://data.uis.unesco.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

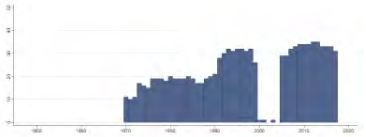
UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication. As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.88.1 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Cinema expenditure per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

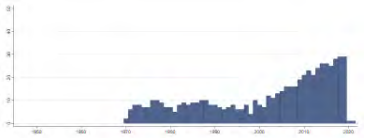


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1087 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.88.2 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

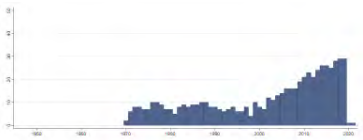


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.88.3 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

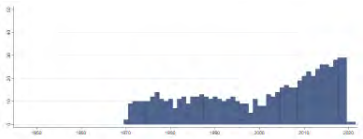


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.88.4 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31



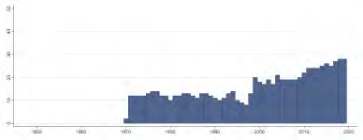
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 711 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.88.5 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%) (une_girlgpf)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



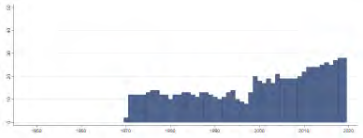
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 817 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.88.6 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%) (une_girlgpm)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

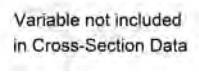
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



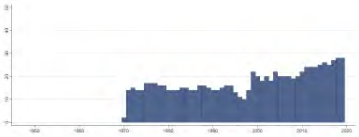
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 817 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.88.7 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_girlgpt)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

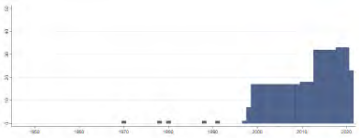


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 908 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.88.8 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

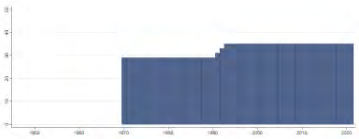


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 559 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.88.9 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

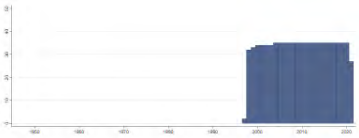


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.10 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

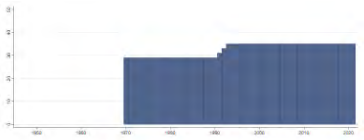


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 849 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.88.11 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

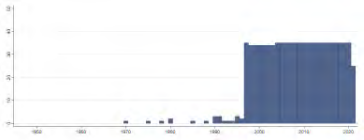


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.12 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

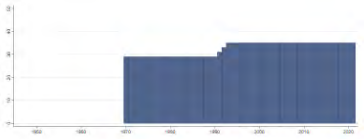


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.88.13 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

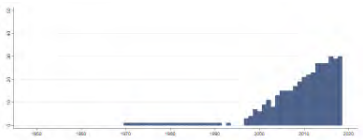


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.14 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%) (une_reprlsef)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

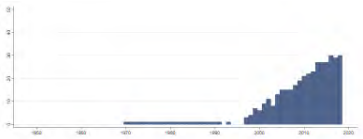


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.88.15 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%) (une_reprlsem)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

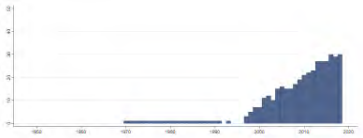


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.88.16 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (% (une_reprlset)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

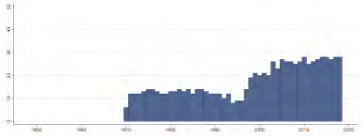


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 417 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.88.17 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%) (une_reprpef)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

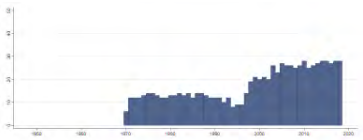


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 884 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.88.18 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%) (une_reprpem)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

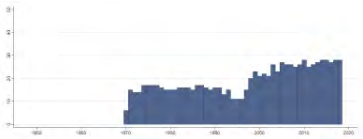


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 884 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.88.19 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%) (une_reprpet)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

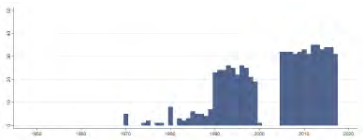


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 969 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.88.20 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36



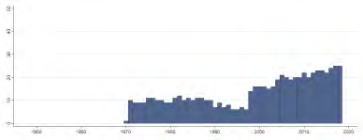
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 736 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.21 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%) (une_surg4pef)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



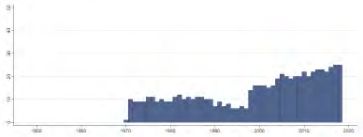
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 688 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.22 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg4pegpi)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



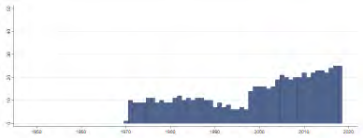
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.23 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%) (une_surg4pem)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



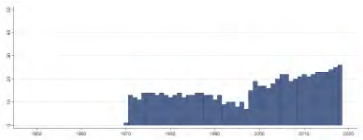
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.24 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surg4pet)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



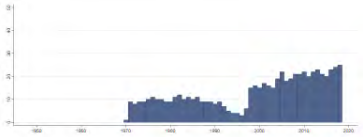
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 786 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.88.25 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%) (une_surg5pef)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



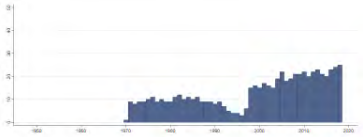
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 668 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.26 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg5pegpi)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



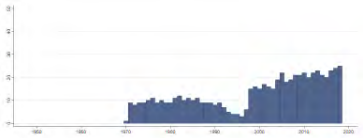
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 667 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.27 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%) (une_surg5pem)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



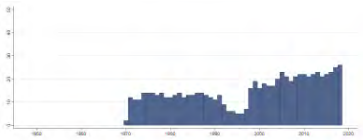
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 667 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.28 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surg5pet)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



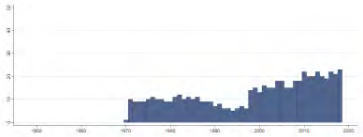
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 764 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.88.29 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%) (une_surlgpef)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

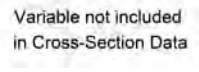
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



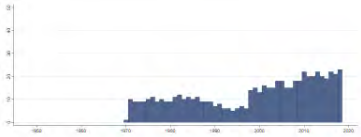
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 639 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.30 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surlgpegpi)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).



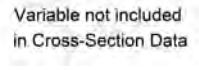
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



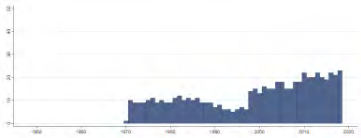
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.31 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%) (une_surlgpem)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%).



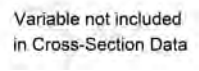
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



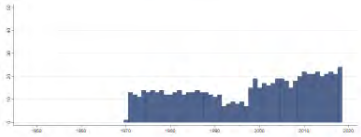
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.88.32 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surlgpet)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

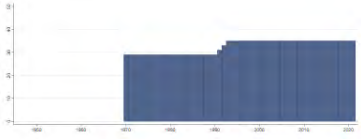


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32 **n**: 742 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.88.33 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

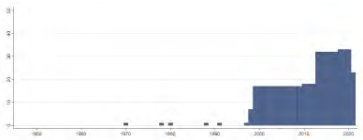


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.34 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

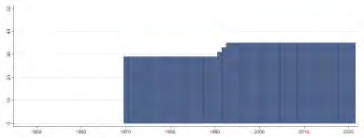


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 34 **n**: 559 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.88.35 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

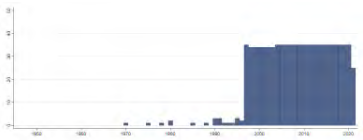


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.36 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

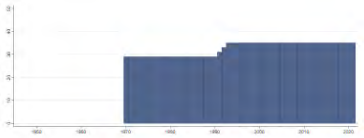


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 36 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.88.37 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

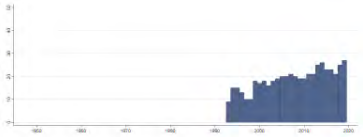


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 37 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.88.38 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

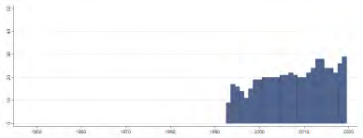


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34 **n**: 533 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.88.39 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32

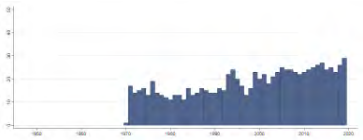


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34 **n**: 579 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.88.40 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

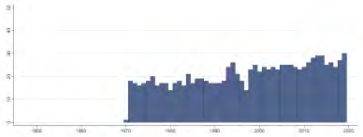


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 950 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.88.41 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

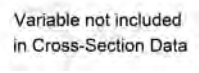
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32



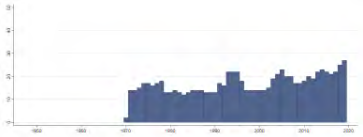
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1070 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.88.42 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (une_tiprepef)

Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

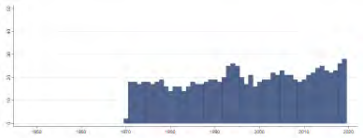


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.88.43 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

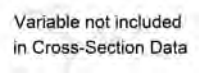
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30



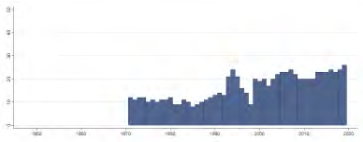
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 995 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.88.44 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (une_tisef)

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

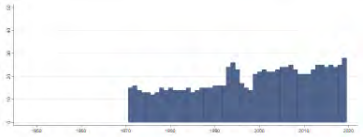


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 825 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.88.45 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

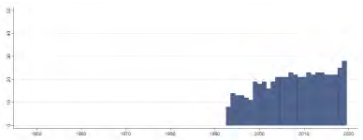


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 954 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.88.46 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

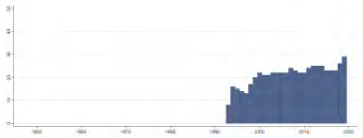


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34 **n**: 546 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.88.47 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34 **n**: 597 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.89 Tatu Vanhanen

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Vanhanen, T. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [dataset] [Version 8.0]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?lang=en&study_language=en
(Data downloaded: 2020-11-15)

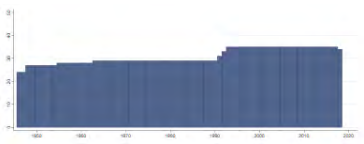
Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.89.1 Competition (van_comp)

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

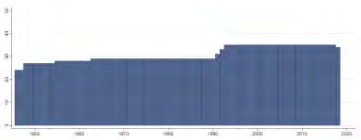


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.89.2 Index of Democratization (van_index)

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

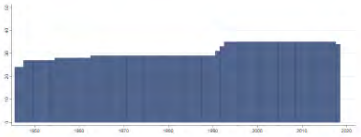


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.89.3 Participation (van_part)

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.90 Varieties of Democracy

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., ... Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data

https://v-dem.net/en/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 11.1

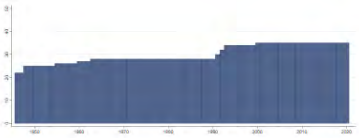
Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

4.90.1 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



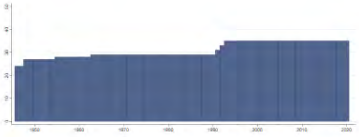
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2337 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.90.2 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



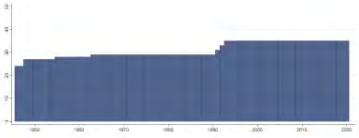
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.3 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

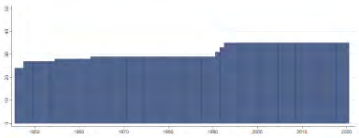
4.90.4 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions

are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



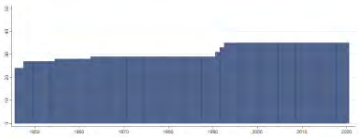
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.5 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



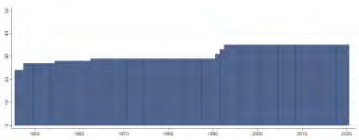
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.6 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



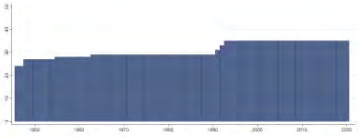
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.7 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



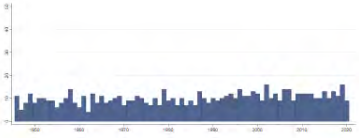
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.8 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. 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**: 2020
N: 36

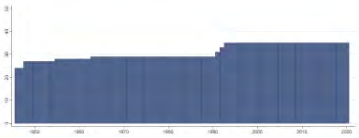


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 782 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.90.9 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



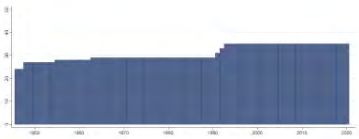
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.10 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



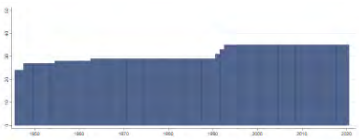
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.11 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The 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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

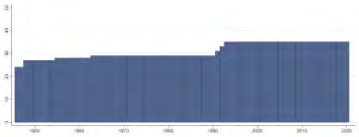


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.12 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



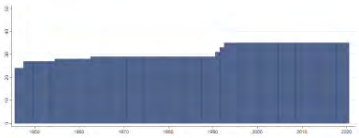
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.13 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like 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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

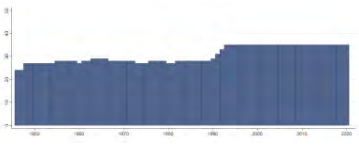
4.90.14 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal use. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from

multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



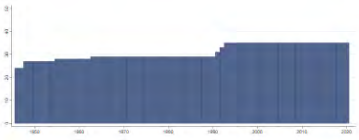
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2376 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.15 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

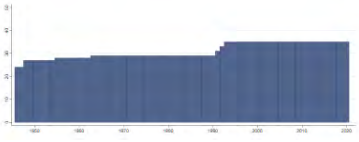


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2404 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.16 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



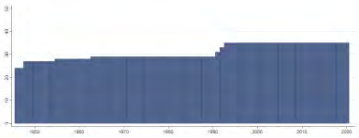
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.17 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved? Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



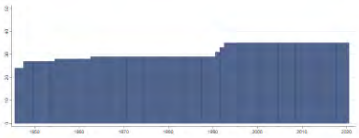
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.18 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

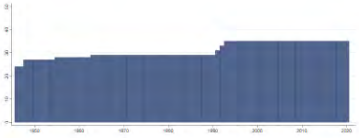


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.19 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



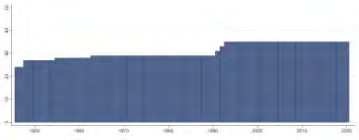
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.20 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



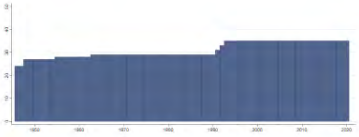
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.21 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

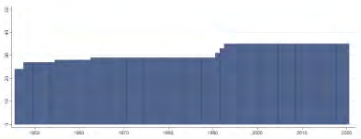
4.90.22 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of

the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



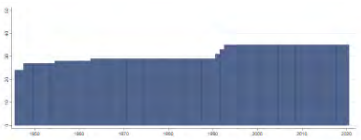
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.90.23 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The 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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2405 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 63

4.91 Institute for Economics & Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2020). Global terrorism index 2020: Measuring the impact of terrorism [Accessed 11-11-2021]. http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index

http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

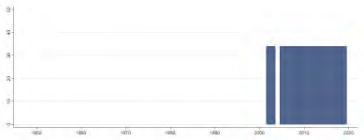
Global Terrorism Index

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.91.1 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Global Terrorism Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 595 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.92 The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators

Governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

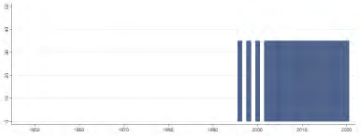
The Worldwide Governance Indicators report on six broad dimensions of governance for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996-2020:
- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. The WGI do not reflect the official views of the Natural Resource Governance Institute, the Brookings Institutions, the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.

4.92.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

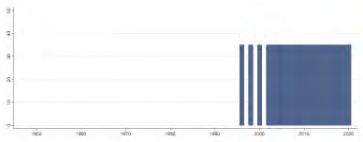


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.2 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

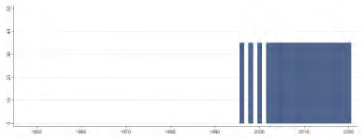


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.3 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

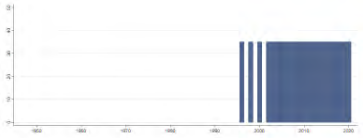


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.4 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

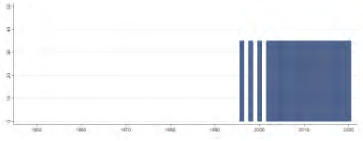


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.5 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

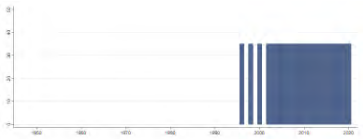


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.6 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

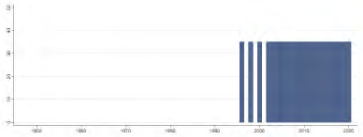


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.7 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

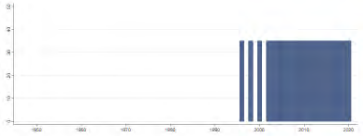


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.8 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

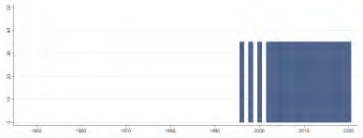


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.9 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

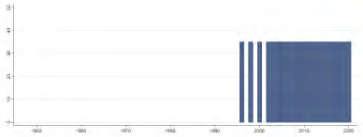


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.10 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

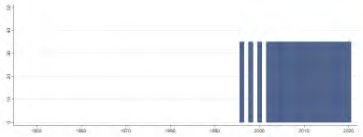


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.11 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

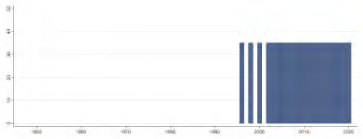


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.12 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

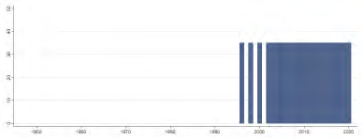


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.13 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

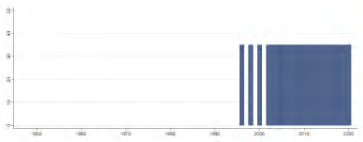


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.14 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

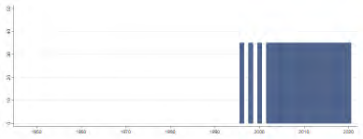


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.15 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

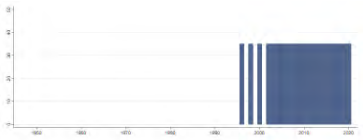


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.16 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

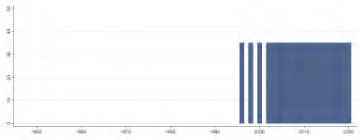


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.17 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

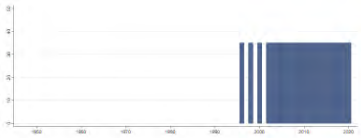


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.18 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93 The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

World Development Indicators

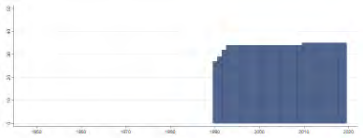
The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

4.93.1 Access to electricity (% of population) (wdi_acel)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

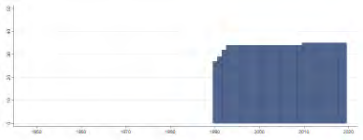


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1045 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

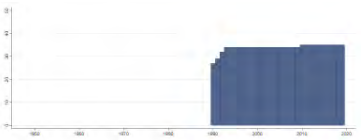


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1045 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

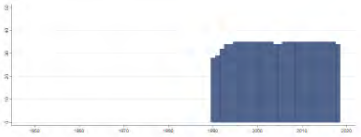


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1045 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

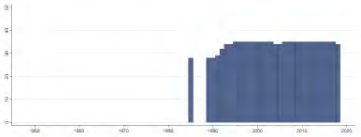


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1022 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.5 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

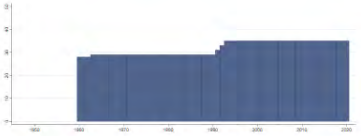


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1080 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.6 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

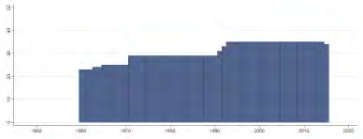


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.7 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

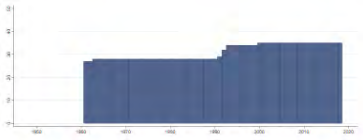


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1772 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.8 Arable land (% of land area) (wdi_araland)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

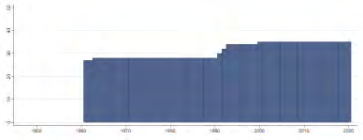


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1861 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.9 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

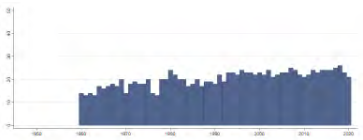


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.10 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30

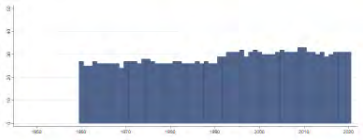


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1269 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.93.11 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

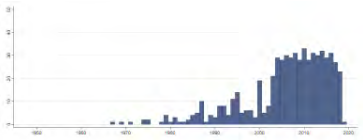


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1803 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.12 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%) (wdi_belmedinc)

The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

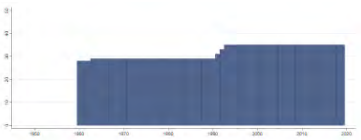


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.13 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

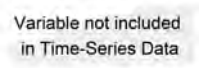


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1967 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.14 Completeness of birth registration (%) (wdi_birthreg)

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.

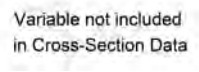
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



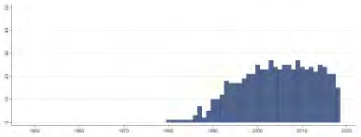
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.15 Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

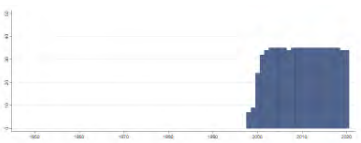


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 656 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.16 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

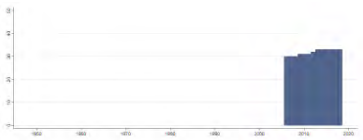


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.93.17 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

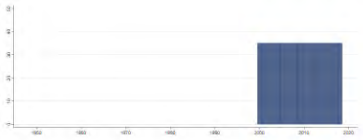


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 426 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.93.18 Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

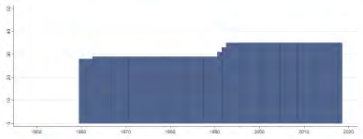


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.19 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

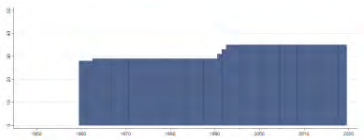


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 1901 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.93.20 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

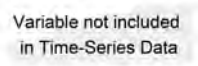


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1967 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.21 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%) (wdi_deathreg)

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

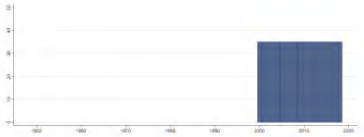


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.22 Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

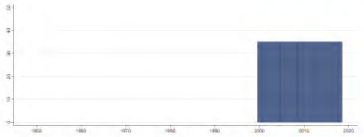


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.23 Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

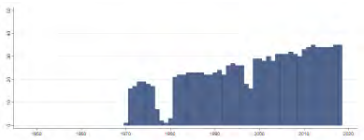


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.24 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

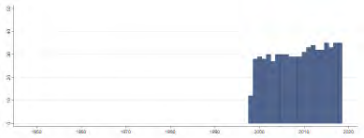


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 1190 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.25 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

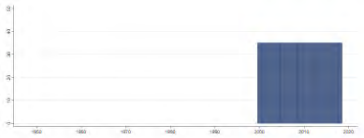


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 650 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.26 External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

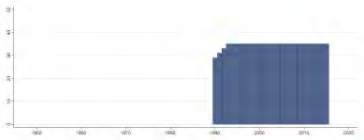


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.27 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



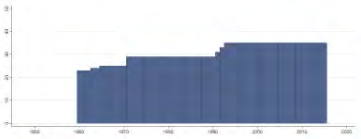
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 923 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.93.28 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent

fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

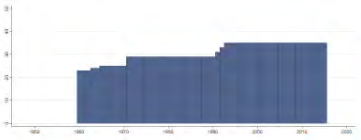


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1774 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.29 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

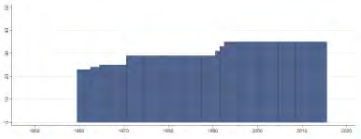


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1774 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.30 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

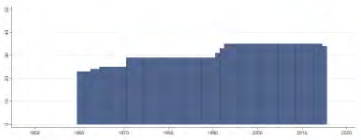


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1774 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.31 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

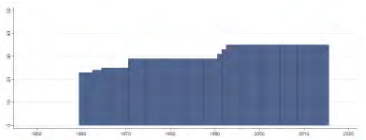


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1772 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.32 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

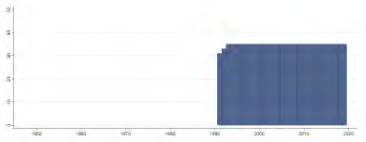


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1774 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.33 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

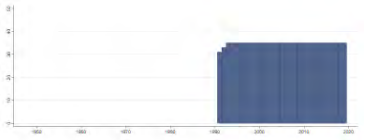


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.34 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

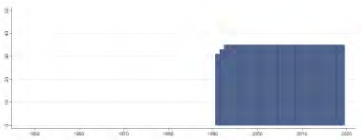


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.35 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

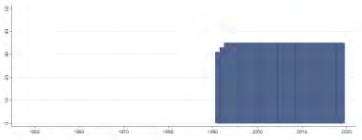


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.36 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

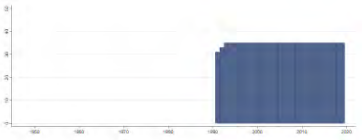


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.37 Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

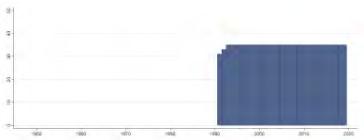


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.38 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

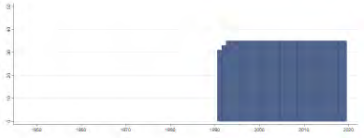


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.39 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

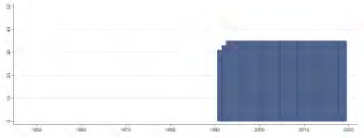


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.40 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

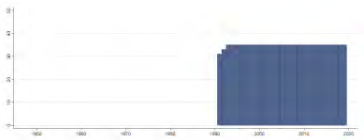


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.41 Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

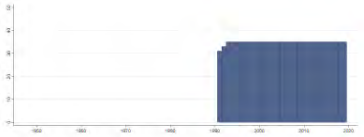


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.42 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emprfilo)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

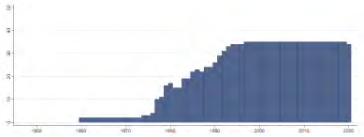


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.43 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national est.) (wdi_emprfne)

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

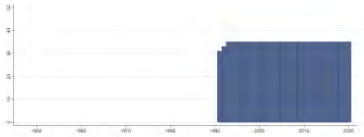


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1366 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.93.44 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emprilo)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

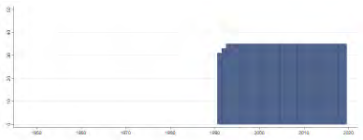


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1073 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.93.45 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

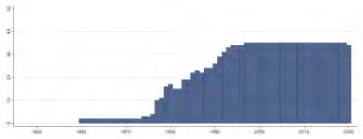


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.46 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

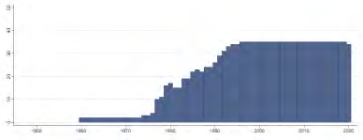


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1366 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.93.47 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

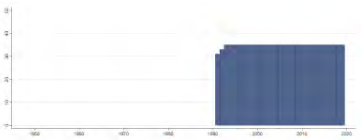


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1367 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.93.48 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-empprypfilo)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

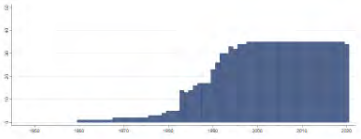


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.49 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national est.) (wdi_-emppryfne)

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

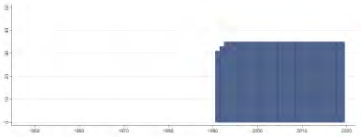


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1237 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.50 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-emppryilo)

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:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

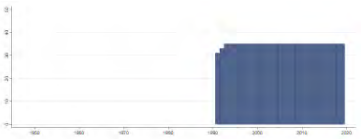


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.51 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-empprymilo)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

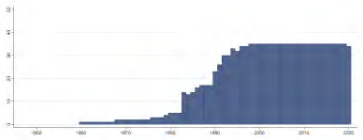


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.52 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

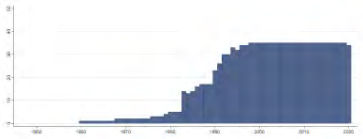


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1237 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.53 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national est.) (wdi_emppryne)

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

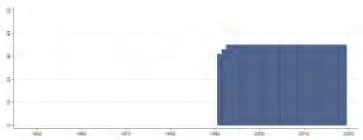


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1237 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.54 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



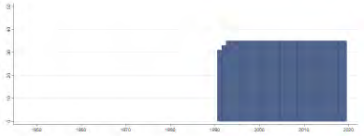
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.55 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Female employment in services (% of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to

working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

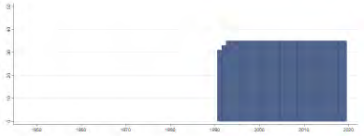


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.56 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Male employment in services (% of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

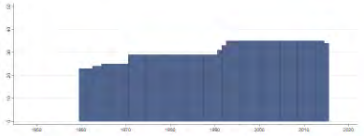


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.57 Energy imports, net (% of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

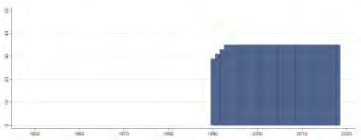


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1772 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.58 Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

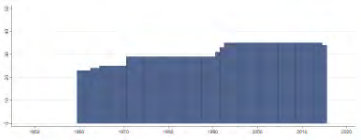


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1031 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.59 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

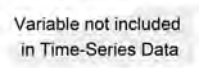


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1772 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.60 Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (wdi_eodb)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



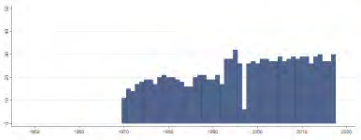
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.61 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

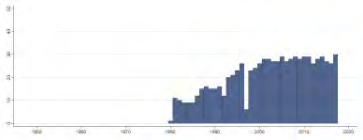


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1116 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.93.62 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 31

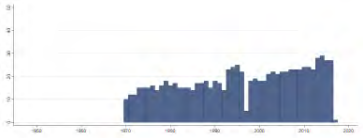


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.93.63 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

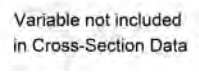
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 30



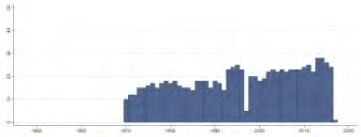
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 901 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.93.64 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

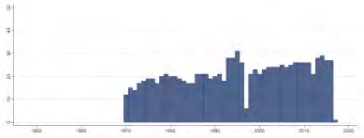


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 915 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.93.65 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 30

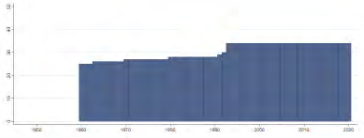


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1034 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.66 Military expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Military expenditure (% of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

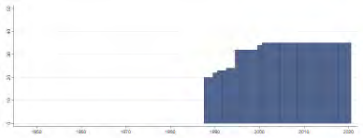


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1908 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.67 Military expenditure (% of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

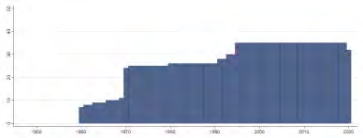


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1073 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.93.68 Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) (wdi_export)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

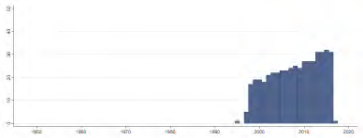


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.93.69 Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

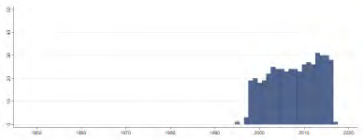


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 488 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.93.70 Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

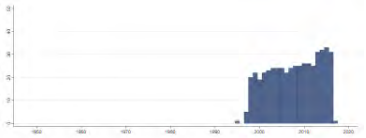


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 487 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.93.71 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

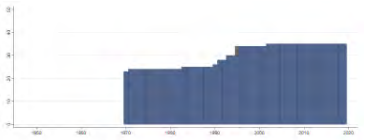


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 504 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.93.72 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

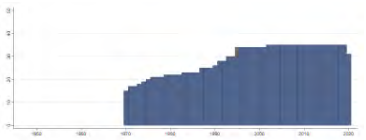


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1541 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.93.73 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

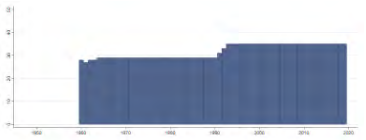


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1511 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.93.74 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

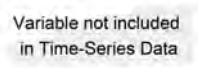


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1965 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.75 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%) (wdi_foodins)

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

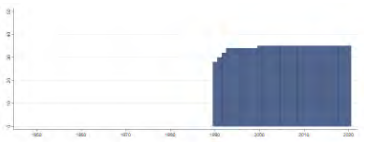


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.76 Forest area (% of land area) (wdi_forest)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

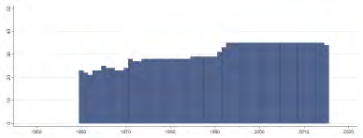


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1093 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.93.77 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) (wdi_fossil)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

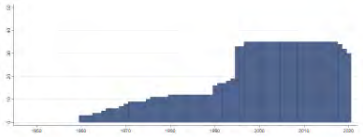


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.93.78 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

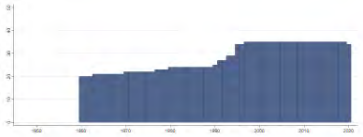


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1278 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.79 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

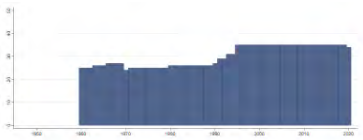


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1764 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.93.80 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

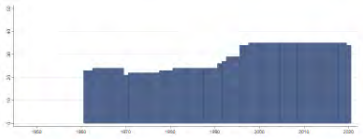


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1876 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.81 GDP per capita growth (annual %) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

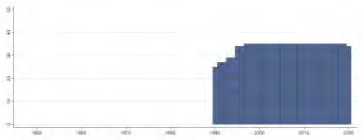


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1757 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.93.82 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

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 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

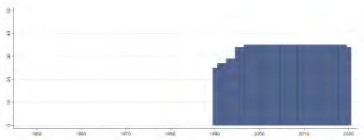


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.83 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

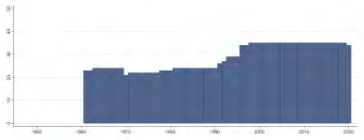


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.84 GDP growth (annual %) (wdi_gdpgr)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

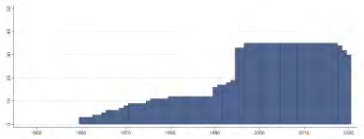


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1757 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.93.85 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

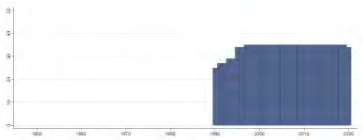


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1278 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.86 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

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 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

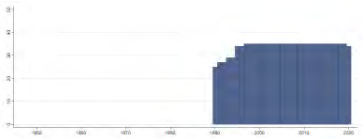


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.87 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

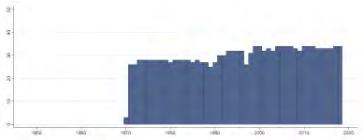


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.88 School enrollment, primary (% gross) (wdi_gerp)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

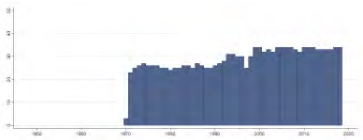


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1491 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.93.89 School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

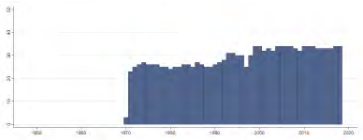


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.93.90 School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

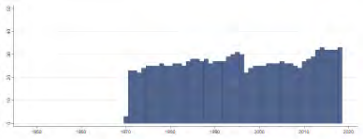


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.93.91 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

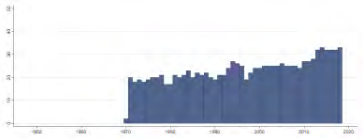


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.92 School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

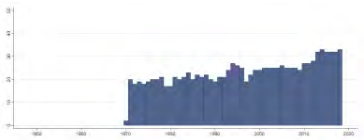


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1161 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.93 School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

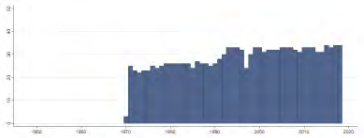


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1161 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.94 School enrollment, secondary (% gross) (wdi_gers)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

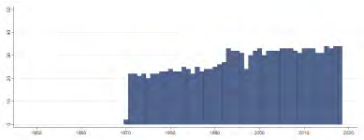


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1424 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.93.95 School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross) (wdi_gersf)

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

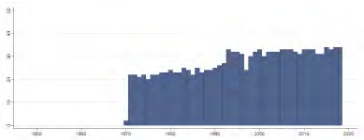


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.96 School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross) (wdi_gersm)

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

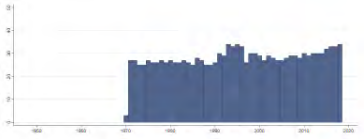


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.97 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) (wdi_gert)

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

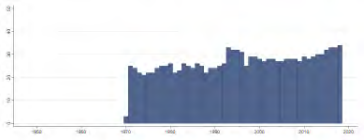


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1395 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.93.98 School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross) (wdi_gertf)

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

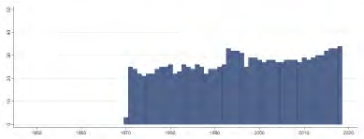


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.99 School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross) (wdi_gertm)

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

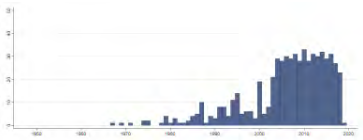


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 1319 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.100 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

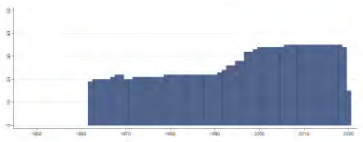


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.101 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

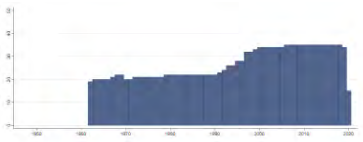


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.93.102 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

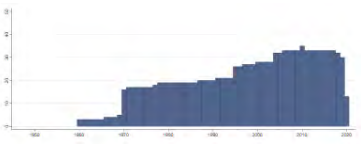


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.93.103 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

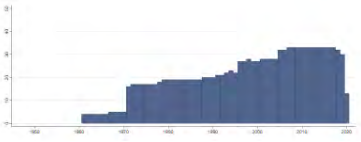


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.93.104 GNI per capita growth (annual %) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

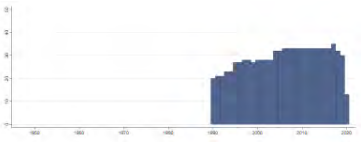


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 1314 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.105 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicapppp-con2017)

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 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



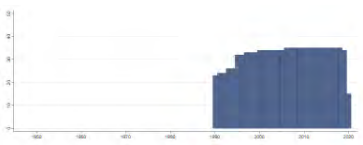
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 920 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.93.106 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum

of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

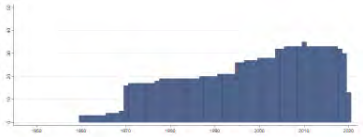


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1020 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.107 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

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:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

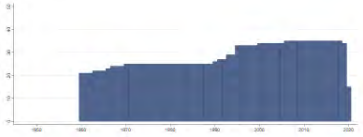


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.93.108 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

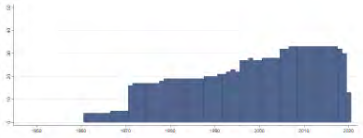


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1784 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93.109 GNI growth (annual %) (wdi_gnigr)

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

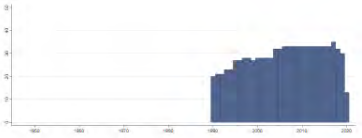


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 1314 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.110 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

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 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

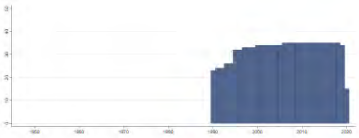


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 920 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.93.111 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

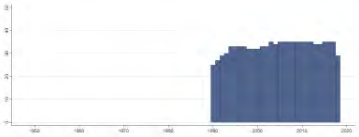


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1020 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.112 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

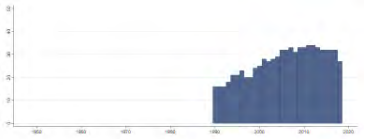


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 984 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.93.113 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

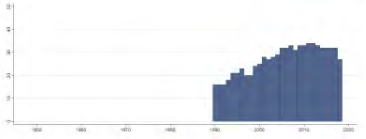


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 789 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.114 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

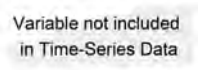


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 789 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.115 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

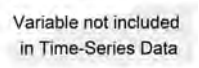


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.116 International migrant stock (% of population) (wdi_imig)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

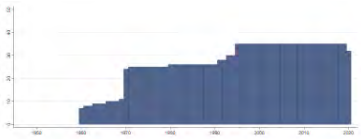


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.117 Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) (wdi_import)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

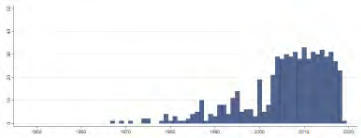


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.93.118 Income share held by highest 10% (wdi_incsh10h)

Income share held by highest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

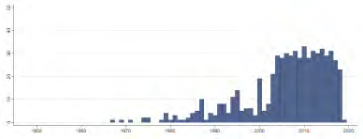


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.119 Income share held by lowest 10% (wdi_incsh10l)

Income share held by lowest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

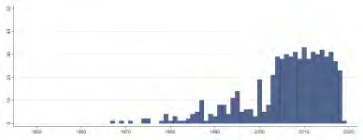


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.120 Income share held by second 20% (wdi_incsh202)

Income share held by second 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

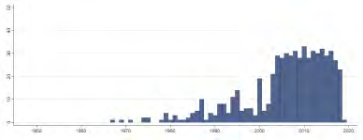


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.121 Income share held by third 20% (wdi_incsh203)

Income share held by third 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

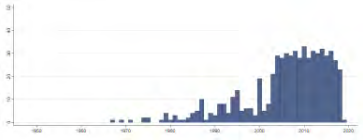


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.122 Income share held by fourth 20% (wdi_incsh204)

Income share held by fourth 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

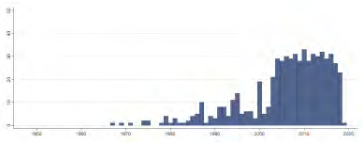


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.123 Income share held by highest 20% (wdi_incsh20h)

Income share held by highest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

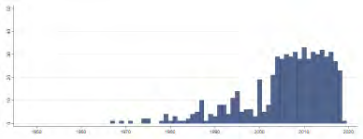


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.124 Income share held by lowest 20% (wdi_incsh20l)

Income share held by lowest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

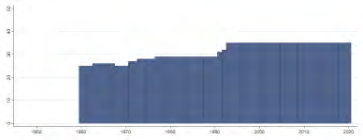


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.125 Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (wdi_inflation)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

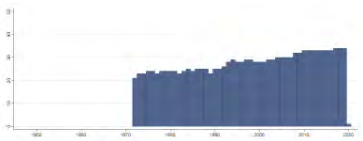


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.126 Interest payments (% of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

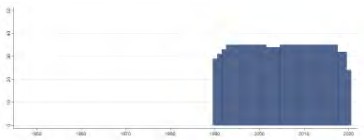


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1380 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.127 Individuals using the Internet (% of population) (wdi_internet)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

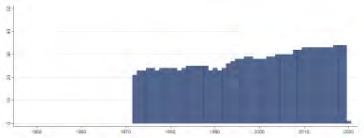


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1083 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.128 Interest payments (% of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

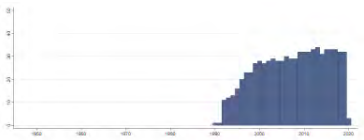


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.129 Labor force with advanced education % of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

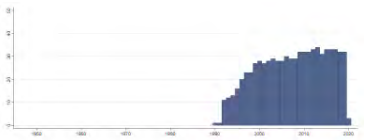


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.130 Labor force with advanced education % of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

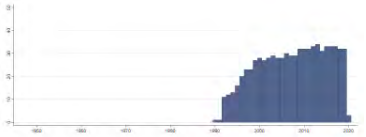


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.131 Labor force with advanced education % of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

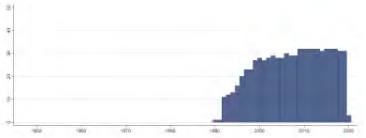


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.132 Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

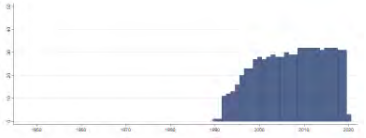


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 777 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.93.133 Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

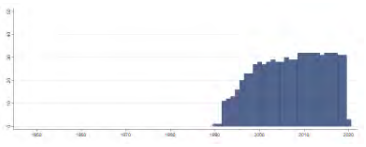


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 777 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.93.134 Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

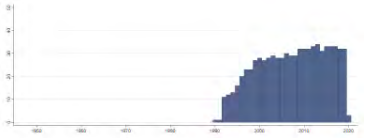


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 777 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.93.135 Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

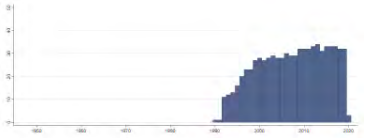


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.136 Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

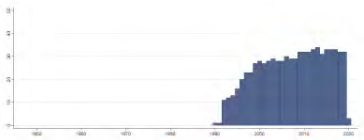


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.137 Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

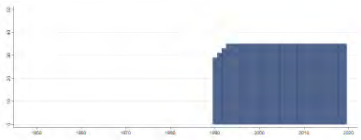


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.138 Labor force, female (% of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

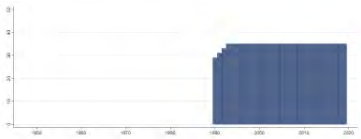


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.139 Labor force participation rate (% female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

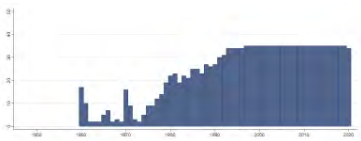


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.140 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

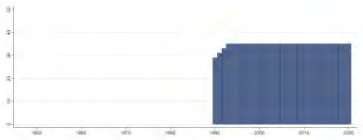


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.141 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

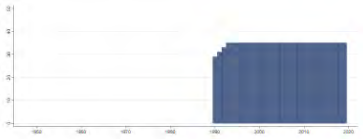


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1103 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.93.142 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

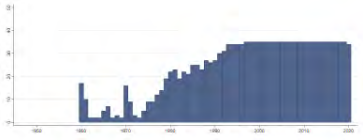


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.143 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

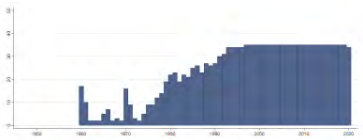


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1480 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.144 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

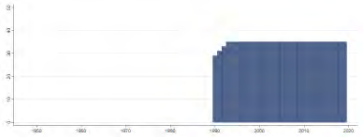


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1481 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.145 Labor force participation rate, total (% of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

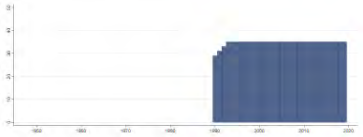


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.146 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

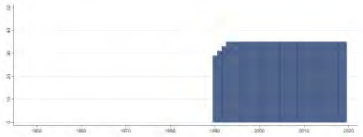


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.147 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

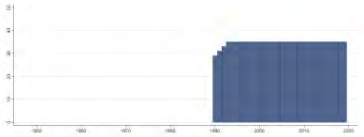


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.148 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

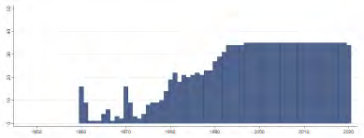


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.149 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

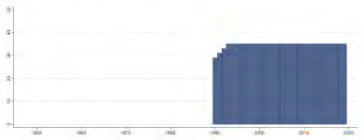


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1434 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.150 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

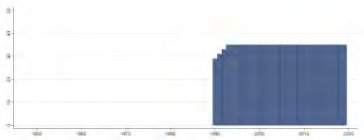


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.151 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

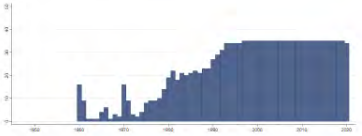


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.152 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

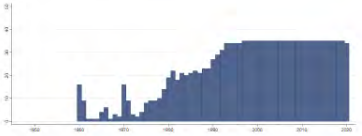


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1434 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.153 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

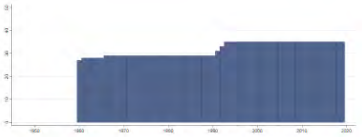


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1434 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.93.154 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

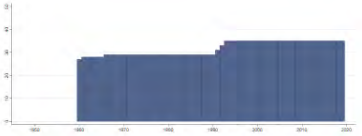


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1963 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.155 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

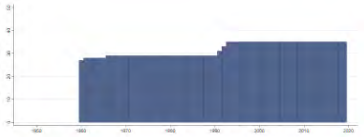


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1963 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.156 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Life expectancy at birth for males indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

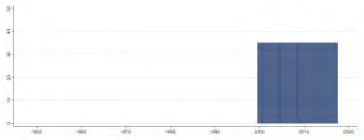


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1963 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.157 Lifetime risk of maternal death (%) (wdi_lrmd)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

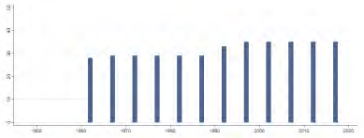


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 648 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.158 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

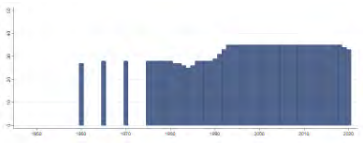


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 394 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.93.159 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

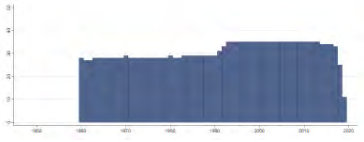


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.93.160 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

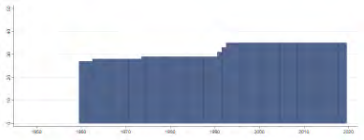


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1876 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.161 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

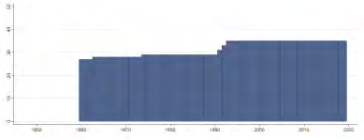


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.162 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

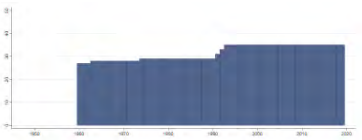


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.163 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

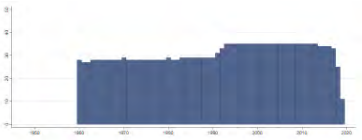


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.164 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

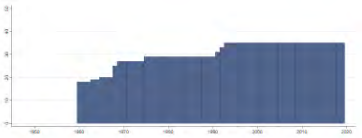


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1876 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.165 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

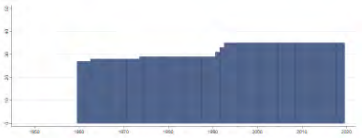


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.93.166 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

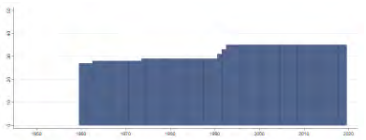


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.167 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

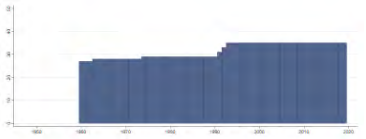


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.168 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

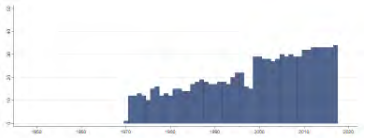


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1945 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.169 School enrollment, primary (% net) (wdi_nerp)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

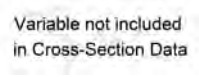
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



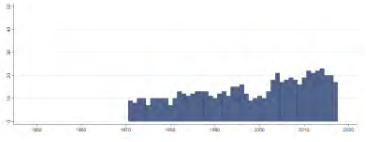
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 1030 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.170 School enrollment, primary, female (% net) (wdi_nerpf)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.



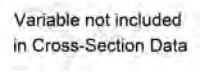
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



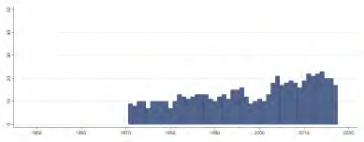
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 656 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.171 School enrollment, primary, male (% net) (wdi_nerpm)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

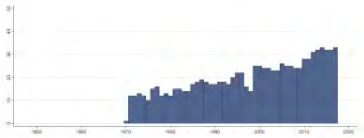


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 656 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.172 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

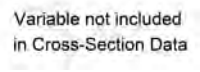
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



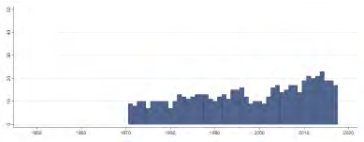
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.93.173 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.



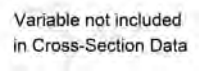
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



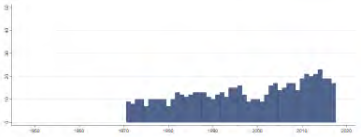
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 631 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.174 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

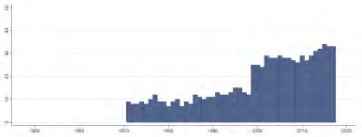


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34 **n**: 631 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.175 School enrollment, secondary (% net) (wdi_ners)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

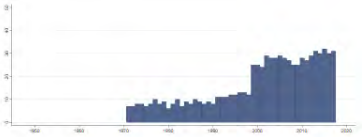


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 848 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.93.176 School enrollment, secondary, female (% net) (wdi_nersf)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

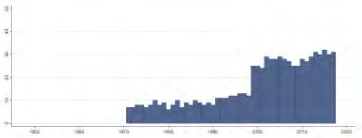


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.93.177 School enrollment, secondary, male (% net) (wdi_nersm)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

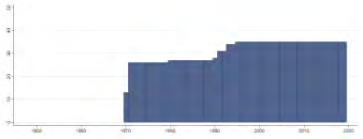


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 800 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.93.178 Oil rents (% of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

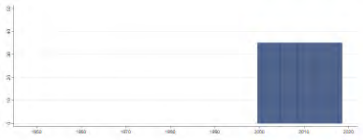


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1596 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.93.179 Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

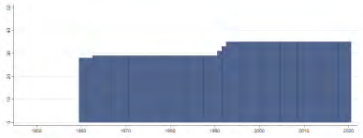


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.93.180 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

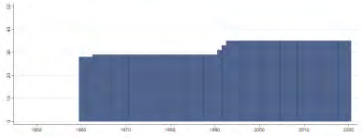


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.181 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

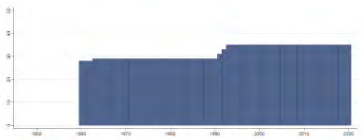


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.182 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

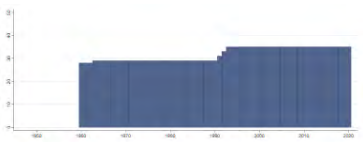


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.183 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

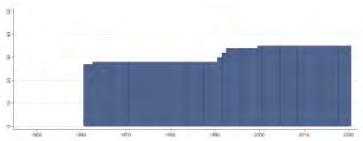


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.184 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

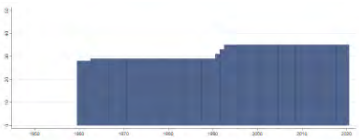


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1934 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.93.185 Population, female (% of total population) (wdi_popf)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

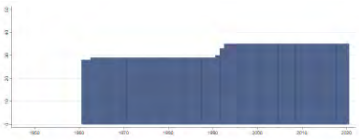


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.186 Population growth (annual %) (wdi_popgr)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

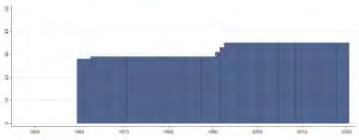


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1972 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.187 Rural population (% of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

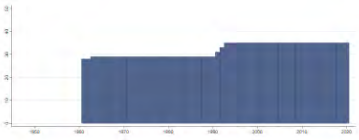


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.188 Rural population growth (annual %) (wdi_poprulgr)

Rural population growth. Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

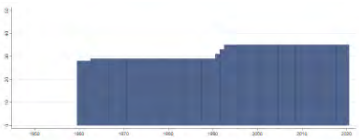


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.189 Urban population (% of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

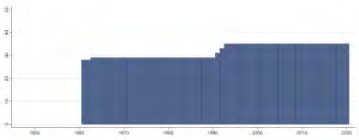


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 2003 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.190 Urban population growth (annual %) (wdi_popurbagr)

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

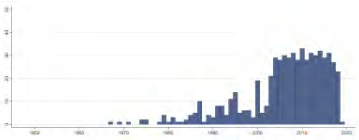


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.93.191 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) (wdi_povgap190)

Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

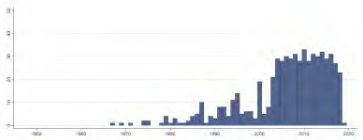


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.192 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (%) (wdi_povgap320)

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).

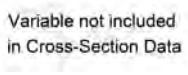
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33



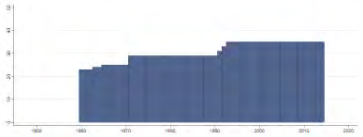
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 620 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.93.193 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

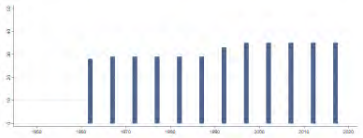


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.93.194 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

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:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

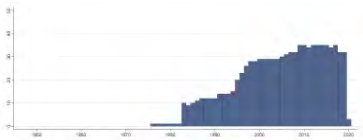


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 394 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.93.195 Part time employment, total (% of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Part time employment, total (% of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



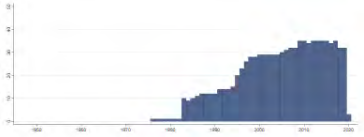
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.93.196 Part time employment, female (% of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Part time employment, female (% of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time

employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

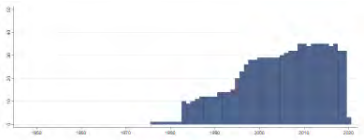


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.93.197 Part time employment, male (% of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Part time employment, male (% of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

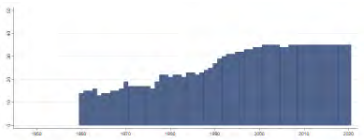


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.93.198 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

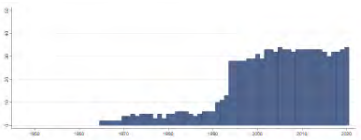


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1656 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.93.199 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

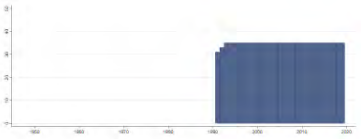


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1027 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.200 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs". i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

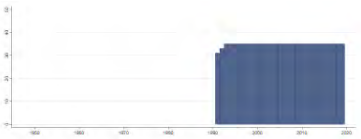


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.201 Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs". i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

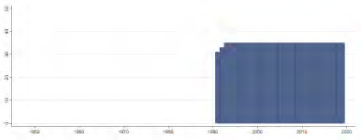


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.202 Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs". i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

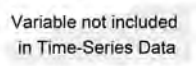


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.203 Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

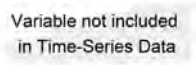


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.204 Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

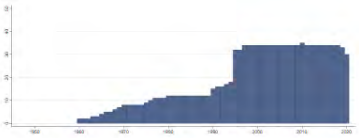


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.93.205 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35



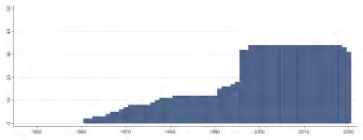
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1238 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.206 Services, value added (annual % growth) (wdi_svapg)

Services, value added (annual % growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and

restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

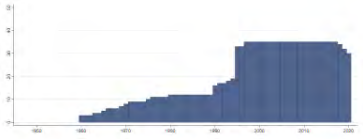


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.93.207 Services, value added (% of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Services, value added (% of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



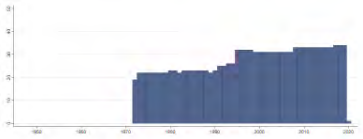
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1278 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.208 Tax revenue (% of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

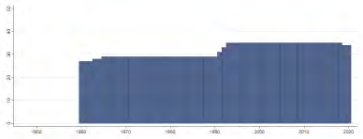


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1377 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.93.209 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

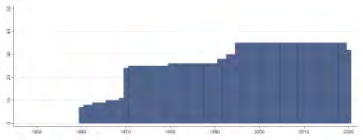


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.93.210 Trade (% of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

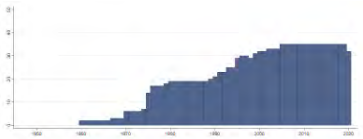


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 1699 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.93.211 Trade in services (% of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

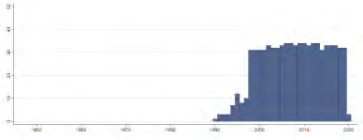


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1360 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.93.212 Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

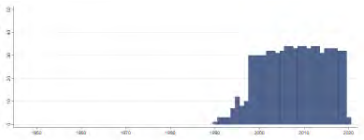


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 790 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.213 Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

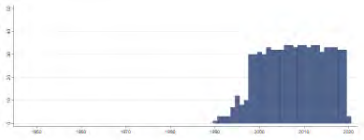


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 783 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.214 Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

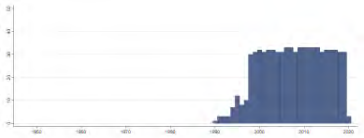


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 785 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.215 Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

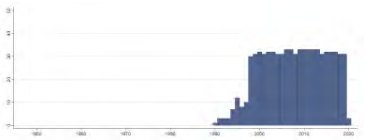


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.216 Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

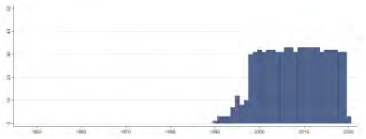


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.217 Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

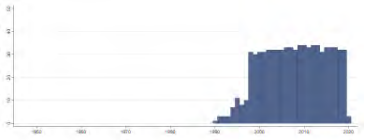


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.218 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

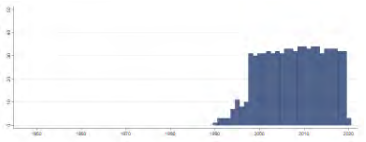


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 783 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.219 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

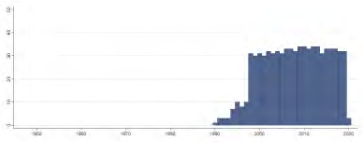


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 781 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.220 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

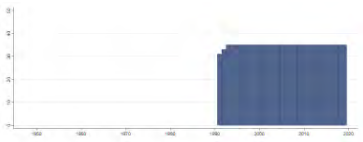


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 779 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.93.221 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

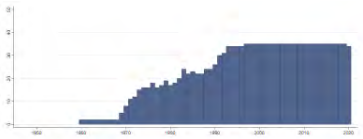


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.222 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

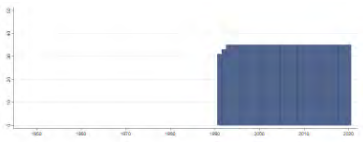


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1482 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.93.223 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

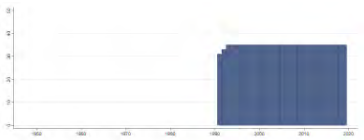


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 1073 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.93.224 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

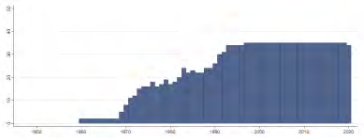


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.225 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

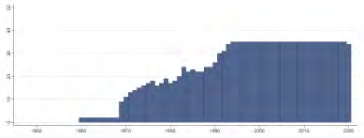


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1482 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.93.226 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

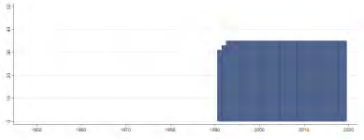


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1497 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.93.227 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

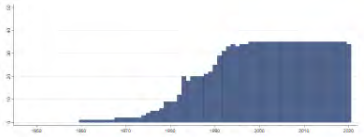


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.228 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

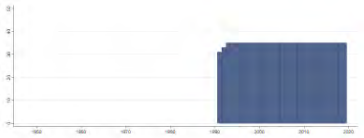


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1311 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.229 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

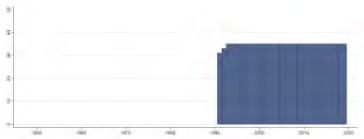


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.230 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

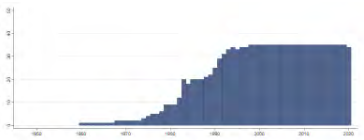


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.93.231 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

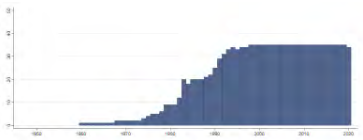


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1311 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.232 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36

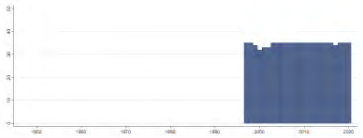


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1311 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.233 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (wdi_wip)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

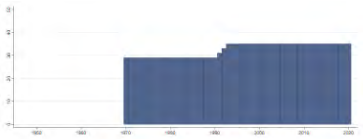


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 855 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.93.234 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1703 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.94 World Economic Forum

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

Global Competitiveness Report 2019

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies, measuring national competitiveness - defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity. The Report presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum organized into 12 pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic Stability, Health, Skills, Product Market, Labor Market, Financial System, Market Size, Business Dynamism, and Innovation Capabilities.

4.94.1 Active labour market policies. 1-7 (best) (wef_alp)

Active labour policies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do Labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.2 Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best) (wef_audit)

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best). In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.3 Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best) (wef_bgr)

Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best). In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.4 Credit gap. percentage points (wef_cg)

Credit gap. percentage points. Difference between the most recent domestic credit to private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend. Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.5 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.6 Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best) (wef_cor)

Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best). The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level on corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.7 Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best) (wef_ddyn)

Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best). Index measuring the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. Original sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.8 Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best) (wef_dsap)

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.9 Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eair)

Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.10 Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best) (wef_efs)

Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.11 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Electricity. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.12 Percentage of population with access to electricity % pop. (wef_elr)

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services-at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, Sustainable Energy for All database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.13 E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best) (wef_epi)

E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best). This indicator assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens ("e-information sharing"), interaction with stakeholders ("e-consultation"), and engagement in decision-making processes. Original sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.14 Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eport)

Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services) [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.15 Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best) (wef_erail)

Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.16 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_fis)

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.17 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.18 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Gross domestic product (GDP) PPP dollar valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.19 Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best) (wef_gic)

Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.20 Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfl)

Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best). To what extent does labour regulation in your country limit the ability to hire foreign labour? (1 = very much limits hiring foreign labour, 7 = does not limit hiring foreign labour at all) Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.21 Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfp)

Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.22 Homicide rate. /100,000 pop. (wef_hom)

Homicide rate. /100,000 pop.. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 population Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.23 Inflation. Annual % change (wef_infl)

Inflation. Annual % change. Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.24 Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best) (wef_ipr)

Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.25 Internet users. % pop. (wef_iu)

Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.26 Judicial independence. 1-7 (best) (wef_ji)

Judicial independence. 1-7 (best). In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.27 Cooperation in labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best) (wef_ler)

Cooperation in Labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.28 School life expectancy. Years (wef_lse)

School life expectancy. Years. Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any

particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Original sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.29 Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best) (wef_md)

Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.30 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_mobile)

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.31 Organized crime. 1-7 (best) (wef_oc)

Organized crime. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.32 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best) (wef_pntb)

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.33 Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best) (wef_pp)

Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.34 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Property rights. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.35 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.36 Quality of road infrastructure. 1-7 (best) (wef_qroad)

Quality of roads. 1-7 (best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremly good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.37 Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best) (wef_qvt)

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training? [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.38 Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best) (wef_rps)

Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.39 Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_shg)

Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best). "In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: Secondary education" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.40 Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best) (wef_smec)

Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.41 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Scientific publications. H Index. Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. Original sources: SCImago

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.42 Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_sug)

Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: b. University-level (1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.43 Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence) (wef_ti)

Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence). This custom-built index is the weighted average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, discounted by time. Each component is normalized separately and then averaged. Values range from 1 [highest incidence] to 100 [no incidence]. Original sources: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.44 University-industry collaboration in R&D (1-7) (wef_uic)

University-industry collaboration in R&D. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.45 Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best) (wef_vca)

Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best). In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.46 Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best) (wef_wbp)

Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best). In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.47 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Water infrastructure. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.48 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.49 Workers' rights. 1-100 (best) (wef_wr)

Workers' rights. 1-100 (best). This index is adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core Labour standards including civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. It does not take into account any element of firing regulations. The scale ranges from 1 [no protection] to 100 [high protection]. Original sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), World Economic Forum

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.95 Christian Welzel

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press

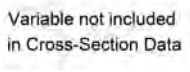
http://www.cambridge.org/welzel
(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel

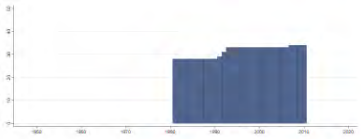
The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.95.1 Citizen Rights (wel_citrig)

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



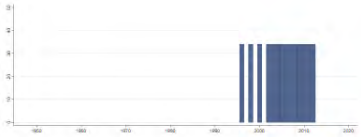
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.95.2 Control of Corruption (wel_coc)

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



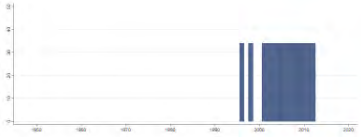
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.95.3 Democratic Rights (wel_dr)

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



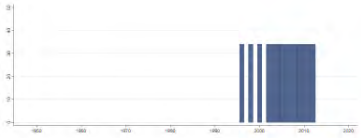
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.95.4 Effective Democracy Index (wel_edi)

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

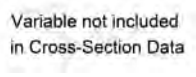


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

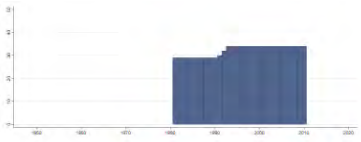
4.95.5 Personal Autonomy Rights (wel_par)

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 (.).



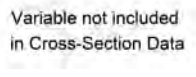
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



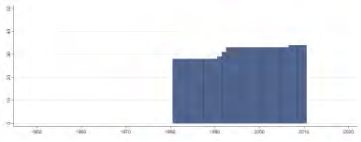
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.95.6 Political Participation Rights (wel_ppr)

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: 36 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

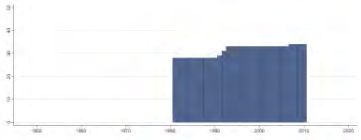
4.95.7 Regime Type (wel_regtype)

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



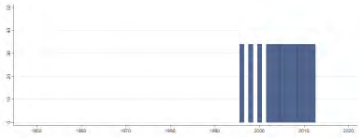
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.95.8 Rule of Law Index (wel_rli)

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



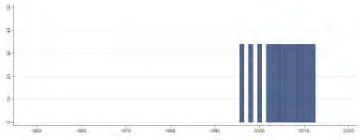
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.95.9 Rule of Law (wel_rol)

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

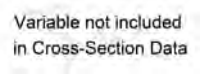


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

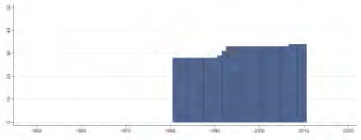
4.95.10 Scalezone on Citizen Rights (wel_scalezone)

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



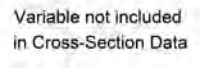
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 967 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.95.11 Political System Type (wel_sys)

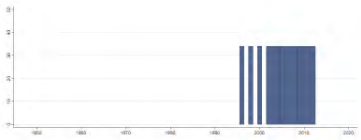
Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

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.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.96 Nyrup and Bramwell

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, *114*(4), 1366–1374

https://politicscentre.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/whogov-dataset/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-08)

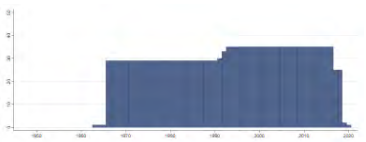
The WhoGov Dataset

The WhoGov dataset provides bibliographic information, such as gender and party affiliation, on cabinet members in July of every year in the period 1966-2016 in all countries with a population of more than 400,000 citizens. The dataset is highly flexible and can be used to calculate countless variables of interest, including the number of female ministers, ministerial experience, cabinet turnover and cabinet size at the country-year level. The data is based on cabinet compositions in July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where they are using January instead of July. The original source also has disaggregated information at the individual cabinet member level (with more than 50,000 entries) that may be of interest for our users and it is available at https://www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/our-research/research-centres/nuffield-politics-research-centre/whogov/download-dataset/.

4.96.1 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

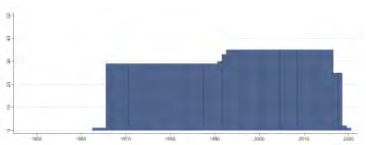


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.2 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

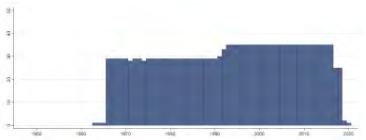


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.3 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Average age of cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

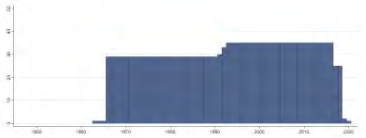


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1734 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.4 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

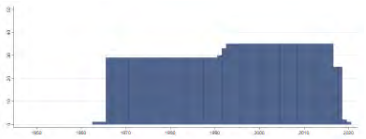


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.5 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

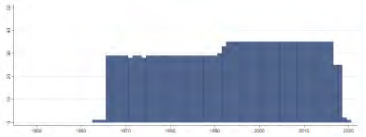


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.6 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

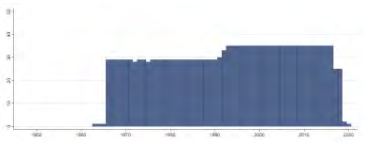


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1734 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.7 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

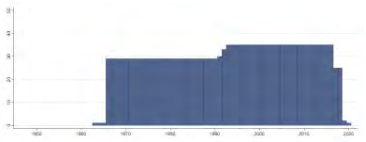


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1734 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.8 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

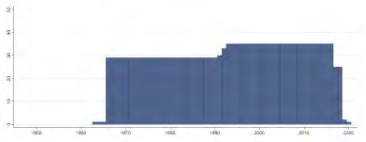


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.9 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

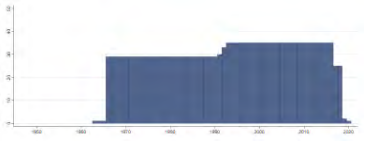


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.10 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

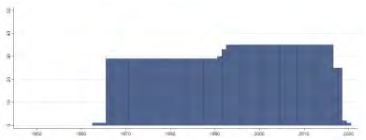


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.11 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

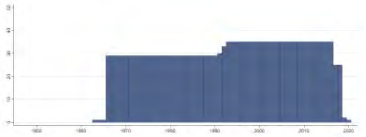


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.12 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

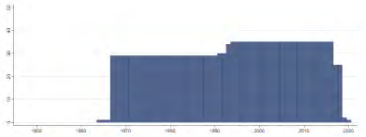


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1736 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.96.13 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1701 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.97 World Health Organization

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

https://www.who.int/data/gho/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

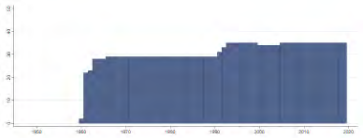
Global Health Observatory data repository

The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

4.97.1 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

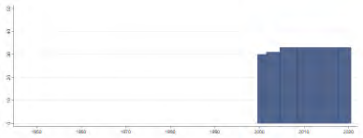


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1920 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.97.2 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total (who_dwtot)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

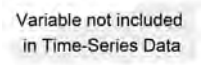


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.97.3 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

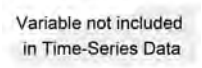


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.4 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

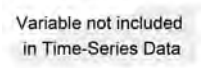


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.5 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

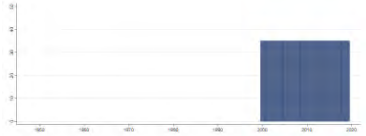


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.6 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

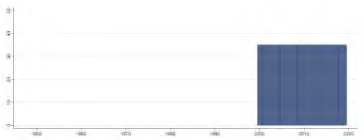


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.7 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

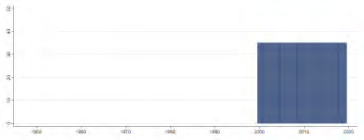


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.8 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

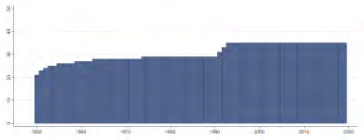


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.9 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

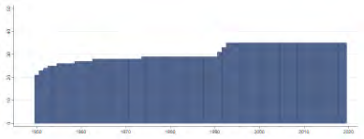


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2204 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.97.10 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

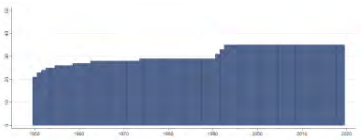


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2204 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.97.11 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 2204 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.97.12 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.13 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.14 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations..

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

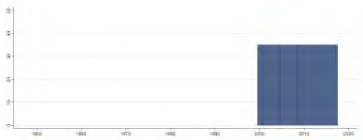
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.15 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

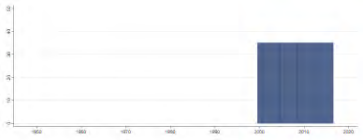


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 648 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.97.16 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

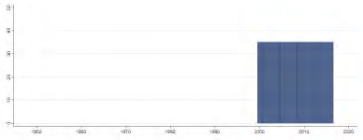


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.97.17 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

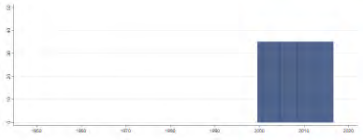


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.97.18 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

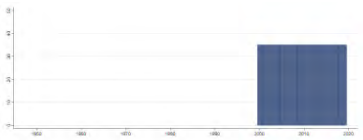


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 612 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.97.19 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

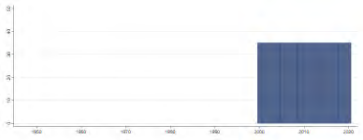


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.20 Total population using basic sanitation services (%) (who_sanittot)

Total population using basic sanitation services (%).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

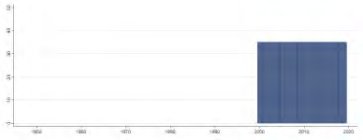


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.97.21 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

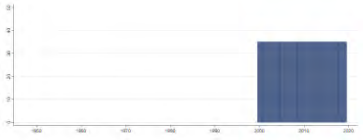


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.22 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

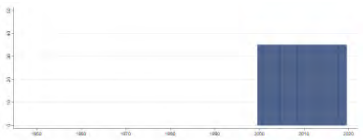


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.97.23 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.98 World Happiness Report

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

https://worldhappiness.report/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-04)

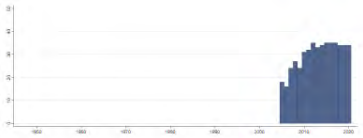
World Happiness Index

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks 156 countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be.

4.98.1 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 495 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, *12*(2), 313–331

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-16)

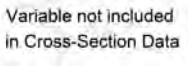
Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

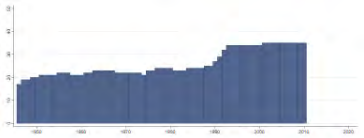
4.99.1 Non-Autocracy (wr_nonautocracy)

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 1764 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.100 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven – Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp

EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736

EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset

The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The European Values Study started in 1981 when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in a variable number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Georgia and from Portugal to Norway. EVS is cooperating with WVS for the data collection in Europe and both datasets can be integrated.

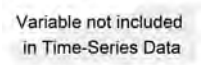
The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.100.1 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.2 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.3 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.4 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.5 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.6 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.7 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.8 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.9 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.10 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.11 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.12 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.13 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.14 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.15 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.16 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.17 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.18 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.19 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.20 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.21 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.22 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Men make better political leaders than women do

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.23 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Post-Materialist index 4-item

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.24 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.25 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.26 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.100.27 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

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6 Appendix

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2021	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2021	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster 1931
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2021	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2021	Consolidaton 8th century
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2021	Independence restored 1991
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2021	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	Algeria Independence from France 1962
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2021	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Reunification 1990
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2021	Reunification 1990
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2021	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2021	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2021	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2021	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2021	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2021	Unification 1861
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2021	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2021	Division of Korea 1948
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2021	End of Personal Union 1890
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2021	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2021	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2021	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Poland	616	POL	1946	2021	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2021	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2021	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2021	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2021	Nation State 1812
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2021	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2021	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2021	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2021	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2021	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783