

THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2016 CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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



Figure 1: Illustration of the relation between QoG Datasets

The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset consisting of approximately 2500 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

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

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 18 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Each variable belong only to one category, even though many of the variables can belong to several categories.

On the QoG website we also provide two additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014) and the QoG EU Regional dataset (2010 & 2013). The QOG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on regional level within the EU.

1.3 QoG Standard Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Standard CS dataset, data from and around 2012 is included. Data from 2012 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2012, data for 2013 is included. If no data for 2013 exists, data for 2011 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/-3 years.

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

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

1.3.2 Time-Series (TS)

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Country and Time Coverage

When deciding which countries to include in the datasets, we have relied on the following reasoning: We have included current members of the United Nations (UN) as well as previous members, provided that their de facto sovereignty has not changed substantially since they were members; this means that we, for example, have included Taiwan.

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

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 nations, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2012: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965

(including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus) and Sudan pre 2012 (including South Sudan). This makes a total of 211 countries. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 Note for Stata/IC Users

The Stata/IC has limitation in 2 047 variables. The QoG Standard datasets are bigger; therefore users of the Stata/IC cannot use these datasets in its original form. If you have access to Stata/IC, you can open only those variables of QoG Standard dataset that you need for studies.

First, you need to download file in .dta format to your computer. Then, open Stata/IC and write the following command in the command window and run it:

use list of variables using "C: Link to file filename.dta"

list of variables can be any of the following:

- list of all variable names (e.g. aid cpnc fh status vi ext) that you need
- the prefixes of the data sources (e.g. bl_*, ciri_*) to open all variables from one or several data sources
- a range of variables (e.g. aid_cpnc-vi_ext).

Note: All list of prefixes and variable names are presented in the codebook. We recommend that you always add and open the identification variables: cname, ccode and year (for time-series).

1.3.5 A brief note on the QoG Standard 2016 update

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

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

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

1.4 Thematic Categories

1.4.1 Quality of Government

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

1.4.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.4.3 Conflict

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

1.4.4 Education

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

1.4.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.4.6 Environment

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

1.4.7 Health

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

1.4.8 History

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

1.4.9 Judicial

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

1.4.10 Labour Market

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

1.4.11 Media

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

1.4.12 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migration and refugees.

1.4.13 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.4.14 Political System

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

1.4.15 Public Economy

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

1.4.16 Private Economy

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

1.4.17 Religion

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

1.4.18 Welfare

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

bt1_acp Anti-Corruption Policy	114
bti_ba Basic Administration	115
bti_eo Equal Opportunity	117
bti_epg Effective Power to Govern	118
bti poa Prosecution of Office Abuse	122
bti rol Rule of Law	123
bti si State Identity	123
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	126
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution	126
ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution	127
csp_equal Equality Delore the Law Mentioned in Constitution	152
espf_logit Logitimagy	152
cspi_legit Legitiniacy	152
list still some hagnet i litter There are and	100
diat_ati Accountability Transparency	158
diat_iti Information Transparency	158
diat_ti Transparency Index	158
eiu_tog Functioning of government	184
ffp_fe Factionalized Elites	271
ffp_fsi Fragile States Index	271
ffp_ps Public Services	272
ffp_sl State Legitimacy	273
fh_fog Functioning of Government	275
fh rol Rule of Law	282
gcb bc Paid Bribe: Customs	287
gcb bed Paid Bribe: Education System	288
gcb_bi Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System	288
gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services	288
geb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services	288
geb_bner Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services	280
geb_bpel Paid Bribe: Pelice	205
geb_bter Deid Dribe. Tonce	209
geb_btax I ald Dilbe. Tax Revenue	209
gcd_butil Paid Dribe: Otilities	209
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business	290
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education	290
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System	290
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services	290
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media	291
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military	291
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs	291
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants	291
gcb ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties	292
gcb pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament	292
gcb pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services	292
gcb ppol Corruption Perception: Police	292
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies	293
gcb_ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue	293
geb_putil Corruption Perception: Ital lies	203
gir agri Anti Corruption and Bule of Law	200
gir_acti Anti-Corruption and fuil Service	230
gin_acs Administration and Ovin Service	298
gn_ga Government Accountability	299
gir_gii Giobal Integrity Index	299
gir_or Oversight and Regulation	300
ht_corrupt Freedom from Corruption	326
hrv_index HRV Index	330
hrv_lb HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate	331

hrv_sd HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate	331
hrv_ub HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate	331
iag_iag Index of African Governance	347
iag rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption	347
icrg qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	348
irai erm Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	385
irai prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government	387
irai qpa Quality of Public Administration	388
irai tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector	389
kun polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)	404
kun polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)	404
kun wigrool all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)	406
kun_wigrool_full Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)	406
as closed Closed Public Administration	493
as closed cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	493
as closed cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	494
as impar Impartial Public Administration	494
as impar cib Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	494
as impar cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Ingli)	494
as_proff Professional Public Administration	405
as profit cit Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)	405
as profi_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Ingli)	490
sgi_go Covernance	490
sgi_go Governance	562
sgi_pp Policy Porformance	500
sgi_pp Foncy Fenormance	000 EGE
sgi_qui Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law	000 EGE
sgi_quite Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention	000 E79
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions index	578
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions index - Max Range	978 579
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range	5/8
ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation	5/8
vdem_corr Political corruption	603
vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying	606
vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges	606
vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges	606
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index	607
vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft	607
vdem_exthftps Public sector theft	607
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities	608
vdem_gender Women political empowerment index	608
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision	608
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt	609
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index	611
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption	617
wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources	617
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors	617
wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness	617
wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources	618
wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors	618
wbgi_rle Rule of Law	619
wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources	619
wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors	619
wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)	686
wdi infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)	714
wef amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	826
wef dpf Diversion of public funds	829
wef fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials	831
wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes	834

wef_rps Reliability of police services	839
wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking	840
wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending	840
wel_coc Control of Corruption	843
wel_rli Rule of Law Index	853
wel_rol Rule of Law	853
wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption	859
wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption	860
wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption	861
wjp_exec_br Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	862
wjp jud br Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	863
wjp_leg_br Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	864
wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain	864
wjp wjp overall WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score	865
wvs_jabribe Justifiable Action: Accepting a Bribe	871

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

	H 4
al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization	74
al_language Language Fractionalization	74
bs_ij Intergenerational Justice	112
bs_scnd Social Cohesion and Non-discrimination	113
bs_sji_unw Social Justice Index	113
bs_sji_w Social Justice Index (weighted)	113
bti csp Civil Society Participation	117
bti cst Civil Society Traditions	117
bti ig Interest Groups	120
dr sg Social Globalization	180
el gunn1 Share of Pop not Speaking the Official Language	185
al gunn? Share of Pop. not Speaking the Most Widely Used Language	186
ose traconla Trust in Other People	100
au demo augmen Augmene population	192
eu_demo_avgpop Average population	190
eu_demo_div Divorces	197
eu_demo_fagemar Mean age at first marriage: Females	198
eu_demo_favg Average population: Females	198
eu_demo_fjan Population: Females	198
eu_demo_fmarcum Total first marriage rate: Females	199
eu_demo_gdivrt Crude divorce rate	199
eu_demo_gnuprt Crude marriage rate	200
eu demo grow Population change	200
eu demo growrt Crude rate of total population change	200
eu demo jan Population	200
eu_demo_lbirthout Births outside marriage	201
eu demo magemar Mean age at first marriage. Males	204
eu demo marriage Marriages	201
au domo marriage Marriages	205
eu_demo_miavg1opulation: Males	205
eu_demo_mjan ropulation: Males	200
eu_demo_mmarcum fotal first marriage rate: Maies	200
eu_demo_natgrow Natural change of population	206
eu_demo_natgrowrt Crude rate of natural change of population	206
eu_demo_popshare Population as a % of EU-28 population	207
eu_ilc_lvpsge18 Distribution of population: 18 years or over	238
eu_ilc_lvpsge60 Distribution of population: 60 years or over	238
eu_ilc_lvpsge65 Distribution of population: 65 years or over	238
eu_ilc_lvpsge75 Distribution of population: 75 years or over	238
eu_ilc_lvpslt18 Distribution of population: Less than 18 years	239
eu ilc lvpslt60 Distribution of population: Less than 60 years	239
eu ilc lvpslt65 Distribution of population: Less than 65 years	239
eu ilc lvpslt75 Distribution of population: Less than 75 years	239
eu nama pop Total population (1000 persons)	250
eu nama rlph Real labour productivity per hour worked (Euro per hour worked)	251
eu nama saluc Employees: National concept (1000 persons)	251
eu nama selfnc Self-employed: National concept (1000 persons)	252
fo_cultural Diversity	262
fe_cultury Cultural Diversity	208
fe_letila Estillic Flactionalization	208
ie_imm Largest Minority	209
ie_plural Plurality Group	269
gle_pop Population (1000's)	301
govin_eunegglob EU Protects against Negative Globalisation	310
govin_glob EU Improves Citizens Benefit from Globalisation	311
govin_transport Transport Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov	312
iag_hd Human Development	346
imf_pop Population	380
irai_bhr Building Human Resources	383
irai_ge Gender Equality	386

lis_clsmf % Children Living in Single-Mother Families	407
lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)	408
lis_dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)	408
lis dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)	408
mad pop Population (thousand)	415
oecd ageing t1a Youth Population (Under the Age of 15)	422
oecd ageing t1b Elderly Population (Age 65 and Over)	423
oecd evopop t1 Population	429
oecd evopop t2 Population Growth Rates	429
oecd migforpop t1a Foreign-Born Population	450
oecd socexclus t1a Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 15-19	464
oecd socexclus t1b Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 20-24	464
pwt_pop Population (in millions)	491
r atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Atlas-1964	496
r elf61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961	496
r elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985	496
r muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Muller - 1964	496
r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962)	497
scip_population_above age of 65	532
scip_population above normal pension age	532
scip_population asore normal pension age	544
undp_hdi Human Development Index	583
une pop Total population (in thousands)	594
une_poper Population growth (annual %)	594
une_rp Bural population (% of total population)	596
une_print function (% of total population)	601
wdi_combr Completeness of birth registration (%)	639
wdi_combr Completeness of birth registration (70)	630
wdi_combru Completeness of birth registration, rurar (%)	630
wdi_completeness of birth registration, urban (70)	641
wdi_compart Completeness of infant death reporting	6/1
wdi_compart completeness of total death reporting wdi_c fibh Famala hand)	678
wdi_non Population_total	760
wdi_pop i opulation, total wdi_pop014 Population area 0.14 (% of total)	760
wdi_pop014 i opulation ages 0-14 ($\%$ of total)	760
wdi_pop1504 1 opulation ages 15-04 (70 of total)	761
wdi_popos r opulation ages os and above (70 of total)	761
wdi_popular i opulation density (people per sq. kin of fand area)	701
wdi_popreni ropulation, remaie (70 of total)	761
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)	762
wdi_popicity Population in largest city	762
wdi_popicityper Population in the largest city (% of urban population)	762
wai_poprur Kurai population	702
wdi_poprurgr Rural population growth (annual %)	763
wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population)	763
wdi_popuag Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million	763
wdi_popuagper Population in large urban agglomerations (% of Population)	763
wdi_popurb Urban population	764
wdi_popurbgr Urban population growth (annual %)	764
wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)	764
wdi_teenmoth Teenage mothers (% of women aged 15-19)	808
wdi_wjbw Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (% of Women)	823
wdi_wjbwarg Husband beating his wife when she argues with him (% of Women)	823
wdi_wjbwburn Husband beating his wife when she burns the food (% of Women)	824
wdi_wjbwch Husband beating his wife when she neglects the children (% of Women)	824
wdi_wjbwout Husband beating his wife when she goes out without telling him (% of Women)	824
wdi_wjbwsex Husband beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (% of Women)	824
wet_pop Population (millions)	836
wel aa Associational Activity	841

wel_aa1 Associational Activity (Type 1)	841
wel_aa2 Associational Activity (Type 2)	842
wel_aa3 Associational Activity (Type 3)	842
wel_cm Cognitive Mobilization	843
wel_culture Culture Zone	843
wel_evau Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component	846
wel_evch Emancipative Values: Choice Component	847
wel_eveq Emancipative Values: Equality Component	847
wel_evi Emancipative Values Index	847
wel_evvo Emancipative Values: Voice Component	848
wel_hei Human Empowerment Index	848
wel_ie Individual Empowerment	849
wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment	850
wel_mob Mobilization Potential for Democratizing Pressures	850
wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment	851
wel_ps Perceived Stimulation	852
wel_sma Social Movement Activity	854
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une_ptrpp Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education (headcount basis)	596
une_ptrs Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (headcount basis)	596
wdi_patappnr Patent applications, nonresidents	755
wdi_patappr Patent applications, residents	756

wdi_researcher Researchers in R&D (per million people)	794
wdi_scitecjournal Scientific and technical journal articles	796
wdi_technician Technicians in R&D (per million people)	808
wdi_trpredtot Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers)	811
wdi_trtpefem Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)	812
wdi_trtprmal Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)	812
wef_ci Capacity for innovation	829
wef_qes Quality of the educational system	837
wef_qpe Quality of primary education	838
wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions	839
wef_uic University-industry collaboration in R&D	840

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eu nrg ind Share of renewable energy (%)	252
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ross gas netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar	497
ross gas netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	498
ross gas price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe	498
ross gas prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv	498
ross gas value 2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars	498
ross gas value 2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars	499
ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day	499
ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar	499
ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	499
ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl	500
ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons	500
ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars	500
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wdi_accelectr Access to electricity (% of population)	621
wdi_airtransport Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide	624
wdi_altnucen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	624
wdi_atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)	627
wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	628
wdi_corewa Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	643
wdi_doec Delay in obtaining an electrical connection (days)	648
wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	654
wdi_elprcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)	655
wdi_elprhydro Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)	655
wdi_elprn Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)	655
wdi_elprng Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)	655
wdi_elpro Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)	656
wdi_elprogc Electricity production from oil, gas and coal sources (% of total)	656
wdi_elprrneh Electricity prod. from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)	656
wdi_elptrdl Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)	656
wdi_energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	662
wdi_enusektoepc Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	662
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wai_importiuer Fuer imports (% of merchandise imports)	709
wai_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)	714
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wdi_ppdiesel Pump price for diesel fuel (US dollar per liter)	767
wdi_ppgas Pump price for gasoline (US dollar per liter)	768
wdi_telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people)	809
wdi_timeelectr Time required to get electricity (days)	809
wef aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions	826
wef elec Quality of electricity supply	830
wef ias Internet access in schools	833
wef mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop	835
wef qair Quality of air transport infrastructure	837
wef qoi Quality of overall infrastructure	837
wef qport Quality of port infrastructure	838
wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure	838
wef_qroad Quality of roads	839
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2.6 Environment

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et_crop Cropland Footprint	182
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wdi_prareamar Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	787
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scip_sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW scip_sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW scip_scovrate Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW scip_scovrate Sickness, contribution period scip_scovrate Sickness, labour force coverage rate scip_scovrate Sickness, population coverage rate scip_sduratio Sickness, duration scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer scip_sfiniture Sickness, financing by insured scip_sfiniture Sickness, financing by other scip_sfineture Sickness, financing by state scip_signeture Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family scip_sicenter Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling scip_sinceil Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single scip_sinceil Sickness, number of insured scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family scip_sratfulf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker scip_sratming Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family scip_sratming Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family	539 539 539 540 540 540 540 541 541 541 541 542 542 542 542 542 542 543 543 543 544 544 544 544 544 545 545 545 545 545 545
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scip_srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW	546
scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW	546
scip_srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW	546
scip_swaiting Sickness, waiting days	547
scip_sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family	547
scip_sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single	547
scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks	547
scip_szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family	548
scip_szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single	548
scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage	553
sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall	565
sgi_sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families	566
sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities	566
sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy	567
sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions	567
sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion	567
wdi_scont Social contributions (% of revenue)	796

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code Numeric

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

3.0.2 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow CCode

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the countries.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 cspo_uiareg Geographical Region

Code designation used by UIA for geographical region classification:

- $1~{\rm Africa}$
- 2 Americas
- 3 Asia
- 4 Pacific
- 5 Europe

3.0.9 ht_region The Region of the Country

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:

- 1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
- 2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
- 3. North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
- 4. Sub-Saharan Africa
- 5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia &New Zeeland)
- 6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
- 7. South-East Asia
- 8. South Asia
- 9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zeeland)

10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

3.0.10 lp_lat_abst Latitude

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

3.0.11 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.12 year Year

Year.
4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

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

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

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

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



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

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations



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

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 146



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2011 N: 181 n: 5201 \overline{N} : 104 \overline{T} : 29

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved





N: 192 **n**: 5835 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 30

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

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 146



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2011 N: 181 n: 5201 \overline{N} : 104 \overline{T} : 29

4.1.6 aid crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations



N: 156



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192 n: 5835 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 30

4.2 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001 (Acemoglu et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

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

4.2.1 ajr settmort Original Log Settler Mortality

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 62



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 62 n: 3655 \overline{N} : 52 \overline{T} : 59

4.3 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

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

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

4.3.1 al ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 186



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 188 **n**: 10013 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 53

4.3.2 al_language Language Fractionalization

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



N: 180



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 181 n: 9585 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 53

4.3.3 al religion Religion Fractionalization

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





Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 190 **n**: 10069 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 53

4.4 Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009).

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

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

4.4.1 arch entry impos Share of leaders who enter through direct imposition

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



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



4.4.3 arch_entry_reg Share of leaders who enter in a regular manner

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



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

N: 174 **n**: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

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



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

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

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





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



4.4.6 arch_exit_inoffice Share of leaders who still in the office Share of leaders who still in the office.



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004 **N**: 174 **n**: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.7 arch_exit_irreg Share of leaders who lose office in an irregular manner Share of leaders who lose office in an irregular manner.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004 **N**: 174 **n**: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.8 arch exit reg Share of leaders who lose office in a regular manner

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



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004 **N**: 174 **n**: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.9 arch_men Share of leaders who are men

Share of leaders who are men.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.10 arch_numld Number of leaders in observed year Number of leaders.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004 **N**: 174 **n**: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.11 arch pexit exil Share of leaders who are exiled

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





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



4.4.12 arch pexit impr Share of leaders who are imprisoned

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



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.13 arch pexit kil Share of leaders who are killed

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.14 arch_pexit_no Share of leaders who suffers no punishment

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



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.4.15 arch_prev_time_of The average previous times in office of all leaders The average previous times in office for leaders.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2004 N: 174 n: 7355 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 42

4.5 The Association of Religion Data Archives

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

Religion and State Project Constitutions Dataset and World Religion Dataset National **Religion Dataset** The Religion and State (RAS) project is based at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. This dataset examines constitutional clauses that address religion for 177 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2008. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as Western democracies with smaller populations. The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given for every half-decade period (1945, 1950, etc., through 2010). Percentages of the states' populations that practice a given religion are also provided. (Note: These percentages are expressed as decimals, ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates that 0 percent of the population practices a given religion and 1 indicates that 100 percent of the population practices that religion.) Some of the religions are divided into religious families. To the extent data are available, the breakdown of adherents within a given religion into religious families is also provided. The project was developed in three stages. The first stage consisted of the formation of a religion tree. A religion tree is a systematic classification of major religions and of religious families within those major religions.

To develop the religion tree we prepared a comprehensive literature review, the aim of which was (i) to define a religion, (ii) to find tangible indicators of a given religion of religious families within a major religion, and (iii) to identify existing efforts at classifying world religions. (Please see the original survey instrument to view the structure of the religion tree.) The second stage consisted of the identification of major data sources of religious adherence and the collection of data from these sources according to the religion tree classification. This created a dataset that included multiple records for some states for a given point in time. It also contained multiple missing data for specific states, specific time periods and specific religions. The third stage consisted of cleaning the data, reconciling discrepancies of information from different sources and imputing data for the missing cases. The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.5.1 arda angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.2 arda bagenpet Baha'i: Total (% Adherents)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.3 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.4 arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 N: 31 T: 9

4.5.5 arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.6 arda buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.7 arda changpet Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.8 arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents) Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.9 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.10 arda chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.11 arda chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9





Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 N: 31 T: 9

4.5.13 arda_coff General Constitutional Status of Religion

General Constitutional Status of Religion.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.14 arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.15 arda_eor Presence of EOR Clause Presence of EOR Clause.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.16 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.17 arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.18 arda isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.19 arda isgenpet Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.20 arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents) Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.21 arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.22 arda isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.23 arda_isshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.24 arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents) Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.25 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.26 arda jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.27 arda jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9





Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 N: 31 T: 9

4.5.29 arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.30 arda jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.31 arda norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.32 arda_nsr SRAS Clause: No State Religion SRAS Clause: No State Religion.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 171 **n**: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.33 arda_oeor EOR Clause: Other EOR Clause EOR Clause: Other EOR Clause.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.34 arda_osras SRAS Clause: Other SRAS Clause

SRAS Clause: Other SRAS Clause.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



 $4.5.35 \quad {\rm arda_otgenpct \ Other \ religions: \ Total \ (\% \ Adherents) }$

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.36 arda_rs EOR Clause: The State is Declared a Religious State EOR Clause: The State is Declared a Religious State.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A





4.5.37 arda_ser SRAS Clause: State May Not Adopt a Religion

SRAS Clause: State May Not Adopt a Religion.



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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.38 arda shgenpet Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.39 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

$4.5.40 \quad {\rm arda_sir \ SRAS \ Clause: \ State \ is \ Independent \ from \ Religion}$

SRAS Clause: State is Independent from Religion.





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2910 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.41 arda_sr EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared State Religion EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared State Religion.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

8 9 8 9 1 199 199 199 199 199 200 2019

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$

Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.42 arda_sras Presence of a SRAS Clause Presence of a SRAS Clause.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2909 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.43 arda_srrl SRAS Clause: State Shall Refrain from Religious Activity SRAS Clause: State Shall Refrain from Religious Activity.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008

N: 171 **n**: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.5.44 arda_ss SRAS Clause: State is Secular

SRAS Clause: State is Secular.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.45 arda_ssr EOR Clause: The State Supports a Specific Religion EOR Clause: The State Supports a Specific Religion.



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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.46 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9



Taoism: Total (% Adherents).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.5.48 arda_tr EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared the Traditional Religion EOR Clause: A Religion is Declared the Traditional Religion.



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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2008 N: 171 n: 2908 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 17

4.5.49 arda zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 206 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 9

4.6 Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

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

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

4.6.1 bdm s Selectorate Size

Selectorate Size

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

4.6.2 bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

Winning Coalition size

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.6.3 bdm w s Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999 N: 197 n: 7098 \overline{N} : 131 \overline{T} : 36



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999 N: 201 n: 7324 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 36



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999 N: 197 n: 7098 \overline{N} : 131 \overline{T} : 36

4.7 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

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

Red List of Threatened Species (version 2015.4) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions. The introduction in 1994 of a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species, has become a world standard.

4.7.1 bi_a_total Animals Total

Threatened Animals.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194

4.7.2 bi_p_total Plants Total

Threatened Plants.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194

4.7.3 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Animal and Plants.



N: 194

4.8 Barro & Lee

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

Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 15 and over age 25 by sex at seven levels of schooling - no formal education, incomplete primary, complete primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, incomplete tertiary, and complete tertiary. Average years of schooling at all levels - primary, secondary, and tertiary - are also measured for each country and for regions in the world. Aside from updating and expanding our previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), we improve the accuracy of estimation in the current version by using more information and better methodology. To reduce measurement error, the new estimates are constructed using recently available census/survey observations from consistent census data, disaggregated by age group, and new estimates of mortality rate and completion rate by age and by education.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.8.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10



Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.3 bl asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.4 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.5 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).



4.8.6 bl asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.7 bl asyp15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.8 bl asyp15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



4.8.10 bl asyp25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.11 bl asyp25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



4.8.14 bl asys15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.16 bl asys25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.19 bl asyt15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10





4.8.22 bl asyt25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.23 bl asyt25m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



4.8.26 bl lh 15m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.31 bl lhc 15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.32 bl lhc 15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.34 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.35 bl lhc 25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



4.8.38 bl lp 15m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



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

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.43 bl lpc 15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.44 bl lpc 15m Primary Complete, Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10





Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.46 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.47 bl lpc 25m Primary Complete, Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.48 bl lpc 25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

 $4.8.52 \quad {\rm bl_ls_25f \ Percentage \ with \ Secondary \ Schooling, \ Female \ (25+) }$

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



 $4.8.54 \quad {\rm bl_ls_25mf \ Percentage \ with \ Secondary \ Schooling, \ Female \ and \ Male \ (25+) }$

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.55 bl lsc 15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.56 bl lsc 15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.58 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.59 bl lsc 25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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


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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

4.8.64 bl lu 25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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



 $4.8.66 \quad {\rm bl_lu_25mf \ Percentage \ with \ No \ Schooling, \ Female \ and \ Male \ (25+) }$

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 142



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010 N: 147 n: 1504 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 10

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

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

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

4.9.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 207 n: 9333 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 45

4.9.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 188



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 203 n: 9271 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 46

4.9.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.



4.9.4 bmr demmis Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries)

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





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 207 n: 9287 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 45

4.9.5 bmr demtran Democratic transition

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





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 207 n: 9333 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 45

4.10 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

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

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

4.10.1 bnr dem Democratic Breakdown

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a

democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

Competitiveness: Like Przeworski et al. we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.

Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.

Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2005

N: 125 **n**: 3103 \overline{N} : 52 \overline{T} : 25

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

4.11



(Schraad-Tischler & Kroll, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-01)

Social Justice Index The Social Justice Index is designed to measure on a regular basis the progress made and the ground lost on issues of social justice in each EU member state. Since social justice is a central constitutive element of the legitimacy and stability of any political community, we look at the current state of affairs within the individual member states. As a cross-national survey, the Social Justice Index comprises 27 quantitative and eight qualitative indicators, each associated with one of the six dimensions of social justice:

- 1. Poverty prevention
- 2. Equitable education
- 3. Labor market access
- 4. Social cohesion and non-discrimination
- 5. Health
- 6. Intergenerational justice

The dimension of poverty is weighted most strongly, given triple weight in the overall ranking. The importance of access to education and labor market is emphasized by doubly weighting these dimensions. Social cohesion, health and intergenerational justice are factored into the index with a simple/ normal weight. For the purposes of comparison, in addition to the weighted Social Justice Index, a non-weighted ranking was created in which the six dimensions were treated equally. The Social Justice Index is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected by the Bertelsmann Stiftung within the framework of its SGI project (www.sgi-network.org). The data for the quantitative SGI indicators used in the Social Justice Index are derived primarily from Eurostat and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The qualitative indicators reflect the evaluations provided by more than 100 experts responding to the SGI's survey of the state of affairs in various policy areas throughout the OECD and EU. For these indicators, the rating scale ranges from 1 (worst) to 10 (best). In order to ensure compatibility between the quantitative and qualitative indicators, all raw values for the quantitative indicators undergo linear transformation to give them a range of 1 to 10 as well. Together with the ranking of the resulting reform values, the index values form the Social Inclusion Monitor dataset.

The six dimensions in detail:

1.Poverty Prevention: Under conditions of poverty, social participation and self- determined life are possible only with great difficulty. Poverty is the strongest determinant of social and economic exclusion of young people.

2.Equitable Education: Equal access to good- quality education is an essential factor in providing equitable capabilities and opportunities for advancement (vertical mobility). It is critical to ending hereditary social exclusion, supports integration and includes lifelong learning.

3.Labor-market access: Employment both provides an income and facilitates social participation. The degree of inclusiveness is essential since an individual's status is defined in large part by his or her participation in the workforce. Exclusion from the labor market substantially limits individual opportunities for self- realization, contributes to an increase in the risk of poverty, and can even lead to serious health stresses.

4.Health: The conditions in which people live and die are shaped by political, social and economic forces. Social and economic policies have a determining impact on whether a child can grow and develop to its full potential and live a flourishing life, or whether its life will be blighted. This is why access to healthcare ensures young people can be active in society.

5. Social cohesion and non- discrimination: This dimension enables the examination of the extent to which trends towards social polarization, exclusion and the discrimination of specific groups are successfully countered. Developing a community of shared values, shared challenges and equal opportunity is the aim.

6.Intergenerational justice: The issue at stake here is the need for contemporary generations to lead lives they value without compromising the ability of future generations at the same. Sharing social burdens among young and old, with provision for future generations is the aspiration.

4.11.1 bs_ee Equitable Education

Sub-components: Education Policy; Socioeconomic Background and Student Performance; Pre-Primary Education; Early School Leavers.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28



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

4.11.2 bs h Health

Sub-components: Health Policy; Self-reported Unmet Needs for Medical Help; Healthy Life Expectancy; Health Systems' Outcomes; Accessibility and Range.





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

4.11.3 bs ij Intergenerational Justice

Sub-components: Family Policy; Pension Policy; Environmental Policy; GHG Emissions; Renewable Energy; Research and Development Spending; Government Debt Level; Old Age Dependency Ratio.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28



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

4.11.4 bs_pp Poverty Prevention

Sub-component: At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion, Total Population.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.11.5 bs_scnd Social Cohesion and Non-discrimination

Sub-components: Social Inclusion Policy; Gini Coefficient; Non-discrimination Policy; Seats in Parliament held by Women/Men; Integration Policy; NEET Rate.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28

4.11.6 bs_sji_unw Social Justice Index

The Social Justice Index (unweighted).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



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

4.11.7 bs_sji_w Social Justice Index (weighted)

The Social Justice Index (weighted).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 28



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

4.12 Bertelsmann Stiftung

http://www.bti-project.org/index/

(Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-29)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 129 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy.

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

4.12.1 bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights

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

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.

4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.

7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.

10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.2 bti acp Anti-Corruption Policy

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

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

4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.

7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.

10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.



4.12.3 bti aod Approval of Democracy

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

- 1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
- 4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.

7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.

10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 79 n: 278 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.4 bti_ba Basic Administration

To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? 1-10.

1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered.

4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited.

7. The administrative structures of the state provide most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is to some extent defi cient.

10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country which provides all basic public services.



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4.12.5 bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? 1-10. 1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).

4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.

7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.

10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.



4.12.6 bti ci Conflict Intensity

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

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.

4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.

7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.

10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.



4.12.7 bti cps Currency and Price Stability

There are institutional or political precautions to control inflation sustainably, together with an appropriate monetary policy and fiscal policy. Including "To what extent do government and central bank pursue a consistent inflation policy and an appropriate foreign exchange policy?" and "To what extent do the government's fiscal and debt policies support macroeconomic stability?".



4.12.8 bti_cr Civil Rights

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

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.

4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function.

7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective.

10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.9 bti_csp Civil Society Participation

To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.

1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.

4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.

7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.

10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.10 bti cst Civil Society Traditions

To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10.

- 1. Traditions of civil society are very strong.
- 4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong.
- 7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak.
- 10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.







Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.11 bti_eo Equal Opportunity

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

1. Equality of opportunity is denied. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.

4. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups

have limited access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly defi cient.

7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insuffi cient.

10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public offi ce and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.



N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.12 bti eos Economic Output Strength

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

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high infl ation, large budget defi cits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.

4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.

7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.

10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.13 bti epg Effective Power to Govern

To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? 1-10.

1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected.

4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures.

7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies.

10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.



4.12.14 bti ffe Free and Fair Elections

To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10. 1. There are no elections at the national level.

4. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.

7. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of fi lling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.

10. There are no constraints on free and fair elections.



4.12.15 bti foe Freedom of Expression

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

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.

4. Freedom of expression is severely limited. Public debate is vulnerable to distortion and manipulation through strong intervention.

7. Freedom of expression is partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions on the press.

10. Freedom of expression is unrestricted for citizens, groups and the press within the basic democratic order.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.16 bti ic International Cooperation

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including "To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?", "To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?" and "To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?".





Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 129 n: 613 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 5

4.12.17 bti ig Interest Groups

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.

4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.

7. There is an average range of interest groups, which refl ect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.

10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.18 bti_ij Independent Judiciary

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

1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.

4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional defi cits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.

7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or infl uenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insuffi cient territorial or functional operability.

10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.



4.12.19 bti muf Monopoly on the use of Force

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

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.

4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.

7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.

10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.







Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.20 bti nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.

4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system.

7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable infl uence on legal order and political institutions.

10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy infl uence on legal order or political institutions.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.21 bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).

4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective.

7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.

10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.22 bti poa Prosecution of Office Abuse

To what extent are public offi ceholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.

1. Offi ceholders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.

4. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.

7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are pros ecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.

10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.23 bti_prp Private Property

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





Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 129 n: 613 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 5

4.12.24 bti ps Party System

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

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.

4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.

7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.

10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.25 bti_rol Rule of Law

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



4.12.26 bti seb Socio-Economic Barriers

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

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





N: 128 **n**: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.27 bti si State Identity

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? 1-10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.

4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Signifi cant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.

7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.

10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.28 bti sop Separation of Powers

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

1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.

4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confi rmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.

7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.

10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.



N: 127

Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.29 bti ssn Social Safety Nets

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

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.

4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of benefi ciaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.

7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.

10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 497 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 4

4.12.30 bti su Sustainability

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 129 n: 613 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 5

4.13 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

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

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

4.13.1 cam contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2000 N: 205 n: 7367 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 36

4.13.2 cam inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.



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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2000 N: 205 n: 7367 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 36

4.14 The Comparative Constitutions Project

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

Characteristics of National Constitutions This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual - a reconciler. This is the second public release of data (version 2.0) on the content of constitutions. Authors rely on Ward and Gleditsch's list to identify which countries are independent in a given year. There are utilized two concepts to categorize constitutional texts. A constitutional system encompasses the period in which a constitution is in force before it is replaced or suspended. A constitutional event is any change to a country's constitution, including adoption, amendment, suspension, or reinstatement. For years in which there are multiple events, the constitution is coded as it stood in force at the end of the year. For example, if a constitution was amended the same year as it was adopted, the content of the constitution is coded as amended rather than as originally adopted. In addition, since events are (often) in force for multiple years, authors interpolated the data associated each event across all country-years in which

that event was in force. Note that this is an extremely conservative interpolation strategy because most constitutional amendments do not change many provisions. As a result, for most variables, one can safely interpolate across constitutional systems.

4.14.1 ccp buildsoc Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

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

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other



4.14.2 ccp cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission? 1. Yes

- 2. No
- 96. Other
- 97. Unable to determine



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.3 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law 96. Other





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.4 ccp civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

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

Yes
 No
 Other



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

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

1. Yes

2. No



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.6 ccp equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination? 1. Yes

2. No

96. Other





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.7 ccp freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other



N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.10 ccp initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives? 1. Yes

2. No

96. Other





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

Does the constitution refer to the "free market," "capitalism," or an analogous term? 1. Yes

- 2. No
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.12 ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.13 ccp samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

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

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



4.14.15 ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29



Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.14.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 209 n: 9651 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 46

4.14.18 ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.



4.14.19 ccp taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 155



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013 N: 204 n: 5881 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 29

4.15 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

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

(Cheibub et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-30)

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

4.15.1 chga_demo Democracy

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

0. No Democracy

1. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008 N: 205 n: 8981 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 44

4.15.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008 N: 205 n: 8981 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 44

4.16 Cingranelli & Richards

http://www.humanrightsdata.com/

(Cingranelli et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-28)

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

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

4.16.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

0. Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens

1. These rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups

2. These rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4916 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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

- 0. Disappearances have occurred frequently
- 1. Disappearances occasionally occurred
- 2. Disappearances did not occur



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4907 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.3 ciri dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country.

- 0. Freedom was severely restricted
- 1. Freedom was somewhat restricted
- 2. Freedom of foreign movement



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 5496 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 28

4.16.4 ciri elecsd Electoral Self-Determination

This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to selfdetermination.

0. The right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice

1. While citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open.

2. Political participation was very free and open and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice



4.16.5 ciri empinx new Empowerment Rights Index (New)

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



4.16.6 ciri empinx old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

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







Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006 N: 199 n: 3953 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 20

4.16.7 ciri formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country.

- 0. This freedom was severely restricted
- 1. The freedom was somewhat restricted
- 2. Unrestricted freedom of foreign movement



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 5498 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 28

4.16.8 ciri injud Independence of the Judiciary

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military.

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



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 5481 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 28

4.16.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others.

- 0. Extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently
- 1. Extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally
- 2. Such killings did not occur



4.16.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

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

- 0. Domestic and foreign travel was restricted
- 1. Such travel was generally unrestricted.

Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired and became two separate variables, ciri dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement and ciri formov Freedom of International Movement.





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



4.16.11 ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index

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



N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4889 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.12 ciri polpris Political Imprisonment

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group.

0. There were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs

- 1. A few people were imprisoned
- 2. No persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4912 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.13 ciri relfre new Freedom of Religion (New)

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

- 0. The government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread
- 1. Such practices are moderate
- 2. Such practices are practically absent



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 5485 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 28

4.16.14 ciri relfre old Freedom of Religion (Old)

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

0. The government restricted some religious practices,

1. The government placed no restrictions on religious practices.

Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired.





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



4.16.15 ciri speech Freedom of Speech

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in the form of art or music.

- 0. Government censorship of the media was complete
- 1. There was some government censorship of the media
- 2. There was no government censorship of the media



4.16.16 ciri tort Torture

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials.

- 0. Torture was practiced frequently
- 1. Torture was practiced occasionally
- 2. Torture did not occur



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4911 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.17 ciri wecon Women's Economic Rights

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, Equality in hiring and promotion practices, Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...), Non-discrimination by employers, The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, The right to work at night, The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, The right to work in the military and the police force.

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

1. Women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced

2. Women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters

3. All or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4853 \overline{N} : 157 \overline{T} : 24

4.16.18 ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to vote, The right to run for political office, The right to hold elected and appointed government positions, The right to join political parties, The right to petition government officials. 0. Women's political rights were not guaranteed by law

- 1. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice
- 2. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice
- 3. Women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4904 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.19 ciri_worker Workers Rights

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

- 0. Workers' rights were severely restricted
- 1. Workers' rights were somewhat restricted
- 2. Workers' rights were fully protected



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 199 n: 4920 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 25

4.16.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

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

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

1. Women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced

2. Women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters

3. All or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.

Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007 **N**: 199 **n**: 3633 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 18

4.17 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

http://www.cpds-data.org/

(Armingeon et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

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

4.17.1 cpds_chg Number of changes in government per year

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



4.17.2 cpds enps Effective number of parties on the seats level

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



4.17.3 cpds enpv Effective number of parties on the votes level

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



4.17.4 cpds frel Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

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



4.17.5 cpds frleg Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

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



4.17.6 cpds govlr Cabinet composition (Schmidt index)

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 36



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1508 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.7 cpds govsup Government support (seat share of all parties in government)

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



4.17.8 cpds la Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

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





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.9 cpds lall Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

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



N: 36



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.10 cpds lcom Share of seats in parliament: communist

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



4.17.11 cpds lcon Share of seats in parliament: conservative

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



4.17.12 cpds_le Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.13 cpds lfe Share of seats in parliament: feminist

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





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



4.17.14 cpds lg Share of seats in parliament: green

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



4.17.15 cpds_ll Share of seats in parliament: liberal

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



4.17.16 cpds_lls Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.17 cpds_lmo Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

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





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.18 cpds lnl Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

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



4.17.19 cpds_lo Share of seats in parliament: other

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


4.17.20 cpds_lp Share of seats in parliament: protest

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.21 cpds lpc Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

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





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



4.17.22 cpds lpen Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

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





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



4.17.24 cpds_lr Share of seats in parliament: right

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.25 cpds_lreg Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

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



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



4.17.26 cpds lrel Share of seats in parliament: religious

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





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



4.17.28 cpds_tg Type of Government

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.

2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].

3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].

4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].

5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].

6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.

7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.





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



4.17.29 cpds_va Share of votes: agrarian

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.30 cpds vall Share of votes: electoral alliance

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.31 cpds_vcom Share of votes: communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 $\mathbf{N}: 38 \mathbf{n}: 1513 \ \overline{N}: 28 \ \overline{T}: 40$

4.17.32 cpds_vcon Share of votes: conservative

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 $\mathbf{N}: 38 \mathbf{n}: 1513 \ \overline{N}: 28 \ \overline{T}: 40$

4.17.33 cpds ve Share of votes: ethnic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.







Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 $\mathbf{N}: 38 \mathbf{n}: 1513 \ \overline{N}: 28 \ \overline{T}: 40$

4.17.34 cpds vfe Share of votes: feminist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.





Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.



4.17.36 cpds_vl Share of votes: liberal

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.37 cpds vls Share of votes: left-socialist

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.38 cpds_vmo Share of votes: monarchist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.



4.17.39 cpds vnl Share of votes: non-labelled

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



4.17.40 cpds_vo Share of votes: other

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.41 cpds_vp Share of votes: protest

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 N: 28 T: 40

4.17.42 cpds vpc Share of votes: post-communist

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



4.17.43 cpds_vpen Share of votes: pensioners

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.



4.17.44 cpds_vper Share of votes: personalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.45 cpds vr Share of votes: right

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 N: 28 T: 40

4.17.46 cpds_vreg Share of votes: regionalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.



4.17.47 cpds vrel Share of votes: religious

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.



4.17.48 cpds vs Share of votes: social democratic

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



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.17.49 cpds vt Voter turnout in election

Voter turnout in election.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 38 n: 1513 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 40

4.18 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

http://www.cses.org/

(The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-30)

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

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

4.18.1 cses_pc Close to Political Party

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

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



4.18.2 cses sd Satisfaction with Democracy

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

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

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



4.19 Center for Systemic Peace

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

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

4.19.1 cspf_effect Effectiveness

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 166



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 168 n: 3119 \overline{N} : 164 \overline{T} : 19

4.19.2 cspf_legit Legitimacy

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



4.19.3cspf sfi State fragility index

State fragility index. A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25) points possible).





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 **N**: 168 **n**: 3119 \overline{N} : 164 \overline{T} : 19

4.20**Center for Systemic Peace**

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html (Marshall et al., 1999)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-14)

Memberships in Conventional Intergovernmental Organizations Dataset Country data denotes individual country membership in federations of intergovernment organizations, universal membership organizations, inter-continental membership organizations and regionally-defined membership organizations. Data is coded every fifth year.

4.20.1cspo ce Memberships in Council of Europe

Memberships in Council of Europe.



N: 172 **n**: 1276 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

cspo ciob Total Amount of Memberships for Type B Intergovernmental Orga-4.20.2nization

CIOB indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type B conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type B): Includes all non-profit international organizations, that have a widespread, geographically-balanced membership, management and policy-control. Although this concept of a 'universal' membership organization is much discussed, no generally accepted rule for distinguishing such bodies has been formulated. The rule applied here is that there should be members in atleast 60 countries, or else in more than 30 countries provided that the distribution between continents is 'wellbalanced'.



4.20.3 cspo_cioc Total Amount of Memberships for Type C Intergovernmental Organization

CIOC indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type C conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type C): Includes all international non-profit organizations , whose membership and preoccupations exceed that of a particular continental region, although not to a degree justifying its inclusion in the previous type.



4.20.4 cspo_ciod Total Amount of Memberships for Type D Intergovernmental Organization

CIOC indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type D conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type D): Includes all international non-profit organizations , whose membership or preoccupations are restricted to a particular continent or sub continental region.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997 **N**: 172 **n**: 1276 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

4.20.5 cspo_interpol Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 1997 N: 170 n: 874 \overline{N} : 34 \overline{T} : 5

4.20.6 cspo nato Memberships in NATO

Memberships in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1952 Max. Year: 1997 N: 172 n: 1276 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

4.20.7 cspo_oecd Memberships in OECD

Memberships in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.20.8 cspo opec Membership in OPEC

Memberships in Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).



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



Min. Year:1952 Max. Year: 1997 N: 172 n: 1276 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 1997 N: 172 n: 1109 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 6

4.20.9 cspo_un Total Amount of Memberships in Group A Intergovernmental Organization

UN indicates the total amount of memberships in the only Group A conventional intergovernmental organization. (Type A): Includes all international organizations, which group together at least three other autonomous non-regional international bodies as full members. 'Umbrella' organizations of this kind which have national organizations as an additional membership category are also included. The United Nations is included (and is the only listed IGO) in this type because of its focal role in relation to its Specialized Agencies that 'members' of the UN system.



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



Min. Year:1952 Max. Year: 1997 N: 172 n: 1276 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

4.20.10 cspo unido Membership in UNIDO

Memberships in United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 1997 N: 170 n: 874 \overline{N} : 34 \overline{T} : 5

4.21 Center for Systemic Peace

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

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

4.21.1 cspv civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 9133 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 50

4.21.2 cspv civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare.



4.21.3 cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence.



4.21.4 cspv ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 166



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 9133 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 50

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 166



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 9133 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 50

${\bf 4.21.6}\quad cspv_intwar\ Magnitude\ score\ of\ episode(s)\ of\ international\ warfare$

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 166



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 182 **n**: 9133 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 50

4.22 Williams Andrew (2014)

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

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

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

4.22.1 diat ati Accountability Transparency

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



4.22.2 diat_iti Information Transparency

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







Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 189 n: 5329 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 28

4.22.3 diat ti Transparency Index





N: 183



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 186 n: 4848 \overline{N} : 156 \overline{T} : 26

4.23 World Bank

http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40 (Beck et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-02) **Database of Political Institutions** The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions. Please note that the missing codes (-999, -888) has been recoded to missing (.).

4.23.1 dpi author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating

Do the state/provinces have authority over taxing, spending, or legislating? If any of these categories gets a 1. Authority over "cultural affairs", or "planning" in Communist systems, does not qualify.



4.23.2 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 6184 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.3 dpi cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

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



N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6203 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34



4.23.5 dpi cl Closed List

Are closed lists used? (1 if yes, 0 if no) When PR is "1", closed list gets a "1" if voters cannot express preferences for candidates within a party list, 0 if voters can. If PR is "NA" or 0, and Mean District Magnitude =1, Closed list is NA. If PR is "NA" or 0 and Mean District Magnitude is greater than one, the following rules apply: 1) If only one party takes seats, closed list is: "0" (open list), if the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties may or may not be illegal (LIEC is 4 or 5), "1" (closed list), if the number of candidates equals the number of seats in an electoral district in a one party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3), blank ,if it is unclear whether there is more than one candidate for every seat in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3.5). 2) If there are multiple parties taking seats, closed list is blank unless the system is explicitly stated as open or closed.



4.23.6 dpi dhondt D'Hondt System

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 104 n: 2442 \overline{N} : 64 \overline{T} : 23

4.23.7 dpi dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?

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



4.23.8 dpi eage Age of Chief Executive Party

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



4.23.9 dpi eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness

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

Europa exactly, we assumed no changes took place, and filled in the intervening years. In the event that a system changed and then switched back, this introduces errors. Since this assumption was made only when institutions from 1984 matched those in 1998, these cases are limited to very stable democracies.





N: 185 **n:** 6200 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.10 dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation

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

- 1. Right
- 2. Center
- 3. Left

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 145 n: 3723 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 26

4.23.11 dpi exelec Presidential Election Held

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6217 \overline{N} : 164 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.12 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

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



4.23.13 dpi fraud Vote Fraud

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



4.23.14 dpi gf Government Fractionalization Index

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 5344 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 29





4.23.16 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128 n: 1748 \overline{N} : 46 \overline{T} : 14

4.23.17 dpi_gpage3 Age of 3rd Largest Government Party

Age of 3rd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 57



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 94 n: 979 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 10

4.23.18 dpi gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 181 n: 5355 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 30

4.23.19 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.



4.23.20 dpi_gprlc3 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation

3rd Largest Government Party Orientation.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 64



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 115 n: 1254 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 11

4.23.21 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 185 **n**: 6174 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 33

4.23.22 dpi gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6187 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 33

4.23.23 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.



4.23.24 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 117



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 181 n: 4832 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 27

4.23.25 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 148



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 5497 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 30

4.23.26 dpi gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 5698 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 31

4.23.27 dpi gs Number of Government Seats

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



4.23.28 dpi gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6252 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.29 dpi hlio Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 147



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171 n: 4940 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.30 dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House

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







Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171 n: 4657 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 27

4.23.31 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6216 \overline{N} : 164 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.32 dpi lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

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

7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of "Front" parties (as in many Communist nations), the same criteria as in the legislature is used to separate single from multiple parties.

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6205 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.33 dpi maj Margin of Majority

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 5341 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.34 dpi mdmh Mean District Magnitude House

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 176 n: 4433 \overline{N} : 117 \overline{T} : 25

4.23.35 dpi mdms Mean District Magnitude Senate

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



4.23.36 dpi mt Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms

If there are formal restraints on an executive's term (NA if not), can s/he serve additional term(s) following the current one? If the executive's term is constitutionally limited (NA if not), can s/he be reelected? The word "additional" is new in 2004, but reflects only an effort to improve clarity, not a

change coding rules. Deviating from the convention, a 1 is recorded if a term limit is not explicitly stated. Only limits on immediate reelection count. Prime ministers always get "1".





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 4817 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 28

4.23.37 dpi muni Municipal Government

Are municipal governments locally elected?

0. Neither local executive nor local legislature are locally elected

- 1. The executive is appointed, but the legislature elected
- 2. They are both locally elected

No information, or no evidence of municipal governments, is recorded as blank. If one source has information on a specific period, and the other has no information on a different period, we do not extrapolate from one source to another - no information is always recorded as blank. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the lowest level as the "municipal" level. This variable was extensively updated for this version, and as a result, the number of non-missing observations has increased from 42% to 61%.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 120



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 130 n: 3629 \overline{N} : 96 \overline{T} : 28

4.23.38 dpi nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 5430 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.39 dpi nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6186 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 33

4.23.40 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 5368 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.41 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6204 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.42 dpi nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6252 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.43 dpi numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6205 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.44 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012

4.23.45dpi opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 138



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 158 n: 3550 \overline{N} : 93 \overline{T} : 22

4.23.46dpi opf Opposition Fractionalization Index

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



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 149



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 160 **n**: 3950 \overline{N} : 104 \overline{T} : 25

4.23.47dpi oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 161 **n**: 4023 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 25

4.23.48dpi plurality Plurality

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



4.23.49 dpi polariz Polarization

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 153



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 183 n: 5615 \overline{N} : 148 \overline{T} : 31

4.23.50 dpi_pr Proportional Representation

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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 162



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170 n: 4248 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 25

4.23.51 dpi pvfr President Percentage of Votes, last round

President got what % of votes in the final round?



N: 31



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 48 n: 468 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 10

4.23.52 dpi_pvor President Percentage of Votes, first round

President got what % of votes in the 1st/only round?



4.23.53 dpi seats Total Seats in Legislature

Total seats in the legislature, or in the case of bicameral legislatures, the total seats in the lower house. This variable includes appointed and elected seats and is recorded directly from the sources. In cases where total seats are not available in the sources, it is calculated by adding the values for all the seat share variables (gov1seat, gov2seat, gov3seat, opp1seat, opp2seat, opp3seat, gov0stst, oppothst, numul). Total seats is NA (-999) when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6252 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.54 dpi sensys Electoral Rule Senate

If Plurality and Proportional Representation which governs the majority/all of the Senate seats? This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35 n: 712 \overline{N} : 19 \overline{T} : 20

4.23.55 dpi slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.



4.23.56 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



4.23.57 dpi slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 174



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6208 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.58 dpi ssh Number of Seats in Senate/Total Seats in Both Houses

Number of senate/ (number of house + number of senate). Senate gets an missing if no Senate or if Senate is made up of appointees, tribal chiefs, dignitaries, members of professional organizations or lower house members. Districts that are organized by race (Zimbabwe) are blank.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 58



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 81 n: 1870 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 23

4.23.59 dpi state State Government

Are there state/province governments locally elected? Recorded in the same manner as MUNI. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the highest level as the "state/province" level. Indirectly elected state/province governments, where directly elected municipal bodies elect the state/province level, are not considered locally elected. Indirectly elected state/province governments elected by directly elected state/province bodies are considered locally elected. This variable was extensively updated for this version, and as a result, the number of non-missing observations has increased from 66% to 77%.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 138



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 158 n: 4667 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 30

4.23.60 dpi_system Political System

0. Presidential

1. Assembly-elected President

2. Parliamentary

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6207 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.23.61 dpi tf Fractionalization Index

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







Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 5278 \overline{N} : 139 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.62 dpi thresh Vote Threshold

What is the vote threshold for representation? Records the minimum vote share that a party must obtain in order to take at least one seat in PR systems. If there are more than one threshold, record the one that governs the most seats.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 108 n: 2521 \overline{N} : 66 \overline{T} : 23

4.23.63 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.



4.23.64 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 123



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 4992 \overline{N} : 131 \overline{T} : 27

4.23.65 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 137



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 5139 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 28

4.23.66 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184 n: 5282 \overline{N} : 139 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.67 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 184 **n**: 5350 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.68dpi vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 143



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 184 **n**: 5699 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 31

dpi yct Years Left in Current Term 4.23.69

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





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 168 **n**: 4938 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 29

4.23.70 dpi yio Chief Executive Years in Office

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 6203 \overline{N} : 163 \overline{T} : 34

4.24 Axel Dreher

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

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

4.24.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 155



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 159 n: 5942 \overline{N} : 138 \overline{T} : 37

4.24.2 dr ig Index of Globalization

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





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187 n: 6952 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 37

4.24.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

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


4.24.4 dr sg Social Globalization

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192 n: 7150 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 37

4.25 World Bank

http://go.worldbank.org/UVP09KSJJ0 (Deininger & Squire, 1996)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-03)

Measuring Income Inequality Database Data set presents data on inequality in the distribution of income.

Note: Only data that have been of good quality (accept) have been included.

4.25.1 ds_gini Gini Index

The variable measures the Gini index of income inequality from observations with highest quality (quality="accept") in the original Deininger & Squire (1996) dataset (higher values indicate more inequality). The Gini coefficient varies theoretically from 0 (perfectly equal distribution of income) to 100 (the society's total income accrues to only one person/household unit). Note: Both withinand cross-country comparisons should be handled with care, as these Gini coefficients are based on varying sources of information: income or expenditure, gross or net of taxes, individual or household recipient units.



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

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1996 **N**: 113 **n**: 665 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 6

4.25.2 ds_quint1 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 1995 N: 100 n: 593 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 6

4.25.3 ds_quint2 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2.



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



4.25.4 ds_quint3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 1995 N: 100 n: 593 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 6

4.25.5 ds_quint4 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 1995 N: 100 n: 593 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 6

4.26 Global Footprint Network

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

Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries. Results from the National Footprint Accounts 2015 Edition.

4.26.1 ef_bul Built up land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

4.26.2 ef carb Carbon Footprint

Ecofootprint, Carbon.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

4.26.3 ef_crop Cropland Footprint

Ecofootprint, Cropland.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

4.26.4 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint Ecofootprint, Total.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 172

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



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

Variable not included 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 ef fg Fish Footprint

Ecofootprint, Fish.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

4.26.6 ef_for Forest Product Footprint

Ecofootprint, Forest Production.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

4.26.7 ef gl Grazing Footprint

Ecofootprint, Grazing.



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 168

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included 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 Economist Intelligence Unit

http://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=Democracy0115 (The Economist, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-26)

The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is an independent business within The Economist Group providing forecasting and advisory services through research and analysis, such as monthly country reports, five-year country economic forecasts, country risk service reports, and industry reports.

4.27.1 eiu cl Civil liberties

Civil liberties include freedom of speech, expression and the press; freedom of religion; freedom of assembly and association; and the right to due judicial process.



4.27.2 eiu dpc Political culture

The Democratic Political Culture index measures the extent to which there is a societal consensus supporting democratic principles.



N: 165



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 1155 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 7

4.27.3 eiu epp Electoral process and pluralism

This category is based on indicators relating to the condition of having free and fair competitive elections, and satisfying related aspects of political freedom.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 165



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 1155 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 7

4.27.4 eiu_fog Functioning of government

The Functioning of Government category is based on indicators relating to e.g. the extent to which control over government is exercised by elected representatives, the capability of the civil service, and the pervasiveness of corruption.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 1155 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 7

4.27.5 eiu_iod Index of Democracy

The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy, on a 0 to 10 scale, is based on the ratings for 60 indicators grouped in fi ve categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Each category has a rating on a 0 to 10 scale, and the overall index of democracy is the simple average of the five category indexes. The category indexes are based on the sum of the indicator scores in the category, converted to a scale of

0 to 10. Adjustments to the category scores are made if countries do not score a 1 in the following critical areas for democracy: 1. Whether national elections are free and fair; 2. The security of voters; 3. The infl uence of foreign powers on government; 4. The capability of the civil service to implement policies. If the scores for the first three questions are 0 (or 0.5), one point (0.5 point) is deducted from the index in the relevant category (either the electoral process and pluralism or the functioning of government). If the score for 4 is 0, one point is deducted from the functioning of government category index.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 1155 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 7

4.27.6 eiu_pp Political participation

The Political Participation index measures among other things the adult literacy rate, the amount of women in parliament, and the extent to which citizens freely choose to elect representatives and join political parties.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 165



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 1155 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 7

4.28 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

http://go.worldbank.org/K7WYOCA8T0 (Easterly & Levine, 1997)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-03)

Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset The data set used in the paper Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions by William Easterly and Ross Levine. Data about languages is originally from Gunnemark (1991), which is a compilation of data gathered by the international society of geolinguistic scholars. Gunnemark have started collect data for the "Countries, Peoples, and their Languages: The Geolinguistic Handbook" since 1960s, and the book was bublished at 1991. Threfore, The data is constant for these years and as well it is extended to current days.

4.28.1 el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language

Percent of population not speaking the official language (for period 1960-1991).





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015 N: 146 n: 7444 \overline{N} : 133 \overline{T} : 51

4.28.2 el gunn2 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Most Widely Used Language

Percent of population not speaking the most widely used language (for period 1960-1991).





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015 N: 148 n: 7571 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 51

4.29 Environmental Performance Index

http://epi.yale.edu/downloads (Hsu et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

Environmental Performance Data The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy reas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in nine issue areas comprised of 20 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries.

Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this.

4.29.1 epi acsat Access to Sanitation

Access to Sanitation : Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 191



Min. Year: 2002 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 192 **n**: 1963 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.2 epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies

Agricultural Subsidies: Subsidies are expressed in price of their product in the domestic market (plus any direct output subsidy) less its price at the border, expressed as a percentage of the border price (adjusting for transport costs and quality differences).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 162 n: 1693 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.3 epi aze Critical Habitat Protection

Critical Habitat Protection: Percent of critical habitat sites as designed by the Alliance for Zero Extinction protected.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 81



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 81 n: 851 \overline{N} : 65 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.4 epi_chmort Child Mortality

Child Mortality: Probability of dying between a child's first and fifth birthdays (between age 1 and 5).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 1957 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.5 epi co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

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





Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 114 n: 1236 \overline{N} : 95 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.6 epi eh Environmental Health

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



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185 n: 1956 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.7 epi ehair Air Quality

Air Quality: Index calculated from three variables : Household Air Quality, Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 and Air Pollution - PM2.5 Exceedance.



4.29.8 epi ehwater Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation: Index calculated from two variables :Access to Drinking Water and Access to Sanitation.



4.29.9 epi epi Environmental Performance Index

Environmental Performance Index: Index calculated from two indicies : Environmental Health (40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%).



4.29.10 epi ev Ecosystem Vitality

Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 178



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 1950 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 11

Ecosystem Vitality: Index calculated from five indicies : Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Biodiversity and Habitat.





4.29.11 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture: Index calculated from two variables : Agricultural Subsidies and Pesticide Regulation.



4.29.12 epi evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

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



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 190 **n**: 1961 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 10

epi evclimate Climate and Energy 4.29.13

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three variables : Trend in Carbon Intensity, Change of Trend in Carbon Intensity and Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).



N: 133



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 133 **n**: 1415 \overline{N} : 109 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.14 epi evfish Fisheries





N: 145



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 146 **n**: 1481 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.15 epi evforest Change in Forest Cover

Change in Forest Cover: Forest loss - Forest gain in > 50% tree cover, as compared to 2000 levels. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).



4.29.16 epi ewater Wastewater Treatment

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





Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 1955 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 11

4.29.17 epi fsoc Fish Stocks

Fish Stocks: Percentage of fishing stocks overexploited and collapsed from EEZ.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 145



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146 n: 1481 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.18 epi_mpaeez Marine Protected Areas

Marine Protected Areas:Marine protected areas as a percent of EEZ.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 143



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 144 n: 1459 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.19 epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5

Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5: Population weighted exposure to PM2.5 (three- year average).



4.29.20 epi pops Pesticide Regulation

Pesticide Regulation: Scoring of whether countries have signed on to the Stockholm Convention and allow, restrict, or ban the "dirty dozen" POPs that are common agricultural pesticides.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193



Min. Year: 2002 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 194 **n**: 1965 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.21 epi_tceez Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure

Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure: Catch in metric tons from trawling and dredging gears (mostly bottom trawls) divided by EEZ area.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 145



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146 n: 1481 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 10

4.29.22 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Access to Drinking Water: Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water source.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 191



Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192 n: 1963 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 10

4.30 European Social Survey

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html (European Social Survey, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-03) **ESS1-6, European Social Survey - Cumulative File Rounds 1-6** The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

4.30.1 ess trlegal Trust in Legal System

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



4.30.2 ess trparl Trust in Parliament

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 152 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 5

4.30.3 ess_trpart Trust in Political Parties

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



4.30.4 ess trpeople Trust in Other People

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



4.30.5 ess trpolice Trust in Police

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







Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 152 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 5

4.30.6 ess trpolit Trust in Politicians

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 152 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 5

4.31 Eurostat

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database (European Comission, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2014-07-29)

Eurostat Datasets Be careful and examine the original Eurostat Data. Potential problems are: (1) break in time series, (2) definition differs, see metadata (3) low reliability. The data was downloaded via R. In order to provide transparancy, we tried to keep the variable name as close as possible to the original data found at the Eurostat Database. For example, the variable "eu_gov_a_main_P1" can be found in the original data under "gov_a_main" with the restriction unit "P1" which is "General Government".

4.31.1 eu crim dburg Crimes recorded by the police: Domestic burglary

Crimes recorded by the police: Domestic burglary.



4.31.2 eu_crim_drug Crimes recorded by the police: Drug trafficking

Crimes recorded by the police: Drug trafficking.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 38



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2012 N: 44 n: 693 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 16

4.31.3 eu_crim_hcide Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide

Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 41



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2012 N: 44 n: 750 \overline{N} : 38 \overline{T} : 17





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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2000 N: 41 n: 855 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 21

4.31.5 eu_crim_plce Number of police officers

Number of police officers.



4.31.6 eu_crim_pris Prison population (Total)

Prison population (Total).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2012 N: 43 n: 747 \overline{N} : 37 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.7 eu crim prishist Prison population (Historical data)

Prison population (Historical data).





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.31.8 eu_crim_robbr Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery

Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery.





Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2012 N: 44 n: 703 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 16

4.31.9 eu_crim_total Crimes recorded by the police: Total Crimes recorded by the police: Total.



4.31.10 eu_crim_violt Crimes recorded by the police: Violent crime

Crimes recorded by the police: Violent crime.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2012 N: 43 n: 689 \overline{N} : 34 \overline{T} : 16



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



4.31.12 eu_demo_avgpop Average population

Average population.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1766 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 36

4.31.13 eu_demo_cnmigrat Net migration

Net migration.



4.31.14 eu_demo_cnmigratrt Crude rate of net migration

Crude rate of net migration.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1689 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 34

4.31.15 eu_demo_death Deaths Deaths.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47

4.31.16 eu_demo_div Divorces

Divorces.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 46



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1694 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 35



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 48 n: 1414 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 29



Early neonatal mortality rate.



N: 45



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 47 n: 1298 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 28

4.31.18 eu_demo_fagemar Mean age at first marriage: Females

Mean age at first marriage: Females.





Average population: Females.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 46



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1615 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 33

4.31.20 eu demo fdeath Deaths: Females

Deaths: Females.



N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1531 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 31

4.31.21 eu demo fjan Population: Females

Population: Females.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1675 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 34

4.31.22 eu demo fibirth Live births: Females

Live births: Females.



4.31.23 eu_demo_fmarcum Total first marriage rate: Females

Total first marriage rate: Females.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 37



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011 N: 42 n: 642 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 15

4.31.24 eu_demo_gbirthrt Crude birth rate

Crude birth rate.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1723 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 35

 $4.31.25 \quad eu_demo_gdeathrt\ Crude\ death\ rate$

Crude death rate.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1689 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 34

4.31.26 eu_demo_gdivrt Crude divorce rate

Crude divorce rate.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 45



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 48 n: 1411 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 29

4.31.27 eu_demo_gnuprt Crude marriage rate

Crude marriage rate.



4.31.28 eu demo grow Population change

Population change.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1766 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 36

4.31.29 eu demo growrt Crude rate of total population change

Crude rate of total population change.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1766 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 36

4.31.30 eu demo infmorrt Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate.



N: 46







Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 48 n: 1635 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014

 $\mathbf{N}: 49 \mathbf{n}: 1818 \ \overline{N}: 33 \ \overline{T}: 37$

Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47

4.31.32 eu_demo_lbirth Live births

Live births.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 49 n: 1729 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 35



Births outside marriage.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 45



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 46 n: 1413 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 31

4.31.34 eu_demo_lexp_lt1fed02 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female, Lower Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female, Lower Education.



Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female, Middle Education.



4.31.36 eu_demo_lexp_lt1fed56 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female, Upper Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female, Upper Education.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 15



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

 $4.31.37 \quad eu_demo_lexp_lt1 ftotal \ Life \ Expectancy: < 1 \ year, \ Female$

Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Female.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 15



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

4.31.38 eu_demo_lexp_lt1med02 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Lower Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Lower Education.



4.31.39 eu_demo_lexp_lt1med34 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Middle Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Middle Education.



4.31.40 eu_demo_lexp_lt1med56 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Upper Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male, Upper Education.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 15



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

 $4.31.41 \quad eu_demo_lexp_lt1mtotal \ Life \ Expectancy: < 1 \ year, \ Male$

Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Male.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 15



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

4.31.42 eu_demo_lexp_lt1ted02 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Lower education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Lower education.





Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

4.31.43 eu_demo_lexp_lt1ted34 Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Middle Education Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Middle Education.



 $4.31.44 \quad eu_demo_lexp_lt1ted56 \ Life \ Expectancy: < 1 \ year, \ Upper \ Education$ Life Expectancy: < 1 year, Upper Education.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2010 **N**: 15



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010 N: 16 n: 56 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

4.31.45 eu demo lexp lt1ttotal Life Expectancy: < 1 year

Life Expectancy: < 1 year.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 **N**: 15



4.31.46 eu demo lfoemorrt Late foetal mortality rate

Late foetal mortality rate.



4.31.47eu demo magemar Mean age at first marriage: Males Mean age at first marriage: Males.



8 8 9 9 1990 190 190 190 200 200

Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 37

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011 N: 40 n: 627 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 16

4.31.48 eu_demo_marriage Marriages

Marriages.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1588 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 32

4.31.49 eu_demo_mavg Population: Males

Population: Males.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 46



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1615 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 33

$4.31.50 \quad eu_demo_mdeath \ Deaths: \ Males$

Deaths: Males.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1531 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 31

4.31.51 eu_demo_mjan Population: Males

Population: Males.



4.31.52 eu_demo_mlbirth Live births: Males

Live births: Males.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 47



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1147 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 23

4.31.53 eu_demo_mmarcum Total first marriage rate: Males

Total first marriage rate: Males.





Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 37



4.31.54 eu_demo_natgrow Natural change of population

Natural change of population.







4.31.56 eu_demo_neomorrt Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 45



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 47 n: 1299 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 28

4.31.57 eu demo perimorrt Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal mortality rate.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 43 n: 1201 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 28

$4.31.58 \quad \text{eu_demo_popshare Population as a \% of EU-28 population}$

Population as a % of EU-28 population.



4.31.59 eu_educ_ed0 Number of Students: Pre-Primary Education Number of Students: Pre-Primary Education.



4.31.60 eu_educ_ed1 Number of Students: Primary Education or First Stage of Basic Education

Number of Students: Primary Education or First Stage of Basic Education.



4.31.61 eu_educ_ed2 Number of Students: Lower Secondary or Second Stage of Basic Education

Number of Students: Lower Secondary or Second Stage of Basic Education.





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



4.31.62 eu_educ_ed3 Number of Students: Upper Secondary Education Number of Students: Upper Secondary Education.



4.31.63 eu_educ_ed4 Number of Students: Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education Number of Students: Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education.



4.31.64 eu_educ_ed56 Number of Students: First and Second Stage of Tertiary Education

Number of Students: First and Second Stage of Tertiary Education.











Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012 N: 36 n: 465 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 13

4.31.66 eu educ total Number of Students

Number of Students.



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



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37 n: 523 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 14





4.31.68 eu_env_expgdp Environmental protection expenditure (% of GDP) Environmental protection expenditure (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33 n: 408 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 12

4.31.69 eu_env_taxrev Total environmental tax revenues (% of GDP)

Total environmental tax revenues (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.70 eu_env_wat Population connected to public water supply (%) Population connected to public water supply (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011 N: 30 n: 244 \overline{N} : 11 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.71 eu_food_toca Organic crop area (% of Utilised Agricultural Area) Organic crop area (% of Utilised Agricultural Area).



4.31.72 eu_gov_dd_d41 Interest (% of GDP)

Interest (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 539 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.73 eu gov dd edpb9 Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-)

Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 549 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.74 eu_gov_dd_gd Government consolidated gross debt (% of GDP) Government consolidated gross debt (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 555 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.75 eu_gov_dd_gdf2 Government debt: Currency and deposits (% of GDP) Government debt: Currency and deposits (% of GDP).



4.31.76 eu_gov_dd_gdf4 Government debt: Loans (% of GDP)

Government debt: Loans (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 542 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 17



Intergovernmental lending within EA16.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 27 n: 135 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 5

 $4.31.78 \quad eu_gov_dd_iglf4ea17 \ Intergovernmental \ lending \ within \ EA17$

Intergovernmental lending within EA17.



4.31.79 eu_gov_dd_iglf4ea18 Intergovernmental lending within EA18 Intergovernmental lending within EA18.



 $4.31.80 \quad eu_gov_dd_iglf4eu25 \ Intergovernmental \ lending \ within \ EU25$

Intergovernmental lending within EU25.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 27 n: 135 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 5



Intergovernmental lending within EU27.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 27 n: 135 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 5





4.31.83 eu_gov_dd_p51 Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP).



4.31.84 eu_gov_main_b1g Gross value added at basic prices (% of GDP) Gross value added at basic prices (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 761 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.85 eu_gov_main_b1n Net value added (% of GDP)

Net value added (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 755 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 24

4.31.86 eu_gov_main_b2n Net operating surplus (% of GDP) Net operating surplus (% of GDP).



Net balance of primary incomes/Net national income (% of GDP).



4.31.88 eu_gov_main_b6n Net disposable income (% of GDP)

Net disposable income (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 771 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.89 eu gov main b8g Gross saving (% of GDP)

Gross saving (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 764 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 25

 $4.31.90 \quad eu_gov_main_b8n \ Net \ saving \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Net saving (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 771 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.91 eu_gov_main_b9 Net lending (+) /net borrowing (-) (% of GDP) Net lending (+) /net borrowing (-) (% of GDP).


4.31.92 eu_gov_main_d1pay Compensation of employees, payable (% of GDP) Compensation of employees, payable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 775 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25





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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 771 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.94 eu_gov_main_d3pay Subsidies, payable (% of GDP) Subsidies, payable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 775 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.95 eu_gov_main_d41pay Interest, payable (% of GDP) Interest, payable (% of GDP).



4.31.96 eu gov main d4pay Property income, payable (% of GDP)

Property income, payable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013 N: 31 n: 771 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.97 eu gov main d4rec Property income, receivable (% of GDP)

Property income, receivable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 $\mathbf{N}: 31 \mathbf{n}: 771 \overline{N}: 18 \overline{T}: 25$



Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable (% of GDP).



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 **N**: 30 **n**: 707 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 24

eu gov main d5rec Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable (% of 4.31.99GDP)

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable (% of GDP).



4.31.100 eu_gov_main_d61rec Social contributions, receivable (% of GDP) Social contributions, receivable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 773 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.101 eu_gov_main_d62pay Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable (% of GDP)

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable (% of GDP).







Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 773 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.102 eu_gov_main_d7pay Other current transfers, payable (% of GDP) Other current transfers, payable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 771 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.103 eu_gov_main_d7rec Other current transfers, receivable (% of GDP) Other current transfers, receivable (% of GDP).



4.31.104 eu_gov_main_d9pay Capital transfers, payable (% of GDP)

Capital transfers, payable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 769 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 25

 $4.31.105 \quad eu_gov_main_d9rec \ Capital \ transfers, \ receivable \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Capital transfers, receivable (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 769 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.106 eu_gov_main_k1 Consumption of fixed capital (% of GDP) Consumption of fixed capital (% of GDP).





Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.



 $4.31.108 \quad eu_gov_main_p1 \ Output \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Output (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 767 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.109 eu_gov_main_p2 Intermediate consumption (% of GDP)

Intermediate consumption (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 772 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25

4.31.110 eu_gov_main_p3 Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP) Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 776 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 25





4.31.112 eu_gov_main_te Total general government expenditure (% of GDP) Total general government expenditure (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 740 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 24



Total general government revenue (// or GDT)



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 743 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 24

4.31.114 eu_gov_tax_agd2 Taxes on production and imports (% of GDP) Taxes on production and imports (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 690 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22

4.31.115 eu_gov_tax_agd21 Taxes on products (% of GDP) Taxes on products (% of GDP).



4.31.116 eu_gov_tax_agd211 Value added type taxes (VAT) (% of GDP)

Value added type taxes (VAT) (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 683 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 30 n: 670 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 22



Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (% of GDP).



4.31.119 eu_gov_tax_agd214a Excise duties and consumption taxes (% of GDP) Excise duties and consumption taxes (% of GDP).



4.31.120 eu_gov_tax_agd214c Taxes on financial and capital transactions (% of GDP) Taxes on financial and capital transactions (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 26



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2013 N: 26 n: 531 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 20

4.31.121 eu_gov_tax_agd29 Other taxes on production (% of GDP)

Other taxes on production (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 690 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22



Taxes on land, buildings and other structures (% of GDP).



4.31.123 eu_gov_tax_agd29b Taxes on the use of fixed assets (% of GDP) Taxes on the use of fixed assets (% of GDP).



4.31.124 eu_gov_tax_agd29c Total wage bill and payroll taxes (% of GDP) Total wage bill and payroll taxes (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 23



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2013 N: 24 n: 486 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 20



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 15



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2012 N: 15 n: 331 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 22

4.31.126 eu_gov_tax_agd29e Business and professional licences (% of GDP) Business and professional licences (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 29 n: 574 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 20

4.31.127 eu_gov_tax_agd29f Taxes on pollution (% of GDP) Taxes on pollution (% of GDP).



4.31.128 eu_gov_tax_agd2d5d91 Total tax receipts (% of GDP)

Total tax receipts (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 690 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22

 $4.31.129 \quad eu_gov_tax_agd5 \ Taxes \ on \ income, \ wealth, \ etc. \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Taxes on income, wealth, etc. (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 690 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22

 $4.31.130 \quad eu_gov_tax_agd51 \ Taxes \ on \ income \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Taxes on income (% of GDP).



4.31.131 eu_gov_tax_agd51a Taxes on individual or household income (% of GDP) Taxes on individual or household income (% of GDP).



4.31.132 eu_gov_tax_agd51b Taxes on the income or profits of corporations (% of GDP)

Taxes on the income or profits of corporations (% of GDP).







Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 27 n: 520 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 19

 $4.31.133 \quad eu_gov_tax_agd51c \ Taxes \ on \ holding \ gains \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Taxes on holding gains (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 16



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 16 n: 339 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 21

4.31.134 eu_gov_tax_agd59a Current taxes on capital (% of GDP) Current taxes on capital (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 28 n: 592 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 21

4.31.135 eu_gov_tax_agd59e Taxes on international transactions (% of GDP) Taxes on international transactions (% of GDP).



4.31.136 eu_gov_tax_agd611 Actual social contributions (% of GDP)

Actual social contributions (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 690 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22

4.31.137 eu_gov_tax_agd612 Imputed social contributions (% of GDP)

Imputed social contributions (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2013 N: 29 n: 616 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 21

 $4.31.138 \quad eu_gov_tax_agd91 \ Capital \ taxes \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Capital taxes (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 30 n: 666 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 22

4.31.139 eu_hlth_hlye_f0dfle Healthy life years at birth: Females Healthy life years at birth: Females.



4.31.140 eu_hlth_hlye_f0dflepc Healthy life years at birth: Females (% of total Life Expectancy)

Healthy life years at birth: Females (% of total Life Expectancy).





Life expectancy at birth: Females.







Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 536 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.142 eu hlth hlye f50dfle Healthy life years at 50: Females

Healthy life years at 50: Females.



4.31.143 eu_hlth_hlye_f50dflepc Healthy life years at 50: Females (% of total Life Expectancy)

Healthy life years at 50: Females (% of total Life Expectancy).



4.31.144 eu_hlth_hlye_f50le Life expectancy at 50: Females

Life expectancy at 50: Females.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 274 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 9

 $4.31.145 \quad eu_hlth_hlye_f65dfle \ Healthy \ life \ years \ at \ 65: \ Females$

Healthy life years at 65: Females.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 371 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 12



Healthy life years at 65: Females (% of total Life Expectancy).





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 368 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 12

4.31.147 eu_hlth_hlye_f65le Life expectancy at 65: Females Life expectancy at 65: Females.



4.31.148 eu_hlth_hlye_m0dfle Healthy life years at birth: Males

Healthy life years at birth: Males.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 380 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 12

4.31.149 eu_hlth_hlye_m0dflepc Healthy life years at birth: Males (% of total Life Expectancy)

Healthy life years at birth: Males (% of total Life Expectancy).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 377 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 12

4.31.150 eu hlth hlye m0le Life expectancy at birth: Males

Life expectancy at birth: Males.







4.31.152 eu_hlth_hlye_m50dflepc Healthy life years at 50: Males (% of total Life Expectancy)

Healthy life years at 50: Males (% of total Life Expectancy).





Life expectancy at 50: Males.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 274 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 9

4.31.154 eu hlth hlye m65dfle Healthy life years at 65: Males

Healthy life years at 65: Males.



4.31.155 eu_hlth_hlye_m65dflepc Healthy life years at 65: Males (% of total Life Expectancy)

Healthy life years at 65: Males (% of total Life Expectancy).



 $4.31.156 \quad eu_hlth_hlye_m65le \ Life \ expectancy \ at \ 65: \ Males$

Life expectancy at 65: Males.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 536 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.157 eu_hlth_hp1 Health Care Expenditure: Hospitals (% of GDP) Health Care Expenditure: Hospitals (% of GDP).



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33 n: 265 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.158 eu_hlth_hp11 Health Care Expenditure: General hospitals (% of GDP) Health Care Expenditure: General hospitals (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 243 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 8

Health Care Expenditure: Mental Health/Substance abuse hospitals (% of GDP).



4.31.160 eu_hlth_hp19 Health Care Expenditure: All providers of health care (% of GDP)

Health Care Expenditure: All providers of health care (% of GDP).



4.31.161 eu_hlth_hp2 Health Care Expenditure: Nursing and Residential care facilities (% of GDP)

Health Care Expenditure: Nursing and Residential care facilities (% of GDP).





Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29



4.31.162 eu_hlth_hp3 Health Care Expenditure: Providers of Ambulatory health care (% of GDP)

Health Care Expenditure: Providers of Ambulatory health care (% of GDP).



4.31.163 eu_hlth_hp5 Health Care Expenditure: Administration of Public Health Programme

Health Care Expenditure: Administration of Public Health Programme.



4.31.164 eu_hlth_hp6 Health Care Expenditure: Administration and Insurance (% of GDP)

Health Care Expenditure: Administration and Insurance (% of GDP).



4.31.165 eu_hlth_hp61 Health Care Expenditure: Government Administration of health (% of GDP)

Health Care Expenditure: Government Administration of health (% of GDP).





Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



4.31.166 eu_hlth_hp62 Health Care Expenditure: Social security funds (% of GDP) Health Care Expenditure: Social security funds (% of GDP).





Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28 n: 220 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 8



Health Care Expenditure: Providers of private insurance (% of GDP).



 $4.31.168 \quad eu_hlth_silc_emp \ Self\ perceived \ health: \ Employed \ Persons$

Self-perceived health: Employed Persons.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 253 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 8



Self-perceived health: Other inactive persons.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 30



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 250 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.170 eu_hlth_silc_pop Self-perceived health

Self-perceived health.



4.31.171 eu_hlth_silc_ret Self-perceived health: Retired persons Self-perceived health: Retired persons.



4.31.172 eu_hlth_silc_une Self-perceived health: Unemployed persons

Self-perceived health: Unemployed persons.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 251 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.173 eu_ilc_diper1 Distribution of income: First percentile

Distribution of income: First percentile.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 273 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Distribution of income: Ninety-ninth percentile.



4.31.175 eu_ilc_diquint1 Distribution of income: First quintile Distribution of income: First quintile.



4.31.176 eu_ilc_diquint2 Distribution of income: Second quintile

Distribution of income: Second quintile.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 363 \overline{N} : 19 \overline{T} : 11

4.31.177 eu_ilc_diquint3 Distribution of income: Third quintile

Distribution of income: Third quintile.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 363 \overline{N} : 19 \overline{T} : 11

4.31.178 eu_ilc_diquint4 Distribution of income: Fourth quintile

Distribution of income: Fourth quintile.



4.31.179 eu_ilc_diquint5 Distribution of income: Fifth quintile Distribution of income: Fifth quintile.



4.31.180 eu_ilc_lvpsge18 Distribution of population: 18 years or over

Distribution of population: 18 years or over.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 275 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Distribution of population: 60 years or over.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 275 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Distribution of population: 65 years or over.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 402 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 13

4.31.183 eu_ilc_lvpsge75 Distribution of population: 75 years or over Distribution of population: 75 years or over.



4.31.184 eu_ilc_lvpslt18 Distribution of population: Less than 18 years

Distribution of population: Less than 18 years.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 275 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Distribution of population: Less than 60 years.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 275 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Distribution of population: Less than 65 years.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 402 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 13

4.31.187 eu_ilc_lvpslt75 Distribution of population: Less than 75 years Distribution of population: Less than 75 years.



 $4.31.188 \quad eu_ilc_mddu01 \ Enforced \ lack \ of \ a \ telephone \ (\% \ of \ population)$

Enforced lack of a telephone (% of population).



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9



Enforced lack of a colour TV (% of population).



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9

4.31.190 eu_ilc_mddu03 Enforced lack of a computer (% of population) Enforced lack of a computer (% of population).



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9





Enforced lack of a personal car (% of population).



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9

4.31.193 eu_ilc_mddw02 Pollution, grime or other environmental problems (% of population)

Pollution, grime or other environmental problems (% of population).



4.31.194 eu_ilc_mddw03 Crime, violence or vandalism in the area (% of population) Crime, violence or vandalism in the area (% of population).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 Min N: 31 N: 3



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 273 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 9



Total housing costs in pps.



4.31.196 eu_ilc_mdes01 Inability to keep home adequately warm

Inability to keep home adequately warm.



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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9





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



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9







Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 281 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 9



Arrears (% of population).



4.31.200 eu_ilc_peps_ge16 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 16 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 16 years or over.



4.31.201 eu_ilc_peps_ge18 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 18 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 18 years or over.



4.31.202 eu_ilc_peps_ge60 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 60 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 60 years or over.



4.31.203 eu_ilc_peps_ge75 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 75 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 75 years or over.



4.31.204 eu_ilc_peps_lt16 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 16 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 16 years.





People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 6 years.



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013 **N**: 32 **n**: 266 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.206 eu_ilc_peps_lt60 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 60 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 60 years.

N: 31



4.31.207 eu_ilc_peps_lt75 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 75 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: Less than 75 years.



4.31.208 eu_ilc_peps_total People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Total) People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Total).



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



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 266 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 8

4.31.209 eu_migr_emi Emigration

Emigration.



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

4.31.210 eu_migr_imm Immigration

Immigration.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012 N: 42 n: 432 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 10



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012 N: 46 n: 449 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 10

4.31.211 eu_nama_empdc Total employment: Domestic concept (1000 persons) Total employment: Domestic concept (1000 persons).



4.31.212 eu_nama_empnc Total employment: National concept (1000 persons) Total employment: National concept (1000 persons).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34 n: 910 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 27





Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 696 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 19

4.31.214 eu_nama_gdp_b111 External balance: Goods (Millions of PPS) External balance: Goods (Millions of PPS).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 667 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.215 eu_nama_gdp_b112 External balance: Services (Millions of PPS) External balance: Services (Millions of PPS).



4.31.216 eu_nama_gdp_b1g Gross value added at basic prices (Millions of PPS) Gross value added at basic prices (Millions of PPS).



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34 n: 605 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.217 eu_nama_gdp_b1gm Gross domestic product at market prices (Millions of PPS)

Gross domestic product at market prices (Millions of PPS).





Statistical Discrepancy: Expenditure side.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 23



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 29 n: 483 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 17





 $4.31.220 \quad eu_nama_gdp_b1gmxo \ Statistical \ Discrepancy: \ Output \ side$

Statistical Discrepancy: Output side.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 24



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 30 n: 502 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.221 eu_nama_gdp_b2gb3g Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (Millions of PPS)

Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (Millions of PPS).





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



4.31.222 eu_nama_gdp_d1 Compensation of employees (Millions of PPS) Compensation of employees (Millions of PPS).

Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 581 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18





4.31.224 eu_nama_gdp_p3p5 Domestic demand (Millions of PPS)

Domestic demand (Millions of PPS).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 694 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 19

 $4.31.225 \quad eu_nama_gdp_p5 \ Gross \ capital \ formation \ (Millions \ of \ PPS)$

Gross capital formation (Millions of PPS).



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 683 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 18



Gross Capital Formation by Private Sector (Millions of PPS).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 565 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.227 eu_nama_gdp_p6 Exports of goods and services (Millions of PPS) Exports of goods and services (Millions of PPS).



4.31.228 eu_nama_gdp_p7 Imports of goods and services (Millions of PPS) Imports of goods and services (Millions of PPS).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 696 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 19

4.31.229 eu_nama_ngdph Nominal GDP per Capita - Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant

Nominal GDP per Capita - Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant.



N: 36



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013 **N**: 36 **n**: 687 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 19

4.31.230 eu_nama_nulc Nominal unit labour cost (% change over previous period) Nominal unit labour cost (% change over previous period).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 590 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 19

4.31.231 eu nama pop Total population (1000 persons)

Total population (1000 persons).



4.31.232 eu_nama_ppsnac PPS = National currency units

PPS = National currency units.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 723 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 20

4.31.233 eu_nama_rlph Real labour productivity per hour worked (Euro per hour worked)

Real labour productivity per hour worked (Euro per hour worked).





Min. Year:1966 Max. Year: 2013 N: 30 n: 668 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 22

4.31.234 eu_nama_rulc Real unit labour cost (% change over previous period) Real unit labour cost (% change over previous period).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31 n: 596 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 19

4.31.235 eu_nama_salnc Employees: National concept (1000 persons) Employees: National concept (1000 persons).


4.31.236 eu_nama_selfnc Self-employed: National concept (1000 persons)

Self-employed: National concept (1000 persons).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31



Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34 n: 873 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 26



Share of renewable energy (%).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29 n: 261 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 9

4.31.238 eu pat ep Patent applications to the EPO

Patent applications to the EPO.





Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2012 N: 49 n: 1446 \overline{N} : 41 \overline{T} : 30

4.31.239 eu_pat_us Patents granted by the USPTO Patents granted by the USPTO.



 $4.31.240 \quad eu_spr_admin \ Expenditure: \ Administration \ costs \ (\% \ of \ GDP)$

Expenditure: Administration costs (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.241 eu spr disab Expenditure: Disability (% of GDP)

Expenditure: Disability (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.242 eu_spr_fam Expenditure: Family/Children (% of GDP) Expenditure: Family/Children (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.243 eu_spr_house Expenditure: Housing (% of GDP) Expenditure: Housing (% of GDP).



4.31.244 eu_spr_housesocexcl Housing and Social exclusion (% of GDP)

Housing and Social exclusion (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.245 eu spr old Expenditure: Old age (% of GDP)

Expenditure: Old age (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.246 eu_spr_oldsurv Expenditure: Old age and survivors (% of GDP) Expenditure: Old age and survivors (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.247 eu_spr_other Expenditure: Other expenditure (% of GDP) Expenditure: Other expenditure (% of GDP).



4.31.248 eu_spr_pens_total Pensions (% of population)

Pensions (% of population).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17



Expenditure: Sickness/Health care (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.250 eu_spr_sickdisab Expenditure: Sickness/healthcare and disability (% of GDP) Expenditure: Sickness/healthcare and disability (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.251 eu_spr_socexcl Expenditure: Social exclusion (% of GDP) Expenditure: Social exclusion (% of GDP).



4.31.252 eu_spr_socprot Expenditure: Social protection benefits (% of GDP) Expenditure: Social protection benefits (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.253 eu spr surv Expenditure: Survivors (% of GDP)

Expenditure: Survivors (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.254 eu spr total Expenditure (% of GDP)

Expenditure (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 552 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.255 eu_spr_unemp Expenditure: Unemployment (% of GDP) Expenditure: Unemployment (% of GDP).



4.31.256 eu_taxrate_a1100 Tax rate: Single person without children, 100% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 100% of AW.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.257 eu_taxrate_a1125 Tax rate: Single person without children, 125% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 125% of AW.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.258 eu_taxrate_a1167 Tax rate: Single person without children, 167% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 167% of AW.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.259 eu_taxrate_a12ch67 Tax rate: Single person with 2 children, 67% of AW Tax rate: Single person with 2 children, 67% of AW.



4.31.260 eu taxrate a150 Tax rate: Single person without children, 50% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 50% of AW.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.261 eu taxrate a167 Tax rate: Single person without children, 67% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 67% of AW.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.262 eu taxrate a180 Tax rate: Single person without children, 80% of AW Tax rate: Single person without children, 80% of AW.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 580 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.263eu taxrate cpl100100 Tax rate, Two-earner (100%) married couple Tax rate, Two-earner (100%) married couple.



4.31.264 eu_taxrate_cpl2ch1000 Tax rate, One-earner (100%) married couple with two children

Tax rate, One-earner (100%) married couple with two children.



4.31.265 eu_taxrate_cpl2ch1001 Tax rate, Two-earner (100%) married couple with two children

Tax rate, Two-earner (100%) married couple with two children.





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



4.31.266 eu une 2574 Unemployment rate: From 25 to 74 years

Unemployment rate: From 25 to 74 years.







4.31.268 eu_une_total Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



N: 33



 $\mathbf{N}: 33 \mathbf{n}: 737 \overline{N}: 24 \overline{T}: 22$

4.31.269 eu_yth_emp_1519 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-19 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-19 years.



4.31.270 eu_yth_emp_1524 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-24 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-24 years.



4.31.271 eu_yth_emp_1529 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-29 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 15-29 years.



4.31.272 eu_yth_emp_2024 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 20-24 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 20-24 years.



4.31.273 eu_yth_emp_2029 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 20-29 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 20-29 years.







Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.274 eu_yth_emp_2529 Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 25-29 years

Youth employment: Primary and lower secondary, 25-29 years.



4.31.275 eu_yth_emp_sec1519 Youth employment: Upper secondary, 15-19 years Youth employment: Upper secondary, 15-19 years.



4.31.276 eu_yth_emp_sec1524 Youth employment: Upper secondary, 15-24 years Youth employment: Upper secondary, 15-24 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18



Youth employment: Upper secondary, 15-29 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.278 eu_yth_emp_sec2024 Youth employment: Upper secondary, 20-24 years Youth employment: Upper secondary, 20-24 years.



4.31.279 eu_yth_emp_sec2029 Youth employment: Upper secondary, 20-29 years Youth employment: Upper secondary, 20-29 years.



4.31.280 eu_yth_emp_sec2529 Youth employment: Upper secondary, 25-29 years Youth employment: Upper secondary, 25-29 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18



Youth employment: University, 15-24 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 573 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.282 eu_yth_emp_univ1529 Youth employment: University, 15-29 years

Youth employment: University, 15-29 years.





Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.283 eu_yth_emp_univ2024 Youth employment: University, 20-24 years Youth employment: University, 20-24 years.



 $4.31.284 \quad eu_yth_emp_univ2029 \ Youth \ employment: \ University, \ 20\text{-}29 \ years$

Youth employment: University, 20-29 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18



Youth employment: University, 25-29 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 584 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 18

4.31.286 eu_yth_ltue1519 Long-term youth unemployment rate: 15-19 years Long-term youth unemployment rate: 15-19 years.







4.31.288 eu_yth_ltue1529 Long-term youth unemployment rate: 15-29 years

Long-term youth unemployment rate: 15-29 years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 560 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 17



Long-term youth unemployment rate: $20\mathchar`-24$ years.



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



Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32 n: 496 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 16

4.31.290 eu_yth_ltue2029 Long-term youth unemployment rate: 20-29 years Long-term youth unemployment rate: 20-29 years.





Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013 N: 33 n: 546 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 17

4.31.291 eu_yth_ltue2529 Long-term youth unemployment rate: 25-29 years Long-term youth unemployment rate: 25-29 years.



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

http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/http://www.fao.org/fishery/ statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-04)

FAO Statistics The data shows the forest coverage and the volume of fish caught measured in tons, and excludes other aquatic animals and plants. The data is divided by capture and aquaculture, and marine and inland waters. Capture for all purposes are included: commercial, recreational etc.

4.32.1 fao_fcc00_05 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005.



Min. Year:. Max. Year: . N: 139

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.32.2 fao_fcc05_10 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010.



Min. Year: Max. Year: . N: 141

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.32.3 fao_fcc10_15 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015.



Min. Year:. Max. Year: . N: 143



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

4.32.4 fao_fcc90_00 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000.



Min. Year:. Max. Year: . N: 139

4.32.5 fao_fe Fish Export (Tons)

Fish Export (Tons).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 40

4.32.6 fao fi Fish Import (Tons)

Fish Import (Tons).



N: 17

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2011 N: 119 n: 1398 \overline{N} : 39 \overline{T} : 12



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2011 N: 87 n: 980 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 11

4.32.7 fao fpic Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons

Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2013 N: 164 n: 7963 \overline{N} : 124 \overline{T} : 49

${\bf 4.32.8} \quad {\rm fao_fpmc} \ {\rm Marine} \ {\rm capture} \ {\rm of} \ {\rm marine} \ {\rm fishes}, \ {\rm in} \ {\rm tons}$

Marine capture of marine fishes, in tons.



4.32.9 fao plf Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015 N: 192



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194 n: 4665 \overline{N} : 179 \overline{T} : 24

4.33 Fearon

http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/ (Fearon, 2003)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

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

4.33.1 fe cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversi-ty index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.





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.



4.33.3 fe lmin Largest Minority

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



N: 145



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 147 n: 8019 \overline{N} : 115 \overline{T} : 55

4.33.4 fe plural Plurality Group

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 153



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 155 n: 8530 \overline{N} : 122 \overline{T} : 55

4.34 Fund for Peace

http://ffp.statesindex.org/ (Haken et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

Fragile States Index The Fragile States Index (Failed States Index), produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the FSI - and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built - makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, The Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The FSI is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the FSI. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research. The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. The scores produced by The Fund for Peace's software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics - as well as human analysis - to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

ffp dp Demographic Pressure 4.34.1

Demographic Pressure - Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to natural disasters, disease, environment, pollution, food scarcity, malnutrition, water scarcity, population growth, youth bulge, mortality.



4.34.2ffp eco Poverty and Economic Decline

Poverty and Economic Decline - Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between the "haves" and the "have nots". Includes pressures and measures related to economic deficit, government debt, unemployment, youth employment, purchasing power, GDP per capita, GDP growth, inflation.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 **N**: 180 **n**: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.3ffp ext External Intervention

External Intervention - When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs. Includes pressures and measures related to foreign assistance, presence of peacekeepers, presence of UN missions, foreign military intervention, sanctions, credit rating.



lin. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.4 ffp fe Factionalized Elites

Factionalized Elites - When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to power struggles, defectors, flawed elections, political competition.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.5 ffp fsi Fragile States Index

Fragile States Index (The Failed States Index) includes an examination of the pressures on states, their vulnerability to internal conflict and societal deterioration. The country ratings are based on the total scores of 12 indicators:

Social Indicators

1. Mounting Demographic Pressures

- 2. Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies
- 3. Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia
- 4. Chronic and Sustained Human Flight.

Economic Indicators

5. Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines

6. Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline

Political Indicators

7. Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State

8. Progressive Deterioration of Public Services

9. Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights

10. Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"

11. Rise of Factionalized Elites

12. Intervention of Other States or External Politicl Actors.

For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.6 ffp_gg Group Grievance

Group Grievance - When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue. Includes pressures and measures related to discrimination, powelessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, religious violence.



4.34.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

Human Flight and Brain Drain - When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.



4.34.8 ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law

Human Rights and Rule of Law - When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. Includes pressures and measures related to press freedom, civil liberties, political freedoms, human trafficking, political prisoners, incarceration, religious persecution, torture, executions.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.9 ffp ps Public Services

Public Services - The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. Includes pressures and measures related to policing, criminality, education provision, literacy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, quality healthcare, telephony, internet access, energy reliability, roads.



ear:2012 Max. Year: 20 N: 177

Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.10 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

Refugees and IDPs - Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat. Includes pressures and measures related to displacement, refugee camps, IDP camps, disease related to displacement, refugees per capita, IDPs per capita, absorption capacity.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.11 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

Security Apparatus - The security apparatus should have monopoly on the use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where this is affected by competing groups. Includes pressures and measures related to internal conflict, small arms proliferation, riots and protests, fatalities from conflict, military coups, rebel activity, militancy, bombings, political prisoners.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.12 ffp_sl State Legitimacy

State Legitimacy - Corruption and lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to corruption, government effectiveness, political participation, electoral process, level of democracy, illicit economy, drug trade, protests and demonstrations, power struggles.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.34.13 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

Uneven Economic Development - When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, the governed tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract. Includes pressures and emasures related to GINI coefficient, income share of highest 10%, income share of lowest 10%, urban-rural service distribution, access to improved services, slum population.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 1811 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 10

4.35 Freedom House

http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores (Freedom House, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-06)

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

4.35.1 fh aor Associational and Organizational Rights

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organization; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).



N: 194



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 1932 \overline{N} : 176 \overline{T} : 10

4.35.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

Civil Liberties - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2014 N: 207 n: 7428 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 36

4.35.3 fh ep Electoral Process

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).



N: 194



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 1932 \overline{N} : 176 \overline{T} : 10

4.35.4 fh feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).



4.35.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

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



4.35.6 fh fotpa5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)

The variable §Laws and Regulations that Influence Media ContentT encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



4.35.7 fh_fotpabr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). 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. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



4.35.8 fh_fotpapr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000). 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. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2000 N: 185 n: 1475 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 8

4.35.9 fh_fotpb5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996-2000 from 0-30, and from 2001 and onwards from 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.



4.35.10 fh_fotpbbr Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996-2000 from 0-30, and from 2001 and onwards from 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.



4.35.11 fh_fotpbpr Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996-2000 from 0-30, and from 2001 and onwards from 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2000 N: 185 n: 1475 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 8

4.35.12 fh fotpbr1 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987)

Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

- 1. Free
- 2. Partly Free
- 3. Not Free





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



4.35.13 fh_fotpc5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)

The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, from 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year: 2001 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 196 **n**: 2692 \overline{N} : 192 \overline{T} : 14

4.35.14 fh fotpcbr Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, from 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



4.35.15 fh fotpcpr Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, from 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.







Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2000 N: 185 n: 1475 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 8

4.35.16 fh fotpdbr Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-2000)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.





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

Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2000 N: 185 n: 1475 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 8

4.35.17 fh fotpdpr Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-2000)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.





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



4.35.18 fh fotppr1 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987)

Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

- 1. Free
- 2. Partly Free
- 3. Not Free

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1979 Max. Year: 1987 N: 158 n: 1245 \overline{N} : 138 \overline{T} : 8

4.35.19 fh fotpsc Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 196 **n**: 4167 \overline{N} : 189 \overline{T} : 21

4.35.20 fh fotpst Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014):

- 1. Free
- 2. Partly Free
- 3. Not Free



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2014 N: 204 n: 4974 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 24

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

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2014 N: 207 n: 7428 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 36

4.35.22 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

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



4.35.23 fh polity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.



4.35.24 fh ppp Political Pluralism and Participation

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 1932 \overline{N} : 176 \overline{T} : 10

4.35.25 fh pr Political Rights

Political Rights - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).



4.35.26 fh_rol Rule of Law

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).



N: 194



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 1932 \overline{N} : 176 \overline{T} : 10

4.35.27 fh_status Status

- 1. Free
- 2. Partly Free
- 3. Not Free

Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated "Free"; between 3.0 and 5.5 "Partly Free", and between 5.5 and 7.0 "Not Free". Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2014 N: 207 n: 7428 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 36

4.36 Fraser Institute

http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html (Gwartney et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-06)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

4.36.1 fi ftradeint Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls.



N: 152



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 154 **n**: 2366 \overline{N} : 55 \overline{T} : 15

4.36.2 fi ftradeint cl Freedom to Trade Internationally (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls.





Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 123 **n**: 1880 \overline{N} : 46 \overline{T} : 15

4.36.3 fi index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 152



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 153 n: 2337 \overline{N} : 54 \overline{T} : 15

4.36.4 fi index cl Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked)

One problem with the version of the index of economic freedom (fi_index) is that the underlying data is more complete in recent years than in earlier years. As a result, changes in the index ratings over time may reflect the fact that some components are missing in some years but not in others. The problem of missing components threatens the comparability of the index ratings over time. In order to correct for this problem, the Fraser Institute has constructed a chain-linked summary index of economic freedom that is based on the 2000 rating as a base year. Changes to the index going backward (and forward) in time are then based only on changes in components that were present in adjacent years. The chain-linked methodology means that a country's rating will change across time periods only when there is a change in ratings for components present during both of the over-lapping years. This is precisely what one would want when making comparisons across time periods.



1m. Year:2010 Max. Year: 201 N: 122



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010 N: 123 n: 1900 \overline{N} : 46 \overline{T} : 15

4.36.5 fi legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.



4.36.6 fi legprop cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.



4.36.7 fi reg Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.



4.36.8 fi_reg_cl Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.



4.36.9 fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.



4.36.10 fi sm cl Access to Sound Money (chain linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 122



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010 N: 124 n: 2000 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 16

4.36.11 fi sog Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).



4.36.12 fi_sog_cl Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (chainlinked)

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).





4.37 Fish and Kroenig

http://polisci.berkeley.edu/people/person/m-steven-fish (Fish & Kroenig, 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

The Parliamentary Powers Index Data from the Handbook of National Legislatures, Fish and Kroenig (2009)

4.37.1 fk ppi Parliamentary Powers Index

The Parliamentary Powers Index assesses the strength of the national legislature. The index, based on 32 underlying dummy variables, gauges the legislature's sway of the executive, its institutional autonomy, its authority in specific areas, and its institutional capacity. The data was generated by means of international an survey of experts, a study of secondary sources, and analyses of constitutions and other relevant documents. The variable ranges from 0 (least powerful) to 1 (most powerful). The score is calculated by summing up the number of powers that the national legislature possesses and dividing it by 32. For example, a country with a national legislature that possesses 16 of the 32 parliamentary powers has a PPI of .50.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 156



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

4.38 Transparency International

http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview (Hardoon & Heinrich, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

Global Corruption Barometer Since it's debut in 2003, the global corruption barometer has surveyed the expiriences of everday people confronting corruption around the world. Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, not "Unknown", "Don't know" etc.

4.38.1 gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Customs. Share of population answering Yes.


4.38.2 gcb bed Paid Bribe: Education System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 360 \overline{N} : 45 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.3 gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Legal system/Judiciary system. Share of population answering Yes.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 360 \overline{N} : 45 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.4 gcb bland Paid Bribe: Land Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Land services. Share of population answering Yes.





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

4.38.5 gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.



4.38.6 gcb bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 361 \overline{N} : 45 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.7 gcb bpol Paid Bribe: Police

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 361 \overline{N} : 45 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.8 gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 359 \overline{N} : 45 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.9 gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.



4.38.10 gcb pb Corruption Perception: Business

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 125 n: 509 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.11 gcb ped Corruption Perception: Education

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 112



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 123 n: 441 \overline{N} : 44 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.12 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).





Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 125 n: 508 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.13 gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



4.38.14 gcb pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 125 n: 509 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.15 gcb pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 111



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 121 n: 433 \overline{N} : 43 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.16 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).





Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 123 n: 442 \overline{N} : 44 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.17 gcb poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



4.38.18 gcb ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 125 n: 508 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.19 gcb pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013 N: 125 n: 508 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.20 gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Registry and permit services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



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



N: 77 **n**: 241 \overline{N} : 60 \overline{T} : 3

4.38.21 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



4.38.22gcb prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).





Min. Year: 2004 Max. Year: 2013 **N**: 123 **n**: 441 \overline{N} : 44 \overline{T} : 4

4.38.23gcb ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Tax revenue. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



gcb putil Corruption Perception: Utilities 4.38.24

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Utilities. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



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



4.39Gibney, Cornett & Wood

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/ (Gibney et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2007 N: 78 n: 242 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 3

Political Terror Scale The PTS was first developed in the early 1980s, well before "terrorism" took on much of its present meaning. The "terror" in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The PTS is computed annually by Mark Gibney, Reed Wood and a group of volunteers well versed in human rights practices. The "data" for the PTS is provided by the annual reports on human rights practices that are published by Amnesty International (A) and the U.S. State Department (S).

4.39.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 162



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 5051 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 27

4.39.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2014 N: 202 n: 6273 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 31

4.40 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015 (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-07)

Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015 This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+.

4.40.1 gea ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.2 gea ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male).



ur:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.3 gea ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female).





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40





4.40.5 gea ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.6 gea ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 191 **n**: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male).



4.40.9 gea ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.10 gea ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.11 gea ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.40.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male).



N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 7673 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 40

4.41 Global Integrity Report

http://www.globalintegrity.org

(Global Integrity, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

Global Integrity Report - Data The Global Integrity Report is an essential guide to anticorruption institutions and mechanisms around the world, intended to help policymakers, advocates, journalists and citizens identify and anticipate the areas where corruption is more likely to occur within the public sector. The Report evaluates both anticorruption legal frameworks and the practical implementation and enforcement of those frameworks, and takes a close look at whether citizen can effectively access and use anti-corruption safeguards. Each country assessment contained in the Global Integrity Report comprises two core elements: a qualitative Reporter's Notebook and a quantitative Integrity Indicators scorecard. An Integrity Indicators scorecard assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key governance and anti-corruption mechanisms through more than 300 actionable indicators. They are scored by a lead in-country researcher and blindly reviewed by a panel of peer reviewers, a mix of other in-country experts as well as outside experts. Reporter's Notebooks are reported and written by in-country journalists and blindly reviewed by the same peer review panel.

4.41.1 gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law

This category examines a country's anti-corruption laws, the country's anti-corruption agency (or equivalent mechanism), citizen access to justice, and law enforcement accountability.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 64



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2011 N: 94 n: 251 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 3

4.41.2 gir acs Administration and Civil Service

This category examines administration and civil service regulations, whistleblower protections, and transparency around government procurement and privatization.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 64



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2011 N: 94 n: 251 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 3

4.41.3 gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information

This category examines civil society organizations working on anti-corruption issues, the media's effectiveness in reporting on corruption (including licensing requirements), and public access to information.





Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2011 N: 94 n: 251 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 3

4.41.4 gir_e Elections

This category assesses voting and elections integrity as well as regulations governing the financing of political parties and candidates.





Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2011 N: 94 n: 251 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 3

4.41.5 gir ga Government Accountability

This category explores the existence and effectiveness of conflicts of interest regulations, "cooling off" periods for former government officials, and asset disclosure requirements in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Budget transparency is also assessed.



4.41.6 gir gii Global Integrity Index

The Global Integrity Index assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key anticorruption mechanisms at the national level in a country. It does not measure corruption per se or perceptions of corruption. Nor does it measure governance "outputs". Instead, the index quantitatively assesses the opposite of corruption, that is, the access that citizens and businesses have to a country's government, their ability to monitor its behavior, and their ability to seek redress and advocate for improved governance. In-country teams of social scientists and journalists report on the de jure as well as de facto reality of corruption and anticorruption mechanisms. The index grades countries on a 0 to 100 scale, with 0 being the worst score and 100 the best. The overall index is the average of the following six variables (which in turn are built on more than 300 indicators): Civil Society, Media, Access to Information, Elections, Government Accountability, Administration and Civil Service, Oversight and Regulation, Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law. Note: The original source use a different scale for the year 2004. We have rescaled the data for this year to the same scale as the following years (0-100).



4.41.7 gir or Oversight and Regulation

This category assesses the effectiveness of the national ombudsman (or equivalent mechanism), supreme audit institution, taxes and customs agencies, transparency surrounding state-owned enterprises, and business licensing requirements.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 64



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2011 N: 94 n: 251 \overline{N} : 31 \overline{T} : 3

4.42 Gleditsch

http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html (Gleditsch, 2002)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.42.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 208 n: 9488 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 46

4.42.2 gle exp Total Export

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000 N: 203 n: 7445 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 37

4.42.3 gle_gdp Real GDP (2005)

In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see below: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series. This is his estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.





Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 208 **n**: 9488 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 46

4.42.4 gle_imp Total Import

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.42.5 gle pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000 N: 203 n: 7445 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 37



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 208 n: 9488 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 46

4.42.6 gle rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005)

This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 208 n: 9488 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 46

4.42.7 gle trade Total Trade

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000 N: 203 n: 7445 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 37

4.43 Bormann & Golder

http://mattgolder.com/elections (Bormann & Golder, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on nationallevel (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place. A regime is classified as a dictatorship at the time of an election if any of these four conditions do not hold (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

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

4.43.1 gol adm Average District Magnitude

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 127



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 133 n: 4677 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 35

4.43.2 gol dist Districts

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 128



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 133 n: 4714 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 35

4.43.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



4.43.4 gol enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties1

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been $context{Scorrected}$ by using the least component method of bounds.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 123 n: 4121 \overline{N} : 62 \overline{T} : 34

4.43.5 gol enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 123 n: 4104 \overline{N} : 62 \overline{T} : 33

4.43.6 gol enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



4.43.7 gol enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties1

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ scorrected $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ by using the least component method of bounds.



4.43.8 gol enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.



4.43.9 gol enpres Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

The effective number of presidential candidates.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 69



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 70 n: 2205 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 32

4.43.10 gol est Electoral System Type-3 classes

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

- 1. Majoritarian
- 2. Proportional
- 3. Mixed



4.43.11 gol est spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)

2. Two-Round System (TRS)

- 3. Alternative Vote (AV)
- 4. Borda Count (BC)
- 5. Block Vote (BV)
- 6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
- 7. Limited Vote (LV)
- 8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
- 9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
- 10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- 11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
- 12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)



4.43.12 gol_inst Institution

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

- 1. Parliamentary democracy
- 2. Semi-presidential democracy
- 3. Presidential democracy
- 4. Civilian dictatorship
- 5. Military dictatorship
- 6. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 129



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 134 n: 4876 \overline{N} : 74 \overline{T} : 36

4.43.13 gol_legel Legislative Elections

Legislative Elections.



4.43.14 gol_mix Mixed Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

- 1. Coexistence
- 2. Superposition
- 3. Fusion
- 4. Correction
- 5. Conditional





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33 n: 716 \overline{N} : 11 \overline{T} : 22

4.43.15 gol_mt Multi-Tier Type

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 129



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 134 n: 4839 \overline{N} : 73 \overline{T} : 36

4.43.16 gol nos Number of Seats

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.



11n. Year:2011 Max. Year: 201 **N**: 129



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 134 n: 4812 \overline{N} : 73 \overline{T} : 36

4.43.17 gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality

PR Type.

- 2. Absolute Majority
- 3. Qualified Majority
- 4. Electoral College
- 5. Alternative Vote



4.43.18 gol_pr PR Type

Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 68

Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 69 n: 2188 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 32





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 134 n: 4782 \overline{N} : 72 \overline{T} : 36

4.43.19 gol_preel Presidential Election

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.



Nin. Year: 2011 **Niax. Year**: 201 **N**: 129



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 N: 134 n: 4876 \overline{N} : 74 \overline{T} : 36

4.43.20 gol_upseat Upper Seats

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.





Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 131 **n**: 4622 \overline{N} : 70 \overline{T} : 35

gol uptier Upper Tier 4.43.21

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011 **N**: 131 **n**: 4622 \overline{N} : 70 \overline{T} : 35

4.44The Hertie School of Governance

http://www.governancereport.org/home/governance-indicators/governance-indicators-2015/ (The Hertie School of Governance, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-12)

Governance Report Indicators. Public Opinion Data The Governance Report 2015 aims to go beyond much existing work by exploring changes in EU governance since the onset of the eurozone crisis through an interdisciplinary perspective and by reflecting on the challenges that Europe's economic and monetary union is currently facing from economic, institutional, and legitimacy angles. The public opinion data used come from the Eurobarometer. Variables are created and represent the proportion of respondents who respond affirmatively to the question. Thus values range from 0 (no affirmative responses) to 1 (all affirmative responses). In cases where a question was asked multiple times in a year for a given country the arithmetic mean (average) of responses is used for the year.

4.44.1 govin cben Country Benefit From Common Market

Common market has benefitted country Eurobarometer Question: "Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (your country) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Community (Common Market)?". Higher score means "Benefitted", lower score means "Not Benefitted"



 $\mathbf{N}: 28 \mathbf{n}: 343 \ \overline{N}: 20 \ \overline{T}: 12$

4.44.2govin cmark Common Market is Good for Country

Common market is good for country Eurobarometer Question: "Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is ... "? Higher score means "A good thing", lower score means "A bad thing"



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012 $\mathbf{N}: 28 \mathbf{n}: 358 \ \overline{N}: 20 \ \overline{T}: 13$

4.44.3 govin conpr Consumer Protection Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on consumer protection Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Consumer protection / Consumer policy". Higher score means "Should be decided jointly within the European Community/Union", lower score means "Should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government"



4.44.4 govin enpol Energy Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on energy policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Energy policy". Higher score means "Should be decided jointly within the European Community/Union", lower score means "Should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government"



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 27



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2010 N: 28 n: 165 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 6

4.44.5 govin eudef EU Common Defence

EU members should jointly decide on defence policy Eurobarometer Question: "Irrespective of other details of the Maastricht Treaty, what is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security/military policy among the European Union member states". Higher score means "For", lower score means "Against"



4.44.6 govin eudir EU is going in the Right Direction

EU is going in the right direction. Eurobarometer Question: "At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in The European Union?" Higher score means "Things are going in the right direction", lower score means "Things are going in the wrong direction".



4.44.7 govin eufor EU Common Foreign Policy

EU members should jointly decide on foreign policy Eurobarometer Question: "Irrespective of other details of the Maastricht Treaty, what is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries". Higher score means "For", lower score means \$Against"



4.44.8 govin eufutop EU Future Optimistic

Optimistic about future of the EU. Eurobarometer Question: "Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?" Higher score means "Very optimistic", lower score means "Very pessimistic"



4.44.9 govin eunegglob EU Protects against Negative Globalisation

EU protects against negative effects of globalization Eurobarometer Question "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation". Higher score means "Totally agree", lower score means "Totally disagree" EU is going in the right direction Eurobarometer Question: "At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in The European Union?" Higher score means "Things are going in the right direction", lower score means "Things are going in the wrong direction"





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2009 N: 28 n: 140 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 5

4.44.10 govin glob EU Improves Citizens Benefit from Globalisation

EU improves benefit of globalisation Eurobarometer Question "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation". Higher score means "Totally agree", lower score means "Totally disagree"



4.44.11 govin inflation Fight Inflation Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly fight against inflation Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Fighting inflation". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



4.44.12 govin_monet European Monetary Union

In favour of economic union with single currency. Eurobarometer Question: "What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro". Higher score means "For", lower score means "Against"



4.44.13 govin_tax Tax Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on tax policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Taxation". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



4.44.14govin transport Transport Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on transport policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Transports". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



N: 27



govin trusteccm Trust in the EC Council of Ministers 4.44.15

Trust in the EC Council of Ministers. Eurobarometer Question: "And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The EC Council of Ministers". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".





Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2010 $\mathbf{N}: 28 \mathbf{n}: 271 \ \overline{N}: 23 \ \overline{T}: 10$

4.44.16 govin trusteu Trust in the EU

Trust in the EU. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Union". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year: 2003 Max. Year: 2013 **N**: 28 **n**: 295 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 11

4.44.17 govin_trustls Trust in the National Legal System

Trust in the National Legal System. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



4.44.18 govin trustngov Trust in the National Government

Trust in the National Government. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The (NATIONALITY) government". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



4.44.19 govin trustnpar Trust in the National Parliament

Trust in the National Parliament. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The (NATIONALITY) Parliament". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



4.44.20 govin trustpar Trust in the European Parliament

Trust in the European Parliament Eurobarometer Question: "And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Parliament". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



4.44.21 govin trustpp Trust in Political Parties

Trust in Political Parties. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Political parties". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2013 N: 28 n: 295 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 11

4.45 The Hertie School of Governance

http://www.governancereport.org/home/governance-indicators/ (The Hertie School of Governance, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-12)

Hertie Governance Indicators 2014. The Indexes dataset Attempts to quantify governance have grown in scale and scope as well as sophistication, and an impressive array of indicators and measures have become available. The aim of this dataset is to build a new generation of governance indicators that take seriously the multi-level and multi-actor nature of governance in a globalised world, that are grounded in conceptual models, and that stay close to the governance problématiques of our times. In doing so, authors draw on many existing databases that contain relevant information and generate new indicators that complement these or shed light on other aspects of governance, e.g., coordination capacity within public administration, treaty ratification, etc. It is composed of different types of data taken from different organisations and data providers, whenever possible, and includes raw indicators and some thematic indexes and sub-indexes that are based on weighted averages of the standardised values of the raw scores. The indicators presented here provide information that makes it possible to address empirically many questions about the possible relationship between institutional design, the functioning of bureaucracies, and governance output.

4.45.1 govix civiljindex Civil Justice Provision Index

Weighted average of the civil justice provision variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.45.2 govix_coordexpindex Coordination Quality Index

Index of coordination quality. Simple average of the coordination quality variables.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.45.3 govix coordoutindex Coordination Capacity Index

Outcomes-based index of coordination capacity. Weighted average of the measures of coordination outcomes.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 180



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

4.45.4 govix crimeindex Crime Control Index

Weighted average of the crime control variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 111



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

4.45.5 govix educindex Education Provision Index

Weighted average of the education provision variables.





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

4.45.6 govix efficacy plusindex Efficacy Index

Index of efficacy. Weighted average of the efficace variables.



4.45.7 govix enviroindex Environmental Regulation Index

Environmental regulation outcomes-based index. Simple average of the environmental outcomes variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 139



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

4.45.8 govix genindex Other Delivery Outcomes Index

Weighted average of the variables listed as "other delivery outcomes" in the variable-level codebook.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147



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

4.45.9 govix inflationindex Control of Inflation Index

Control of ination index. Weighted average of the ination variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 178



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

4.45.10 govix_intelligenceindex Analytical Capacity Index

Weighted average of the expert evaluations of analytical capacity.



4.45.11 govix_legitimacyindex Confidence in Government Services Index

Summary index of confidence in government services, estimated from survey data.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 100

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.45.12 govix_priceindex Utility Price Control Index

Weighted average of the utility prices control variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 162



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

4.45.13 govix regqualindex Regulatory Quality Index

Index of regulatory quality. Weighted average of the regulatory quality variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186



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

4.45.14 govix_regulatoryindex Regulatory capacity index.



4.45.15 govix_selfmonindex Self-Monitoring Capacity Index

Index of self-monitoring capacity. Weighted average of the self-monitoring variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 88

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.45.16 govix_shadowindex Control of the Shadow Economy Index

Control of the shadow economy index.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 159



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

4.45.17 govix taxindex Revenue Collection Index

Weighted average of the revenue collection variables.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 142



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

4.46 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/ (Gerring et al., 2005)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

Centripetal Democratic Governance Gerring, Thacker and Moreno only include country-years that obtains a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2).

4.46.1 gtm centrip Centripetalism

Sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr).





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



4.46.2 gtm_centrip2 Centripetalism (weighted)

The variable is a moving weighted sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr), beginning in 1901 and ending in 2000. For details, see Gerring et al (2005).



4.46.3 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimen-sions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parlia-mentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

- 0. Presidential
- 1. Semi-presidential
- 2. Parliamentary



8 8 1 1960 100 100 100 200 200

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



4.46.4 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportion-al), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote

- 1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
- 2. Closed-list-PR



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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2001 N: 165 n: 3577 \overline{N} : 85 \overline{T} : 22

4.46.5 gtm unit Unitarism

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2001

N: 164 **n**: 3576 \overline{N} : 85 \overline{T} : 22

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

4.47 Geddes, Wright & Frantz

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/ (Geddes et al., 2014a)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-02)

Autocratic Regime Data 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. The data set that facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transition. The data identify how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic. The data identify autocratic regime breakdowns regardless of whether the country democratizes, which makes possible the investigation of why the ouster of dictators sometimes leads to democracy but often does not, and many other questions.

4.47.1 gwf duration Duration of Autocratic Regime

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 58



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 122 n: 4499 \overline{N} : 69 \overline{T} : 37

4.47.2 gwf_fail Regime Failure

Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.



4.47.3 gwf failsub Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type

Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type:

- 0. No regime failure at duration time t and regime still in power December 31, 2010
- 1. Subsequent regime is democracy
- 2. Subsequent regime is autocratic
- 3. Subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist



4.47.4 gwf failtype Regime Failure - Ending Type

Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends: 0: regime still in power on December 31, 2010

- 1. Regime insiders change rules of regime
- 2. Incumbent loses elections
- 3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent
- 4. Popular uprising
- 5. Military coup
- 6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war
- 7. Foreign imposition or invasion
- 8. New autocratic leader selected, changes rules, and remains in power
- 9. State ceases to exist ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory



Nin. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2010 **N**: 122 **n**: 4499 \overline{N} : 69 \overline{T} : 37

4.47.5 gwf_failviolent Regime Failure - Level of Violence

N: 58

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event: 0: regime still in power on December 31, 2010

- 1. No deaths
- 2. 1-25 deaths

3. 26-1000 deaths

4. > 1000



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 58

4.47.6 gwf_regimetype Regime Type

Autocratic regime type:

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 57



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 122 n: 4468 \overline{N} : 69 \overline{T} : 37

4.48 Henisz

https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327 (Henisz, 2002)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.48.1 h align11 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 154



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 181 n: 6220 \overline{N} : 93 \overline{T} : 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 122 n: 4499 \overline{N} : 69 \overline{T} : 37

4.48.2 h_align1112 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.



4.48.3 h_alignl2 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.



4.48.4 h_f Independent Sub-Federal Unit

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 183



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 199 n: 8432 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 42

4.48.5 h j Independent Judiciary

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 164



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185 n: 7763 \overline{N} : 116 \overline{T} : 42
4.48.6 h_l1 Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 9546 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 47

4.48.7 h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.



4.48.8 h lflo Legislative Fractionalization (lower)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 195 n: 7498 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 38

4.48.9 h_lfup Legislative Fractionalization (upper)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 68 n: 1836 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 27

4.48.10 h polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 9382 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 47

4.48.11 h polcon5 Political Constraints Index V

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 165



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191 n: 7888 \overline{N} : 149 \overline{T} : 41

4.49 Heritage Foundation

http://www.heritage.org/index/explore (The Heritage Foundation, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

Note: For the 2015, most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014. It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

4.49.1 hf business Business Freedom

The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):

Starting a business - procedures (number)

Starting a business - time (days)

Starting a business - cost (% of income per capita)

Starting a business - minimum capital (% of income per capita)

Obtaining a license - procedures (number)

Obtaining a license - time (days)

Obtaining a license - cost (% of income per capita)

Closing a business - time (years)

Closing a business - cost (% of estate)

Closing a business - recovery rate (cents on the dollar)

Each of these raw components is converted into a scale graded from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of business freedom.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015 N: 183 n: 3346 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 18

4.49.2 hf corrupt Freedom from Corruption

This factor relies on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which measures the level of corruption in 152 countries, to determine the freedom from corruption scores of countries that are also listed in the Index of Economic Freedom. The CPI is based on a 10-point scale in which a score of 10 indicates very little corruption and a score of 0 indicates a very corrupt government. In scoring freedom from corruption, the authors convert each of these raw CPI data to a 0-100 scale by multiplying the CPI scores by 10.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 183 **n**: 3349 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 18

4.49.3 hf efiscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components: Business freedom (hf_business) Trade freedom (hf_trade) Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal) Freedom from government (hf_govt) Monetary freedom (hf_monetary) Investment freedom (hf_invest) Financial freedom (hf_financ) Property rights (hf_prights) Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt) Labor freedom (hf_labor). Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015 N: 180 n: 3331 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 19

4.49.4 hf_financ Financial Freedom

The financial freedom factor measures the relative openness of each country's banking and financial system by determining: the extent of government regulation of financial services; the extent of state intervention in banks and other financial services; the difficulty of opening and operating financial services firms (for both domestic and foreign individuals); and government influence on the allocation of credit. The country's financial climate is measured as an overall score between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of financial freedom.



4.49.5 hf_fiscal Fiscal Freedom

Fiscal freedom is composed of three quantitative components in equal measure: The top tax rate on individual income, The top tax rate on corporate income, Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. In scoring the fiscal freedom factor, each of these numerical variables is weighted equally as one-third of the factor. This equal weighting allows a country to achieve a score as high as 67 percent based on two of the components even if it receives a score of 0 percent on the third. The country's fiscal freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of fiscal freedom.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015 N: 182 n: 3339 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 18

4.49.6 hf govt Freedom from Government

Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components: Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property as a percentage of total government revenue. Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.



4.49.7 hf invest Investment Freedom

This factor scrutinizes each country's policies toward foreign investment, as well as its policies toward capital flows internally, in order to determine its overall investment climate. The country's investment freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of investment freedom.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 181



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015 N: 183 n: 3345 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 18

4.49.8 hf labor Labor Freedom

The new labor freedom factor is a quantitative factor based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study. It provides reliable cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. Specifically, four quantitative components are equally weighted as 25 percent of the labor freedom factor: Minimum wage, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees. The country's labor freedom score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of labor freedom.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 181 n: 1869 \overline{N} : 170 \overline{T} : 10

4.49.9 hf monetary Monetary Freedom

The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score for monetary freedom (MF). The extent of price controls is then assessed as a penalty of up to 20 percent subtracted from the base score. The country's monetary freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of monetary freedom.



4.49.10 hf prights Property Rights

This factor scores the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also accounts for the possibility that private property will be expropriated. In addition, it analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts. The less certain the legal protection of property is and the greater the chances of government expropriation of property are, the higher a country's score is. The country's property rights score ranges from 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of protection of property rights.



N: 180 n: 3337 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 19

4.49.11hf trade Trade Freedom

The trade freedom score is based on two inputs: The trade-weighted average tariff rate, Non-tariff barriers (NTBs). Weighted average tariffs is a purely quantitative measure and accounts for the basic calculation of the score. The presence of NTBs in a country affects its trade freedom score by incurring a penalty of up to 20 percentage points, or one-fifth of the maximum score. The country's trade freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of trade freedom.



4.50Hollyer, Rosendorff & Vreeland

http://hrvtransparency.org/ (Hollyer et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

HRV Transparency Project The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches. At the center of our efforts is the formation of a credible measure of government transparency which we term the HRV Index. Creating such a measure has previously been a formidable task as transparency is an inherently broad concept, allowing room for subjective judgment and vague definitions to influence measures. By contrast, our measure relies on a precise and narrow conception of transparency: the disclosure of policy-relevant information by the government to the public. In addition, our measure reflects an objective view of transparency that is readily reproducible by others. The HRV Index focuses on the availability of credible aggregate economic data. It does so by examining patterns of missing data and treating transparency as the latent term which best reflects the tendency to disclose. (For a full discussion of our methodology, see the following.) Our measure provides observations for 125 countries from 1980-2010 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, our measure is based on objective criteria. In our early work, we considered the percentage of economic data reported by governments to the World Bank. This approach assumes that all economic measures should be equally weighed. Yet, some aspects of the economy may be more difficult to measure, and reporting some measures may truly distinguish a country as exceptionally transparent about its economy. We thus use "Item Response Theory," a highly sophisticated and computationally intense method to estimate transparency. This method assigns different weights for reporting distinct measures of the economy, based on how many other countries actually reported data on the measure, and how much a country distinguishes itself from other countries by reporting data on a given measure. (Technically, the model estimates "difficulty" and "discrimination" parameters for each economic variable.)

Our model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, our measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable," our index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy. The index covers 125 countries from 1980 to 2010. Why do some governments report more economic data than others? To disseminate data requires both state capacity and political will - neither by itself is sufficient to ensure high levels of disclosure. Consistent with this assertion, we find that poor countries are less transparent; they provide, on average, less economic data than rich countries. Importantly, however, we also find that amongst more developed countries, democratic countries are more likely to report data than autocracies. In fact, for every level of per capita income, we observe that democracies are more likely to report data than autocracies. The differences are small amongst the poorest countries, but for countries with per capita income above dollar2000, the differences become stark. As countries develop economically, their capacity to report data increases, but not necessarily their willingness. Since capacity and willingness are both necessary to report data, our measure of transparency corresponds jointly to levels of development and democracy.

Moreover, our estimation procedure reveals that reporting politically relevant data really distinguishes the most transparent countries. From among all the economic measures we consider, the most discriminating items overwhelmingly relate to trade and investment. Among the least discriminating items are population measures. We conclude that our index reflects more than technocratic capacity and is driven more by the willingness to disclose politically relevant data. As an additional advantage of our measure, we report not only point estimates for each country by year, but also the upper and lower bounds for each country-year estimate (with 95% confidence), along with the standard deviations. We further provide change in transparency along with its associated upper and lower bounds. To our knowledge, we are the first to provide a transparency index with reported levels of uncertainty.

4.50.1 hrv index HRV Index

The point estimate of the HRV index.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 124



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

4.50.2 hrv_lb HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.





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

4.50.3 hrv_sd HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate

The standard deviation of "HRV index".



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 124



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

4.50.4 hrv_ub HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 124



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

4.51 Hadenius & Teorell

http://www2.srv.svet.lu.se/ARD/ (Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset is a comprehensive dataset on authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers and practitioners to distinguish between different authoritarian regime types, follow global trends in authoritarianism and study the specific institutional trajectories of a particular country or set of countries.

4.51.1 ht colonial Colonial Origin

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

lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

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



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 211 n: 10596 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 50

4.51.2 ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 185



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010 N: 196 n: 6420 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 33

4.51.3 ht_regtype Regime Type

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

- 1. Limited Multiparty
- 2. Partyless
- 3. No-Party
- 4. Military
- 5. Military No-Party

- 6. Military Multiparty
- 7. Military One-party
- 8. One-Party
- 9. Other
- 16. One-Party Monarchy
- 17. Monarchy
- 18. Rebel Regime
- 19. Civil War
- 20. Occupation
- 21. Theocracy
- 22. Transitional Regime
- 23. No-Party Monarchy
- 24. Multiparty Monarchy
- 25. Multiparty Occupied
- 100. Democracy



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 185



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010 N: 196 n: 6624 \overline{N} : 170 \overline{T} : 34

4.51.4 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simlified)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

- 1. Monarchy
- 2. Military
- 3. One party
- 4. Multi-party
- 9. No-party
- 99. Other
- 100. Democracy



N: 185



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010 N: 196 n: 6624 \overline{N} : 170 \overline{T} : 34

4.52 Institutions and Elections Project

http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html (Binghamton University, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-14-11)

Institutions and Elections Project Data The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice

does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country." We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

4.52.1 iaep ae Appointment of Executive

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)? 0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 170 **n**: 4919 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.2iaep aecc Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court

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





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



4.52.3 iaep alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

Are members of the court are appointed for life?

0. No

1. Yes



iaep arr Appointment of Regional Representatives 4.52.4

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the

central government

- 2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
- 3. No regional/provincial governments



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 170 **n**: 4808 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 28

iaep basp Banning of Anti-System Parties 4.52.5

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties? 0. No

1. Yes





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

4.52.6iaep bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties? 0. No 1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



4.52.7iaep cc Constitutional Court

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No



N: 170 **n**: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4851 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.8 iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions

Can the court can rule on executive actions? 0. No 1. Yes



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 136 n: 2939 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 22

4.52.9 iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions

Can the court can rule on legislative actions? 0. No 1. Yes

1. res

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



N: 141 **n**: 3045 \overline{N} : 90 \overline{T} : 22

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.52.10 iaep d Dictator

A dictator is defined in terms of political independence, route to power, and path to removal. Webster's dictionary defines a dictator as a ruler who is unconstrained by law. We conceive of a dictator as someone who rules without the normal set of political constraints, and whose support and continued rule is guaranteed by coercion, either the actual resort to force or the threat to do so. That is, a dictator rules without voluntary support of a wide selectorate, his or her ability to remain in power is a function of the coercive capability to do so, and he or she may have come to power through coercion. In some instances a monarch falls into the category of dictator, but not always. If a monarch's ability to retain power is a function of his or her coercive capability, then he or she might be a dictator. But if a monarch rules by virtue of some form of public acclamation or consent, then he or she does not act as a dictator. To a very large degree we are judging the type of rule based on observed behavior rather than legal label. In the common vernacular we know a dictator when we see one, and we know this because of how they act, or how prior actions determined their current position. In determining whether a ruler is a dictator, consider the following questions: 1. How is the executive chosen? In practice, is the executive self-selected by means of coercion? 2. How does the executive maintain power? Is coercion the primary method of governance and retaining his/her position? 3. How can the executive be removed? Would removal likely require overcoming executive coercion and therefore involve violence? Considering these rules, is there an executive who is a dictator?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4959 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.11 iaep ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties? 0. No

1. Yes





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



4.52.12 iaep eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.52.13 iaep ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature? 0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4354 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 26

4.52.14 iaep_ee Election of the Executive

Is the executive elected by:

- 1. Directly elected by public vote
- 2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
- 3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
- 4. Indirect public vote
- 5. Appointed

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 164 n: 4364 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 27

4.52.15 iaep eml Executive is Member of Legislature

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership. 0. No

1. Yes





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.52.16 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.52.17 iaep epmf Executive Power over Military Force

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval? 0. No

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 168 **n**: 4295 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 26

4.52.18 iaep es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

- 1. Plurality (First past the post)
- 2. Majority
- 3. Proportional representation

4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.



N: 161 **n**: 4031 \overline{N} : 119 \overline{T} : 25

4.52.19iaep ese Electoral System for the Executive

Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral processes, we code this as missing.

1. Majority rule (50% + 1) Where run-offs are held, "majority rule" is selected, as the intention of a run-off election is to have one candidate receive a majority of the votes.

2. Plurality

3. No official, explicit, rule governing the outcome

4. Party leader of majority party/coalition in legislature automatically selected without additional process



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 143 **n**: 3327 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 23

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

4.52.20 iaep evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature? 0. No

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4360 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 26

4.52.21 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No

1. Yes



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.52.22 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget? 0. No 1. Yes





Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005

N: 170 **n**: 4939 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 29

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.52.23 iaep lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office? 0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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





Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4390 \overline{N} : 129 \overline{T} : 26

4.52.24 iaep lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

- 0. No authority
- 1. One chamber approval necessary
- 2. Both chambers' approval necessary.





Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005

N: 167 **n**: 4174 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 25

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

4.52.25 iaep lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto? 0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4253 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 25

4.52.26 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No

1. Yes





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005

N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

N: 170 **n**: 4908 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 29

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$

4.52.28 iaep npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed? 0. No 1. Yes



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.52.29 iaep_nr National Referendums

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items? 0. No 1. Yes

1. Tes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.52.30 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party? 0. No 1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 169 n: 4669 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 28



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4875 \overline{N} : 143 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.31 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature? 1. One

3. More than two



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 162 n: 4002 \overline{N} : 118 \overline{T} : 25

4.52.32 iaep pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined.

0. No

1. Yes





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.33 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.34 iaep pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.35 iaep pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.36 iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.52.37 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A





4.52.38 iaep rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties? 0. No

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

8 8 -1960 1960 1960 1960 2000 2010

 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$

Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4972 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.39 iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed? 0. No 1. Yes

1. res



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 137 n: 2821 \overline{N} : 83 \overline{T} : 21

4.52.40 iaep snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



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



4.52.41 iaep snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A





4.52.42 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

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

1.Unitary system

2. Confederation

3. Federal system



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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 4920 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 29

4.52.43 iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court

If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself.

- 1. Legislature
- 2. Executive
- 3. Requires both legislature and executive action
- 4. Vote of general public
- 5. Court itself



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year N/A N: 112 n: 2136 \overline{N} : 63 \overline{T} : 19

4.53 Rotberg & Gisselquist

http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html (Rotberg & Gisselquist, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-14)

Index of African Governance The Index of African Governance measures to which degree five categories of political goods are provided within Africa's fifty-three countries. Please refer to the original documentation for de-tailed information on how the indexes are constructed.

4.53.1 iag hd Human Development

This category is based on e.g. indicators on economic inequality, life expectancy, access to drink-ing water and literacy rate. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate bet-ter governance.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2007 N: 53 n: 265 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 5

4.53.2 iag_iag Index of African Governance

The index is based on five sub-indicators: safety and security; rule of law, transparency and corruption; participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity; human development. In the calculation of the overall index each category is weighted equally. For more information on how the sub-categories are constructed, see below. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.



4.53.3 iag prh Participation and Human Rights

This category is based on e.g. indicators on free and fair elections, respect for civil rights, press freedom and women's rights. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.



4.53.4 iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).



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



4.53.5 iag seo Sustainable Economic Opportunity

This category is based on e.g. indicators on GDP per capita, inflation, government defi-cit/surplus and phone subscribers per capita. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

N/A Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2007 N: 53 n: 265 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 5

4.53.6 iag_ss Safety and Security

This category is based on e.g. indicators on homicide rate, government involvement in armed conflict and refugees and asylum seekers originating from the country. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2007 N: 53 n: 265 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 5

4.54 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg (PRS Group and others, n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2015-05-14)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.54.1 icrg qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

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

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases my force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favorfor-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points.

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

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://www.countrydata.com



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 139



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147 n: 4105 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 28

4.55 International Centre for Tax and Development

http://www.ictd.ac/dataset

(Prichard et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

The ICTD Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a newGovernment Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

4.55.1 ictd revexsc Revenue excluding social contributions

Revenue excluding social contributions.





Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue.



Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 182 n: 3903 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 21

$4.55.4 \quad {\rm ictd_taxexsc} \ {\rm Taxes} \ {\rm excluding} \ {\rm social} \ {\rm contributions}$

Taxes excluding social contributions.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 159



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 187 n: 4630 \overline{N} : 149 \overline{T} : 25

4.55.5 ictd_taxexscr Non-resource tax excluding social contributions

Non-resource tax excluding social contributions.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 158



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 186 n: 4559 \overline{N} : 147 \overline{T} : 25



Taxes on goods and services.



4.55.7 ictd taxinttt Taxes on international trade and transactions

Taxes on international trade and transactions.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 123



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010 N: 179 n: 3812 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 21

4.55.8 ictd_taxipcexr Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains

Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains.





Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 112



4.56 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

http://www.idea.int/uid/

(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-14)

International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Global Database on Elections and Democracy. The database provides both quantitative and qualitative data for the latest election process. Quantitative data are given in the form of usual statistics, such as voter turnout and voting age population statistics, or in the form of multiple choices, such as types of electoral systems and models of electoral management. International IDEA's database on Political Finance is a leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries. Note: We have coded "No, but specific limit" as "No".

4.56.1 idea bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).



4.56.2 idea bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

0. No

1. Yes



4.56.3 idea bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled. 0. No

1. Yes



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.4 idea bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on corporate donations to political parties? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to political parties, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled. 0. No



4.56.5 idea bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

0. No 1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



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

4.56.6 idea bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to political parties? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 168

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.7 idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to candidates? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to candidates is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations. 0. No



4.56.8 idea bdgcp Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to political parties? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to political parties is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 167



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

4.56.9 idea bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

Is there a ban on any other form of donation? Some countries ban contributions from actors others than those included in the above questions - any such other bans are covered by this question. 0. No

1. Yes





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

4.56.10 idea bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to candidates? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different candidates, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.

0. No



4.56.11 idea bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to political parties? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different political parties, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations. 0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 166



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

4.56.12 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.

0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169



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

4.56.13 idea_esf Electoral System Design

Electoral System Design:

- $1. \ \mathrm{PR}$
- 2. Plurality/Majority
- 3. Mixed
- 4. Transition
- 5. Other
- 6. Unspecified



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.14 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

Electoral System for National Legislature:

- 1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
- 2. Block Vote (BV)
- 4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
- 5. Two-Round System (TRS)
- 6. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
- 7. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- 8. Alternative Vote (AV)
- 9. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
- 10. Two-Round System (TRS)/Party Block Vote (PBV)
- 11. Limited Vote (LV) / Block Vote (BV)
- 12. First Past the Post (FPTP) / (SNTV)
- 13. First Past the Post (FPTP) / Block Vote (BV)
- 14. Proportional Representation/ First Past the Post
- 15. PBV/List PR and FPTP
- 16. Parallel
- 17. Transition
- 18. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
- 19. N
- 20. Unspecified



Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.15 idea esp Electoral System for the President

Electoral System for the President:

- 1. Two-Round System (TRS)
- 2. Two-Round System (TRS) + (L)
- 3. List PR
- 4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
- 5. Supplementary Vote (SV)
- 6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- 7. FPTP and BV
- 8. Transition
- 9. Indirectly elected (by Parliament/Assembly/Legislature)
- $10. \ Other$
- 11. Not applicable



4.56.16 idea frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

0. No

1. Yes





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

4.56.17 idea frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)

Do political parties have to report on their finances in relation to election campaigns? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that political parties submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 172



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

4.56.18 idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)

Do political parties have to report regularly on their finances? To ensure transparency in political party finance, some countries require that political parties submit regular financial reports (such as quarterly or annually), whether or not an election has taken place during this period. 0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 171

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

idea ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate 4.56.19

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a candidate? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors in relation to the campaigns by candidates, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.

0. No

1. Yes



idea ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period) 4.56.20

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party over a time period (not election specific)? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors over party politics, some countries limit the maximum size of donations. This can also help to reduce the risk of donors trying to avoid campaign contribution limits by making large donations well ahead of elections. 0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 173



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

idea ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election) 4.56.21

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party in relation to an election? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors particularly in relation to election campaigns, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns. 0. No

- 1. Yes
- 2. Regular Limits Applies



4.56.22 idea lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a candidate can spend? To limit the advantage of candidates with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that candidates are allowed to spend.



4.56.23 idea lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a political party can spend? To limit the advantage of political parties with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on political party activities and election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that political parties are allowed to spend. 0. No

1. Yes



4.56.24 idea mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for candidates? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible candidates to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible candidates to make their message heard.

0. No

1. Yes



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.56.25 idea mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for political parties? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible political parties to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible political parties to make their message heard.

0. No

 $1. \ {\rm Yes}$


Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 170



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

idea ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Po-4.56.26litical Parties

Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.

0. No

1. Yes



 \overline{T} : N/A

idea pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties 4.56.27

Are there provisions for direct public funding to political parties? A key question in many countries is whether monetary assistance is provided from the State to political parties (public funding). It is argued that such support can help smaller parties make their voice heard, strengthen the capacity of political parties and to level the electoral playing field.

0. No

1. Yes



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 179



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

idea pfpg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality 4.56.28

Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.

0. No

1. Yes

2. Not Applicable



4.56.29 idea rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors

Must reports from political parties and/or candidates reveal the identity of donors? Some argue that in the interest of transparency the identity or all those making donations must be revealed in financial transports, whereas see this as an invasion of privacy. In some cases a compromise is reached by demanding that the identity of donors is revealed if the donations exceed a certain value. 0. No

- 1. Yes
- 2. Not Applicable
- 3. Sometimes
- 3. Sometimes



4.56.30 idea rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

Is information in reports from political parties and/or candidates to be made public? Even if political parties and/or candidates have to submit financial reports, full transparency is not achieved unless these reports (or the information therein) is made available to the public.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Not Applicable



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.57 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

http://ghdx.healthdata.org/global-burden-disease-study-2013-gbd-2013-data-downloads (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-14)

Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.57.1 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 4374 \overline{N} : 182 \overline{T} : 23

4.57.2 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 4374 \overline{N} : 182 \overline{T} : 23

4.57.3 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 4374 \overline{N} : 182 \overline{T} : 23

4.57.4 ihme lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.5 ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years.



4.57.6 ihme lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.7 ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.8 ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.9 ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years.



4.57.10 ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.11 ihme lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.12 ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.13 ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years.



4.57.14 ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.15 ihme lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.16 ihme lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.17 ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years.



4.57.18 ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.19 ihme lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.20 ihme lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.21 ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years.



4.57.22 ihme lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.23 ihme lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.24 ihme lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.25 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years.



4.57.26 ihme lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.27 ihme lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.28 ihme lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.29 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years.



4.57.30 ihme lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.31 ihme lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.32 ihme lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.33 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years.



4.57.34 ihme lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.35 ihme lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.36 ihme lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.37 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years.



4.57.38 ihme lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.39 ihme lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.40 ihme lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.41 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years.



4.57.42 ihme lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.43 ihme lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.44 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.45 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years.



4.57.46 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.47 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.48 ihme lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.49 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years.



4.57.50 ihme lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.51 ihme lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.52 ihme lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.53 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years.



4.57.54 ihme lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.55 ihme lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.56 ihme lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.57.57 ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 191 n: 7322 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 38

4.58 International Monetary Fund

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx (IMF, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. Data are available from 1980 to the present, and projections are given for the next two years. Additionally, medium-term projections are available for selected indicators. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years.

4.58.1 imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP)

Current account balance (% of GDP).





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 5392 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.2 imf abd Current account balance (US dollar)

Current account balance (US dollar).





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 5456 \overline{N} : 156 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.3 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP).



4.58.4 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of exports of goods (% change).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 169



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 5026 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.5 imf gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

Government gross debt (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175

4.58.6 imf_gdp GDP (US dollar) GDP (US dollar).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 168



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 178 n: 3188 \overline{N} : 94 \overline{T} : 18



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 5226 \overline{N} : 149 \overline{T} : 28

4.58.7 imf_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

GDP per capita (US dollar).



4.58.8 imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar) GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.58.9 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%) GDP Growth (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 180



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 52 n: 831 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 16



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5423 \overline{N} : 155 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.10 imf gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 5221 \overline{N} : 149 \overline{T} : 28





4.58.12 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (% change).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 176 n: 5034 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.13 imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of Imports of goods (% change).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 169

4.58.14 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 178



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 5051 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 29



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 187 n: 5394 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.15 imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change)

Inflation (% change).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 188 n: 5472 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.16 imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP)

Total investment (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 166



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 173 **n**: 5041 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 29

4.58.17 imf nd Government net debt (Percent of GDP)

Government net debt (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 98



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 99 n: 1836 \overline{N} : 54 \overline{T} : 19

$4.58.18 \quad imf_nlb \ Government \ net \ lending/borrowing \ (Percent \ of \ GDP)$

Government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 188 n: 3796 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 20

4.58.19 imf_pop Population

Population.



4.58.20 imf_ppgdp GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP)

GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 27 n: 828 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 31

4.58.21 imf rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP)

Government revenue (% of GDP).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185

4.58.22 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 104



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 188 n: 3848 \overline{N} : 113 \overline{T} : 20



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 108 n: 2798 \overline{N} : 80 \overline{T} : 26

4.59 Inter-Parliamentary Union

http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

4.59.1 ipu l s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House).





Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194 n: 3492 \overline{N} : 184 \overline{T} : 18

4.59.2 ipu l sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015 N: 192



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194 n: 3385 \overline{N} : 178 \overline{T} : 17

4.59.3 ipu l w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015 N: 192



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2015 N: 194 n: 3385 \overline{N} : 178 \overline{T} : 17

4.59.4 ipu_u_s Number of Seats (Upper House)

Number of Seats (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 81



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2015 N: 89 n: 1336 \overline{N} : 70 \overline{T} : 15

4.59.5 ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House)

Share of Women (Upper House).



4.59.6 ipu_u_w Number of Women (Upper House)

Number of Women (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 81



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2015 N: 89 n: 1283 \overline{N} : 68 \overline{T} : 14

4.60 International Development Association (IDA)

http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2012.html (IDA, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) is based on the results of the annual CPIA exercise that covers the IDA eligible countries. The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. The criteria (pdf) are focused on balancing the capture of the key factors that foster growth and poverty reduction, with the need to avoid undue burden on the assessment process. To fully underscore the importance of the CPIA in the IDA Performance Based Allocations, the overall country score is referred to as the IRAI.

4.60.1 irai bhr Building Human Resources

This criterion assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of: (a) health and nutrition services, including population and reproductive health, (b) education, ECD, training and literacy programs, and (c) prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. ECD refers to Early Child Development programs, including both formal and non-formal programs (which may combine education, health and nutrition interventions) aimed at children aged 0-6.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 80



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.2 irai_bre Business Regulatory Environment

This criterion assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private business in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive. The emphasis is on direct regulations of business activity and regulation of goods and factor markets. Three subcomponents are measured: (a) regulations affecting entry, exit, and competition; (b) regulations of ongoing business operations; and (c) regulations of factor markets (labor and land). These three components should be considered separately and equally weighted.



4.60.3 irai_dp Debt Policy

This criterion assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimize budgetary risks and ensure long-term debt sustainability. The criterion evaluates the extent to which external and domestic debts are contracted with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability, and the degree of co-ordination between debt management and other macroeconomic policies. This criterion covers the adequacy of the debt recording systems, the timelines of the public debt data, and the effectiveness of the debt management unit.



4.60.4 irai epru Equity of Public Resource Use

This criterion assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. The assessment of the consistency of government spending with the poverty reduction priorities takes into account the extent to which: (a) individuals, groups, or localities that are poor, vulnerable, or have unequal access to services and opportunities are identified; (b) a national development strategy with explicit interventions to assist the groups identified in (a) has been adopted; and (c) the composition and incidence of public expenditures are tracked systematically and their results feedback into subsequent resource allocation decisions. The assessment of the revenue collection dimension takes into account the incidence of major taxes, e.g., whether they are progressive or regressive, and their alignment with the poverty reduction priorities.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 80



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.5 irai_erm Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization

This criterion assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization, not only the tax structure as it exists on paper, but revenue from all sources as they are actually collected.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.6 irai_fp Fiscal Policy

This criterion assesses the short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and the sustainability of the public debt) and its impact on growth. Fiscal policy is not sustainable if it results in a continuous increase in the debt to GDP ratio and/or creates financing needs that cannot be adequately met by the supply of funds available to the public sector. This criterion covers the extent to which: (a) the primary balance is managed to ensure sustainability of the public finances; (b) public expenditure/revenue can be adjusted to absorb shocks if necessary; and (c) the provision of public goods, including infrastructure, is consistent with medium-term growth. Sustainability is defined inclusive of off-budget government spending items and contingent liabilities. The impact of fiscal policy on economic growth depends on the marginal productivity of government spending and on the distortions introduced by taxes collected to finance this spending.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 80



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.7 irai fs Financial Sector

This criterion assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it. Three dimensions are covered; (a) financial stability; (b) the sector's efficiency, depth, and resource mobilization strength; and (c) access to financial services. These are areas that are fundamental to support successful and sustainable reforms and development. The first dimension assesses the sector's vulnerability to shocks, the banking system's soundness, and the adequacy of relevant institutional elements, such as the degree of adherence to the Basel Core Principles and the quality of risk management and supervision. The second dimension assesses efficiency, the degree of competition, and the ownership structure of the financial system, as well as its depth and resource mobilization strength. The third dimension covers institutional factors, (such as the adequacy of payment and credit reporting systems) the regulatory framework affecting financial transactions (including collateral and bankruptcy laws and their enforcement) and the extent to which consumers and firms have access to financial services.



4.60.8 irai_ge Gender Equality

This criterion assesses the extent to which the country has enacted and put in place institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that (a) promote equal access for men and women to human capital development; (b) promote equal access for men and women to productive and economic resources; and (c) give men and women equal status and protection under the law.



4.60.9 irai index IDA Resource Allocation Index

The IDA Resource Allocation Index measures the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. It is calculated as the mean of the score of the four clusters Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity and Public Sector Management and Institutions. The index ranges between 1 (lowest) and 6 (highest).



4.60.10 irai mm Macroeconomic Management

This criterion assesses the quality of the monetary/exchange rate and aggregate demand policy framework. A high quality policy framework is one that is favorable to sustained medium-term economic growth. Critical components are: a monetary/exchange rate policy with clearly defined price stability objectives; aggregate demand policies that focus on maintaining short and medium-term external balance (under the current and foreseeable external environment); and avoid crowding out private investment. Fiscal issues, including sustainability, are covered in cpia_fp, and debt issues are covered in cpia_dp.



4.60.11 irai pies Policies and Institutions for Environment

This criterion assesses the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. Assessment of environmental sustainability requires multi-dimension criteria (i.e. for air, water, waste, conservation management, coastal zones management, natural resources management).



4.60.12 irai prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government

This criterion assesses the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced. Each of three dimensions should be rated separately: (a) legal basis for secure property and contract rights; (b) predictability, transparency, and impartiality of laws and regulations affecting economic activity, and their enforcement by the legal and judicial system; and (c) crime and violence as an impediment to economic activity.



4.60.13 irai qbfm Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management

This criterion assesses the extent to which there is: (a) a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities; (b) effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and (c) timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.14 irai qpa Quality of Public Administration

This criterion assesses the extent to which civilian central government staffs (including teachers, health workers, and police) are structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. Civilian central government staffs include the central executive together with all other ministries and administrative departments, including autonomous agencies. It excludes the armed forces, state-owned enterprises, and sub-national government.



4.60.15 irai spl Social Protection and Labor

This criterion assesses government policies in the area of social protection and labor market regulation, which reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. Interventions include: social safety net programs, pension and old age savings programs; protection of basic labor standards; regulations to reduce segmentation and inequity in labor markets; active labor market programs, such as public works or job training; and community driven initiatives. In interpreting the guidelines it is important to take into account the size of the economy and its level of development. This criterion is a composite indicator of five different areas of social protection and labor policy: (a) social safety net programs; (b) protection of basic labor standards; (c) labor market regulations; (d) community driven initiatives; and (e) pension and old age savings programs.



4.60.16 irai t Trade

This criterion assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods. Two areas are covered: (a) trade regime restrictiveness focusing on the height of tariffs barriers, the extent to which non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are used, and the transparency and predictability of the trade regime; and (b) customs and trade facilitation, including the extent to which the customs service is free of corruption, relies on risk management, processes duty collections and refunds promptly, and operates transparently. The overall score is a weighted average of the scores for the two components: (a) trade restrictiveness (0.75) and (b) customs/trade facilitation (0.25).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 80



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.60.17 irai tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector

This criterion assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions, and results obtained. Both levels of accountability are enhanced by transparency in decision-making, public audit institutions, access to relevant and timely information, and public and media scrutiny. A high degree of accountability and transparency discourages corruption, or the abuse of public office for private gain. National and sub-national governments should be appropriately weighted. Each of three dimensions should be rated separately: (a) the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance; (b) access of civil society to information on public affairs; and (c) state capture by narrow vested interests.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 80



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2012 N: 84 n: 611 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 7

4.61 Johnson & Wallack

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901 (Johnson & Wallack, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria 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.

4.61.1 jw avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 133 n: 2366 \overline{N} : 85 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.2 jw_avgballot2 Party Control over Ballot(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus re-flects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the upper 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



4.61.3 jw avgpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling across all candidates in a party in a 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).



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 135 n: 2371 \overline{N} : 85 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.4 jw_avgpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2), 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 upper 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 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).



4.61.5 jw avgvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where voters have one vote for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.



4.61.6 jw avgvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2), 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 upper 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 voters 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

4.61.7 jw bicameral Bicameral System

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 24 n: 472 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 20



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005 **N**: 172 **n**: 3726 \overline{N} : 133 \overline{T} : 22

4.61.8 jw domr Dominant or Populous Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.



4.61.9 jw election Year of Election(lower/only house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.



4.61.10 jw_election2 Year of Election(upper house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper 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: 26 n: 420 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 16

4.61.11 jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house)

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when $jw_indy = 0$. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).



4.61.12 jw indy2 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(upper house)

Same as jw_indy, but for upper 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).



4.61.13 jw legsize Number of Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.





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



4.61.14 jw legsize2 Number of Coded Legislators(upper house)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.



4.61.15 jw mcand District Magnitude of Average Legislator(lower/only house)

In keeping with the emphasis on the incentives faced by individual legislators, this variable measures the district magnitude considering the viewpoint of the average legislator in the lower house. It is scored as a weighted average of the various district sizes, where weights are computed as the number of legislators running in the district of each magnitude divided by the total number of seats. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts has a magnitude for the average legislator of [(200*200) + (100*1)]/300, which yields a figure of 133.67.



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

N: 124 **n**: 2136 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 17

4.61.16 jw mcand2 District Magnitude of Average Legislator(upper house)

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.





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



4.61.17 jw mdist Average District Magnitude(lower/only house)

This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).



4.61.18 jw mdist2 Average District Magnitude(upper house)

This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.



4.61.19 jw mmdballot Party Control over Ballot - MMD(lower/only house)

Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).







4.61.20 jw mmdballot2 Party Control over Ballot - MMD(upper house)

Ballot for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper 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).



4.61.21 jw mmdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(lower/only house)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).







Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 94 n: 1599 \overline{N} : 57 \overline{T} : 17

4.61.22 jw mmdpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(upper house)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).



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



4.61.23 jw mmdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(lower/only house)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.



4.61.24 jw_mmdvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(upper house)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper 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.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 16 n: 297 \overline{N} : 11 \overline{T} : 19

4.61.25 jw multiround Runoff Elections

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with abso-lute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 111 n: 2087 \overline{N} : 75 \overline{T} : 19

4.61.26 jw multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house)

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 138 n: 2417 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.27 jw multitier2 Multi Tier (upper house)

Equals 1 wherever there are multiple allocation tiers, regardless of whether they are the result of mixed member systems that incorporate different members under different rules, or systems that have upper tiers within a single electoral system to compensate for disproportionality in lower tiers.



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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 28 n: 492 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.28 jw_oneparty Single Party System

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 3481 \overline{N} : 124 \overline{T} : 20

4.61.29 jw_parallel Tiers allocated in Parallel

Coded 1 if multiple tiers are elected in parallel fashion, 0 when they are elected in (at least some-what) compensatory fashion. Is coded only when jw multitier = 1.



4.61.30 jw persr Personalistic Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 127 n: 2264 \overline{N} : 81 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.31 jw_propcoded Proportion Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A





4.61.32 jw_propcoded2 Proportion Coded Legislators(upper house)

This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.61.33 jw_propmmd Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house) Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.61.34 jw_propmmd2 Seats from Multi-Member Districts(upper house) This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

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

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005 **N**: 26 **n**: 478 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.35 jw propn Seats from a National District(lower/only house)

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 170 n: 3421 \overline{N} : 122 \overline{T} : 20

4.61.36 jw_propn2 Seats from a National District(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators that are elected via a national tier. This is often (but not always) similar to the proportion elected via multi-member districts (jw_propmmd): some electoral systems have proportional representation based on regional multimember districts as well as national tiers (e.g. Hungary).



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



$4.61.37 \quad jw_propsmd \ Seats \ from \ Single-Member \ Districts(lower/only \ house)$

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.



4.61.38 jw propsmd2 Seats from Single-Member Districts(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in single-member districts. (Note: In the original data for Kyrgyzstan propsmd2=60 in 1997-1999 and propsmd2=45 2000-2004. We have replaced these figures with missing values.).

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 23 n: 421 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 18

4.61.39 jw rank Rank Vote (lower/only house)

Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.



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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 90 n: 1783 \overline{N} : 64 \overline{T} : 20

4.61.40 jw rank2 Rank Vote (upper house)

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



4.61.41 jw smdballot Party Control over Ballot - SMD(lower/only house)

Ballot for single-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).







Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 71 n: 1084 \overline{N} : 39 \overline{T} : 15

4.61.42 jw_smdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD(lower/only house)

Pool for single-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).



N: 73 **n**: 1109 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 15

$4.61.43 \quad jw_smdvote \ Candidate \ or \ Party-specific \ Voting \ - \ SMD(lower/only \ house)$

Vote for single-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.



4.61.44 jw_tiervote Tiervote (lower/only house)

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 111 n: 2141 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 19

4.61.45 jw tiervote2 Tiervote (upper house)

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005 N: 18 n: 363 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 20

4.62 Kunčič

https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research (Kunčič, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.62.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.



4.62.2 kun ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).







 ${\bf 4.62.4}\quad {\bf kun_legabs} \ {\bf Absolute} \ {\bf legal} \ {\bf institutional} \ {\bf quality} \ ({\bf simple} \ {\bf averages})$

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 192



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 195 n: 3606 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 18

4.62.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 115



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 141 n: 2433 \overline{N} : 116 \overline{T} : 17

4.62.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 181



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 184 n: 3628 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 20

4.62.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).



4.62.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 114



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 125 n: 2235 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 18

4.62.9 kun_wiqreco_full Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 84



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 84 n: 1761 \overline{N} : 84 \overline{T} : 21

4.62.10 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 141 n: 2433 \overline{N} : 116 \overline{T} : 17

4.62.11 kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



4.62.12 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 129



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 133 n: 2553 \overline{N} : 122 \overline{T} : 19

4.62.13 kun_wiqrpol_full Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 87



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010 N: 89 n: 1847 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 21

4.63 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

http://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/download-key-figures/ (LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

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.

4.63.1 lis_atk05 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).



4.63.2 lis_atk1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.3 lis clsmf % Children Living in Single-Mother Families

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 252 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.4 lis_cprsmf Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%) Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%).





Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 252 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.5 lis_cprtpf Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%) Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%).



4.63.6 lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.7 lis dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.8 lis_dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%) Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6





4.63.10 lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income

Mean Equivalized Income.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.11 lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income

Median Equivalized Income.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.12 lis pr8020 Percentile Ratio (80/20)

Percentile Ratio (80/20).





Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.13 lis_pr9010 Percentile Ratio (90/10)

Percentile Ratio (90/10).



4.63.14 lis_pr9050 Percentile Ratio (90/50)

Percentile Ratio (90/50).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.15 lis rpr40 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 253 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.16 lis rprc40 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.17 lis_rprc50 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%) Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%).



4.63.18 lis rprc60 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.19 lis rpre50 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 253 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.20 lis rpre60 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 253 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.21 lis_rprt40 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%) Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%).



4.63.22 lis rprt50 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.63.23 lis rprt60 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 35



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 45 n: 254 \overline{N} : 5 \overline{T} : 6

4.64 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/rafael.laporta/publications.html (Porta et al., 1999)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

Data used in the article "The Quality of Government" Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Ab-stract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.64.1 lp catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 150



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 153 n: 9096 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 59

4.64.2 lp_legor Legal Origin

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:

- 1. English Common Law
- 2. French Commercial Code
- 3. Socialist/Communist Laws
- 4. German Commercial Code
- 5. Scandinavian Commercial Code





Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 156 **n**: 9251 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 59

4.64.3 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.



4.64.4 lp no cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp catho80 - lp muslim80 - lp protmg80.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 150



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 153 n: 9096 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 59

4.64.5 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015 N: 153 n: 9096 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 59

4.65 Angus Maddison

http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm (Bolt & Zanden, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2014). The Maddison Project: collaborative research on historical national accounts. The Economic History Review, 67 (3): 627-651.

4.65.1 mad_gdp GDP levels (million)

GDP levels (million): GDP levels in million 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.65.2 mad gdppc GDP per Capita

GDP per Capita in 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 110



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 158 n: 7432 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 47

4.65.3 mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500

GDP per Capita year 1500.





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

4.65.4 mad_gdppc1600 GDP per Capita year 1600

GDP per Capita year 1600.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



GDP per Capita year 1700.



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



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

4.65.6 mad_gdppc1820 GDP per Capita year 1820

GDP per Capita year 1820.



 \mathbf{N} rear: Max. rear: \mathbf{N}



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

4.65.7 mad gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900

GDP per Capita year 1900.



4.65.8 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).



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



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 189



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2009 N: 198 n: 9031 \overline{N} : 141 \overline{T} : 46

4.66 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

http://hyde.research.yale.edu/nelda/#contact (Hyde & Marinov, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-11)

National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.66.1 nelda fme First Multiparty Election

This indicates when a country is newly independent is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multi-party elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2219 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 13

4.66.2 nelda mbbe Media Bias before Election

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "yes." In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "yes." It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.



4.66.3 nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.



4.66.4 nelda noe Number of Elections, Total

The number of Elections during the yeat (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).



4.66.5 nelda noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2219 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 13

4.66.6 nelda noee Number of Elections, Executive

Number of executive elections during the year.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2219 N: 33 T: 13



Number of legislative elections during the year.



4.66.8 nelda_oa Was Opposition Allowed

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2218 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 13

4.66.9 nelda rpae Riots and Protests after Election

If so, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 141



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2214 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 13

4.66.10 nelda vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172 n: 2215 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 13

4.67 Pippa Norris

http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm (Norris, 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-21) **Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time?series Dataset** This data-set is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original code-book for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication data-set used in the book, Driving Democracy.

4.67.1 no ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:

- 1. Parliamentary Monarchy
- 2. Presidential Republic
- 3. Mixed Executive
- 4. Monarchy
- 5. Military State

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.67.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:

- 1. Majoritarian
- 2. Combined (mixed)
- 3. Proportional
- 4. No competitive elections

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

4.67.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:1. Unitary2. Hybrid unions

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2004 N: 190 n: 5066 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 27



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2004 N: 192 n: 5469 \overline{N} : 166 \overline{T} : 28



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2004 N: 192 n: 5549 \overline{N} : 168 \overline{T} : 29

4.68 Natural Resource Management Index

http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi (Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI), 2011 Release is a composite index for 174 countries derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality. The 2011 release of the NRMI includes a consistent time series of NRMIs for 2006 to 2011. In addition, the 2011 release includes two new indicators that will eventually supplant the NRMI: a Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) that is solely composed of the eco-region protection indicator, and a Child Health Indicator (CHI), which is an unweighted average of the proximity-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.68.1 nrpi ecoprot Ecoregion protection

Eco-Region Protection assesses whether a country is protecting at least 10% of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection.



4.68.2 nrpi nrmi Natural Resource Management Index

The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) is a composite index derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 173



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2011 N: 175 n: 1004 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 6

4.69 Nunn and Puga (2012)

http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/ (Nunn & Puga, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-22)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.69.1 nunn desert % Desert

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.



4.69.2 nunn dist coast Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km.)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 190



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

4.69.3 nunn near coast % Within 100 km. of ice-free coast

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100km of the nearest ice-free coast.



4.69.4 nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts. The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance betNunn and Pugaen two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness - or the average of any other variable - for each country, Nunn and Puga Nunn and Pugaigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries - for this and other variables - using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which Nunn and Puga have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 190

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.69.5 nunn tropical % Tropical climate

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 190

Variable not included 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 OECD

http://stats.oecd.org/# (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-10)

Country Statistical Profiles A selection of variables from Country Statistical Profiles.

4.70.1 oecd ageing t1a Youth Population (Under the Age of 15)

Youth population (under the age of 15).



4.70.2 oecd_ageing_t1b Elderly Population (Age 65 and Over)

Elderly population (age 65 and over).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2015 N: 41 n: 2372 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 58

4.70.3 oecd_agrspprt_t1 Agricultural Producer Support Estimate by Country

Agricultural producer support estimate by country.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 18



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 18 n: 234 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.4 oecd_airqty_t1 CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.



4.70.5 oecd_alcohol_g1 Alcohol Consumption Among Population Aged 15 and Over Alcohol consumption among population aged 15 and over.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40

4.70.6 oecd_cpi_t1 CPI: All Items

CPI: all items.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1881 \overline{N} : 34 \overline{T} : 47



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1933 \overline{N} : 30 \overline{T} : 47

4.70.7 oecd_cpi_t2 CPI: All Items Non Food Non Energy

CPI: all items non food non energy.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1956 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 1294 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 36

4.70.8 oecd_cpi_t3a CPI: Food

CPI: food.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39

4.70.9 oecd_cpi_t3b CPI: Energy CPI: energy.

Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1956 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1533 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 38



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 1338 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 37

4.70.10 oecd_disclosure_g2 Disclosure of Private Interests and Public Availability of Information

Level of disclosure of private interests and public availability of information.





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



Practising physicians.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 34 n: 851 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 25

4.70.12 oecd doctor g2a General Practitioners (% of Total Physicians)

General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians.



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



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33 n: 522 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 16

4.70.13 oecd doctor g2b Specialists (% of Total Physicians)

Specialists as a percentage of total physicians.



Other physicians as a percentage of total physicians.



4.70.15 oecd_doctor_g3 Medical Graduates

Medical graduates.



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



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33 n: 868 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.16 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1a Expenditures on Tertiary Education Institutions, per Student

Expenditures on tertiary education institutions, spending per student.





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

4.70.17 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1b Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, index.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 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

4.70.18 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1c Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions,N.of students

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, number of students.



4.70.19 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1d Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions, Per Student

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, per student, index.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 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

4.70.20 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1e Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Inst. (Share of Pub.Sources)

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, share of public sources.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 29



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

4.70.21 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1f Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Inst. (Share of Priv. Sources)

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, share of private sources.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



Employment rates for age group 15-24.



4.70.23 oecd_emplage_t1b Employment Rate: Age 25-54

Employment rates for age group 25-54.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1186 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 30

4.70.24 oecd emplage t1c Employment Rate: Age 55-64

Employment rates for age group 55-64.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1186 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 30

4.70.25 oecd emplgndr t1 Employment Rate

Employment rates: total.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1185 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 30

4.70.26 oecd_emplgndr_t2 Employment Rate: Men

Employment rates: men.



4.70.27 oecd_emplgndr_t3 Employment Rate: Women

Employment rates: women.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1185 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 30

4.70.28 oecd_evogdp_t1 Real GDP Growth

Real GDP growth.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40

$4.70.29 \quad oecd_evopop_t1 \ Population$

Population levels.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1951 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1587 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 39



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2015 N: 41 n: 2372 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 58

4.70.30 oecd evopop t2 Population Growth Rates

Population growth rates.



4.70.31 oecd_evopop_t3 Total Fertility Rates

Total fertility rates.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1944 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 47

4.70.32 oecd_evopop_t4 Working Age Population

Working age population.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2015 N: 41 n: 2128 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 52



Real value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 995 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 25

4.70.34 oecd_evova_t1b Real Value Added in Industry, Including Energy Real value added in industry, including energy.



4.70.35 oecd_evova_t1d Real Value Added in Construction

Real value added in construction.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 995 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 25

4.70.36 oecd_evova_t1e Real Value Added in Distributive Trade, Repairs, Transport and other

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and other.



N: 39



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 950 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 24

4.70.37 oecd_evova_t1f Real Value Added in Financial & Insurance Activ., Real Estate & other

Real value added in financial and insurance activities, real estate activities and other.





Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 39 **n**: 950 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 24




4.70.39 oecd_exedulv_t1a Expenditure per Student in Pre-primary Education Expenditure per student in pre-primary education.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 31



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



Expenditure per student in primary education.



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



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

 $4.70.41 \quad \text{oecd_exedulv_t1c Expenditure per Student in Secondary Education}$

Expenditure per student in secondary education.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.42 oecd_exedulv_t1d Expenditure in Primary, Secondary & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ. Expenditure in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



4.70.43 oecd_exedulv_t1e N. of Students in Primary, Secondary & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ.

Number of students in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



N: 34



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

4.70.44 oecd_exedulv_t1f Expenditure per Student in Primary, Sec. & P-S. Non-Tert. Educ.

Expenditure per student in primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 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

4.70.45 oecd_exedulv_t1g Share of public sources

Share of public sources.



N: 30



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

4.70.46 oecd_exedulv_t1h Share of Private Sources

Share of private sources.



4.70.47 oecd_exedulv_t1i Expenditure on Educational Institutions from Public Sources Index on expenditure on educational institutions from public sources.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 31

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.48 oecd_exedulv_t1j Expenditure on Educational Institutions from Private Sources Index on expenditure on educational institutions from private sources.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 25



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

4.70.49 oecd_fdiflstk_t1a Outward FDI Stocks

Outward FDI stocks.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40 n: 197 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 5

4.70.50 oecd_fdiflstk_t1b Inward FDI Stocks Inward FDI stocks.



4.70.51 oecd_fdiflstk_t2a Outflows of Foreign Direct Investment

Outflows of foreign direct investment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 40 n: 878 \overline{N} : 37 \overline{T} : 22

 $4.70.52 \quad \text{oecd_fdiflstk_t2b Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment}$

Inflows of foreign direct investment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 40 n: 919 \overline{N} : 38 \overline{T} : 23

4.70.53	oecd	_fishsupp_	t1	Government	Financial	Transfers	to	Fishing
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Government financial transfers to fishing.



4.70.54 oecd_gengovdistri_t1a Government Expenditure: General Public Services Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.



4.70.55 oecd gengovdistri_t1b Government Expenditure: Defence

Structure of central government expenditures, defence.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013 N: 28 n: 195 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

4.70.56 oecd_gengovdistri_t1c Government Expenditure: Public Order and Safety

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013 N: 28 n: 195 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7

4.70.57 oecd_gengovdistri_t1d Government Expenditure: Economic Affairs

Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.



4.70.58 oecd_gengovdistri_t1e Government Expenditure: Environmental Protection Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.



4.70.59 oecd_gengovdistri_t1f Government Expenditure: Housing and Community Amenities

Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.



4.70.60 oecd gengovdistri_t1g Government Expenditure: Health

Structure of central government expenditures, health.



4.70.61 oecd_gengovdistri_t1h Government Expenditure: Recreation, Culture and Religion

Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.



4.70.62 oecd gengovdistri t1i Government Expenditure: Education

Structure of central government expenditures, education.



4.70.63 oecd_gengovdistri_t1j Government Expenditure: Social protection

Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 28



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013 N: 28 n: 195 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 7



General government revenues per capita.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 288 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 7



General government expenditures per capita.





Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 288 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 7

4.70.66 oecd_gerd_t1 Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D Gross domestic expenditure on R&D.



 $4.70.67 \quad oecd_govdebt_t1 \ General \ Government \ Debt$

General government debt.



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



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2014 N: 33 n: 587 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 18

4.70.68 oecd_govdefct_t1 General Government Net Lending

General government net lending.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 38



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 38 n: 934 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 25

4.70.69 oecd govdefct t2 General Government Revenues

General government revenues.





General government expenditures.



4.70.71 oecd_greenhouse Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011 N: 35 n: 436 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.72 oecd_hourswkd_t1 Average Hours Actually Worked

Average hours actually worked.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 1232 \overline{N} : 19 \overline{T} : 34

4.70.73 oecd housdebt t1 Households Debt

Households debt.



4.70.74 oecd housinc t1 Real Household Disposable Income

Real household disposable income.



4.70.75 oecd_houssave_t1 Household Net Saving Rates

Household net saving rates.



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



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 34 n: 734 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 22

4.70.76 oecd_ictaccss_t1a Households with Access to Home Computers (%)

Percentage of households with access to home computers.



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



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 34 n: 121 \overline{N} : 17 \overline{T} : 4



Percentage of households with access to the internet.



4.70.78 oecd_ictaccss_t1c Fixed (Wired) Broadband Subscriptions (Per 100 Inhabitants)

Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.



4.70.79 oecd_incinequal_t1a Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient (Late 2000s) Income inequality: Gini coefficient, level, late 2000s.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 442 \overline{N} : 11 \overline{T} : 11

4.70.80 oecd_incinequal_t1b Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient, Rank (Late 2000s) Income inequality: Gini coefficient, rank, late 2000s.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 370 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 11



Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10, level, late 2000s.





Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 370 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 11

4.70.82 oecd_incinequal_t1d Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P10 (Rank, Late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10, rank, late 2000s.



4.70.83 oecd_incinequal_t1e Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P50 (Level, late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50, level, late 2000s.



4.70.84 oecd_incinequal_t1f Income Inequality: Interdecile Ratio P90/P50 (Rank, late 2000s)

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50, rank, late 2000s.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 35 **n**: 370 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 11

4.70.85 oecd_incpoverty_t1a Poverty Rate 50%

Poverty rate 50%.



N: 35



Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 436 \overline{N} : 11 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.86 oecd_incpoverty_t1b Poverty Gap

Poverty gap.



 $4.70.87 \quad {\rm oecd_incpoverty_t1c} \ {\rm Poverty} \ {\rm Rate} \ 50\% \ {\rm of} \ {\rm Children} \ ({\rm Age} \ 0{\text -}17)$

Poverty rate 50% of children (age 0-17).



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



Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 407 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.88 oecd_incpoverty_t1d Poverty Rate 50% of Working-Age Population (Age 18-65)

Poverty rate 50% of working-age population (age 18-65).





Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2014 N: 34 n: 282 \overline{N} : 7 \overline{T} : 8

4.70.89 oecd_incpoverty_t1e Poverty Rate 50% of Retirement-Age Population (Over 65)

Poverty rate 50% of retirement-age population (over 65).





Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 369 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 11





4.70.91 oecd_infmorty_g1b Post-Neonatal Infant Mortality Rates

Post-neonatal infant mortality rates.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011 N: 40

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.92 oecd_infmorty_g2 Infant Mortality

Infant mortality.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 41 n: 1891 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 46

4.70.93 oecd intlcomp t1 Real Effective Exchange Rates

Real effective exchange rates.



4.70.94 oecd_labcompens_t1 Labour Compensation per Unit Labour Input Labour compensation per unit labour input, total economy.



4.70.95 oecd_lifeexpy_t1a Life Expectancy at birth: Women

Life expectancy at birth: women.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1821 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 44

4.70.96 oecd_lifeexpy_t1b Life Expectancy at birth: Men

Life expectancy at birth: men.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1819 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 44

4.70.97 oecd lifeexpy t1c Life Expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth: total.



4.70.98 oecd_ltintrst_t1 Long-Term Interest Rates

Long-term interest rates.



4.70.99 oecd_ltunemp_t1 Long-Term Unemployment

Long-term unemployment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:1968 Max. Year: 2014 N: 35 n: 977 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 28

4.70.100 oecd_mathtrend_t1a Mean Score in Mathematics

Mean score in mathematics.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



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

4.70.101 oecd_mathtrend_t1c All Students

Mean score in mathematics. All students.



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

$4.70.102 \quad oecd_mathtrend_t1d \ Boys$

Mean score in mathematics. Boys.



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



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

4.70.103 oecd_mathtrend_t1e Girls

Mean score in mathematics. Girls.



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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.104 oecd_mertrade_t1 Trade Balance of Goods

Trade balance of goods.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40 n: 160 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 4

4.70.105 oecd_mertrade_t2 Imports of Goods

Imports of goods.





Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40 n: 160 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 4

4.70.106 oecd mertrade t3 Exports of Goods

Exports of goods.



4.70.107 oecd_migeduemp_t1a Employment Rate of Native-Born Population by Educ. Att.: Low

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.



4.70.108 oecd_migeduemp_t1b Employment Rate of Native-Born Population by Educ. Att.: High

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 31



4.70.109 oecd migeduemp_t1c Employment Rates of Native-Born Population

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.





Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 438 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.110 oecd_migeduemp_t1d Employment Rate of Foreign-Born Population by Educ. Att.: Low

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.



4.70.111 oecd_migeduemp_t1e Employment Rate of Foreign-Born Population by Educ. Att.: High

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.





Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 32



4.70.113 oecd migforpop t1a Foreign-Born Population

Foreign-born population.







4.70.115 oecd_migunemp_t1b Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Men

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 185 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 6

$4.70.116 \quad {\rm oecd_migunemp_t1c} \ Unemployment \ Rates of \ Native-Born \ Population: \ Women$

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2012 N: 32 n: 185 \overline{N} : 26 \overline{T} : 6



Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.



4.70.118 oecd_migunemp_t1e Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.



4.70.119 oecd_migunemp_t1f Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.



4.70.120 oecd_natinccap_t1 Gross National Income per Capita

Gross national income per capita.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 38



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 1374 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 35

4.70.121 oecd_netmigr_t1a Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Work Permanent inflows by category of entry: work.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 23



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 23 n: 280 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.122 oecd_netmigr_t1b Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Free Movements

Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements.



4.70.123 oecd_netmigr_t1c Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Accomp. Family of Workers

Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers.





Permanent inflows by category of entry: family.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 24



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 24 n: 290 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 12

4.70.125 oecd_netmigr_tle Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Humanitarian Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 23 n: 280 \overline{N} : 15 \overline{T} : 12





Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 19

4.70.127 oecd_netmigr_t1g Total

Total permanent inflows.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 25





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 25 n: 337 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.128 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1a Nuclear Electricity Generation (Terawatt Hours)

Nuclear electricity generation, terawatt hours.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 39



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

4.70.129 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1b Nuclear Electricity Generation (% of Electricity Generation)

Nuclear electricity generation, as a percentage of total electricity generation.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 39

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.130 oecd_nuclearnrj_t1c Nuclear Power Plants Connected to the Grid Nuclear power plants connected to the grid.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.131 oecd_nurse_g1 Practising Nurses

Practising nurses.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29 n: 456 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 16

4.70.132 oecd_nurse_g3 Nursing Graduates

Nursing graduates.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 29



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 31 n: 606 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 20

4.70.133 oecd_obesity_g1a Obesity Rate Among the Adult Population

Obesity rate among the adult population.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.134 oecd_obesity_g1b Obesity Rate Among the Adult Population: Women Obesity rate among the adult population: women.



 $4.70.135 \quad {\rm oecd_obesity_g1c} \ {\rm Obesity} \ {\rm Rate} \ {\rm Among} \ {\rm the} \ {\rm Adult} \ {\rm Population:} \ {\rm Men}$

Obesity rate among the adult population: men.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



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

4.70.136 oecd_oda_t1a Net Official Development Assistance (% of GNI)

Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27 n: 162 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 6



Net official development assistance, millions of US dollars.





Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012 N: 27 n: 162 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 6

4.70.138 oecd oilprices t1 Crude Oil Import Prices

Crude oil import prices.



4.70.139 oecd_oilprod_t1 Production of Crude Oil

Production of crude oil.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40 n: 508 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.140 oecd_pension_t1a Public Pension Expenditure

Public pension expenditure.



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



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2009 N: 34 n: 204 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 6

4.70.141 oecd_pension_t1b Private Pension Expenditure

Private pension expenditure.





Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



4.70.143 oecd pisa t1c Mean Scores on the Mathematics Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.





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

4.70.144 oecd pisa t1e Mean Scores on the Reading Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the reading scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



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

4.70.145 oecd pisa t1g Mean Scores on the Reading Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the reading scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.70.146 oecd_pisa_t1i Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.



4.70.147 oecd pisa t1k Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.





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

4.70.148 oecd_pphlthxp_t1a Public Expenditure on health

Public expenditure on health.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1347 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 33

4.70.149 oecd_pphlthxp_t1b Private Expenditure on health

Private expenditure on health.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011 N: 40 n: 137 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 3

4.70.150 oecd_pphlthxp_t1c Total Expenditure on health Total expenditure on health.



4.70.151 oecd_produlc_t1 Unit Labour Costs

Unit labour costs, total economy.



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



Min. Year:1951 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33 n: 1090 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 33

4.70.152 oecd_ptempl_t1 Incidence of Part-Time Employment

Incidence of part-time employment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 37



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2014 N: 37 n: 940 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 25

4.70.153 oecd rddeath t1 Road Fatalities

Road fatalities.









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

4.70.155 oecd research t1 Researchers

Researchers employed per thousand, full-time equivalent .



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 36



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013 N: 37 n: 812 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 22

4.70.156 oecd_rnewable_t1 Contribution of Renewables to Energy Supply

Contribution of renewables to energy supply.



 $12 \qquad Min. Year 1971 Max. Year$

Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



4.70.157 oecd_rtsconv_t1 Purchasing Power Parities

Purchasing power parities.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1785 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 44

4.70.158 oecd_rtsconv_t2 Exchange Rates Exchange rates.



4.70.159 oecd_rtsconv_t3 Indices of Price Levels

Indices of price levels.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 720 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 18

4.70.160 oecd_selfempl_t1a Self-Employment Rate: Women

Self-employment rates: women.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 36



Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 1211 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 34

4.70.161 oecd selfempl t1b Self-Employment Rate: Men

Self-employment rates: men.



4.70.162 oecd selfempl t1c Self-Employment Rate

Self-employment rates: total.



4.70.163 oecd_sizegdp_t2 GDP per Capita

GDP per capita.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 1490 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 36

4.70.164 oecd_smoke_g1 Adult Population Smoking Daily

Adult population smoking daily.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 38



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41 n: 675 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 16



Adult population smoking daily: females.



4.70.166 oecd_smoke_g3b Adult Population Smoking Daily: Males Adult population smoking daily: males.



4.70.167 oecd_socexclus_t1a Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 15-19

Youths who are not in education nor in employment: aged between 15 and 19.



4.70.168 oecd_socexclus_t1b Youths who are not in Education nor in Employment: Aged 20-24

Youths who are not in education nor in employment: aged between 20 and 24.



N: 34



 ear: 2011
 Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2011

 N: 34 n: 187 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 6

4.70.169 oecd_socexpnd_t1a Public Social Expenditure

Public social expenditure.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1024 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.170 oecd_socexpnd_t1b Private Social Expenditure

Private social expenditure.



4.70.171 oecd_socexpnd_t1c Net Social Expenditure

Net social expenditure.



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



Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33 n: 223 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 7

$4.70.172 \quad oecd_soxnox_t1a \ Sulphur \ Oxides \ Emissions$

Sulphur oxides emissions.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 33



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35 n: 824 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 24

4.70.173 oecd soxnox t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Nitrogen oxides emissions.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35 n: 829 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 24

4.70.174 oecd_suicid_g1 Suicide Rate Suicide rates.



4.70.175 oecd_svctrade_t1 Trade Balance of Services

Trade balance of services.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1957 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1164 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 29

4.70.176 oecd_svctrade_t2 Imports of Services

Imports of services.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1957 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1165 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 29

4.70.177 oecd_svctrade_t3 Exports of Services

Exports of services.



4.70.178 oecd taxapw t1 Taxes on the Average Worker

Taxes on the average worker.



4.70.179 oecd_tertiary_t1a Population Aged 25-34 Below Upper Secondary Educational Attainment

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary educational attainment.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 35



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

4.70.180 oecd_tertiary_t1b Population Aged 25-34 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-34 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 36



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

4.70.181 oecd_tertiary_t1c Population Aged 25-34 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-34 tertiary education.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 36



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

4.70.182 oecd_tertiary_t1d Population Aged 25-64 Below Upper Secondary educational attainment

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary educational attainment.


4.70.183 oecd_tertiary_t1e Population Aged 25-64 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-64 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 36



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

4.70.184	oecd	tertiary	t1f Population	Aged 2	5-64	Tertiary	Education
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Population aged 25-64 tertiary education.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 36



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

4.70.185 oecd_tiva_t1 Foreign Value Added as a Share of Gross Exports

Foreign value added as a share of gross exports.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5





4.70.187 oecd tiva t2b Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco

Food products, beverages and tobacco.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5



Textiles, textile products, leather and footwear. $% \left({{{\rm{Textiles}}} \right)$



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5







Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5

4.70.190 oecd_tiva_t2e Chemicals and Non-Metallic Mineral Products Chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.



4.70.191 oecd tiva t2f Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products

Basic metals and fabricated metal products.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5

4.70.192 oecd_tiva_t2g Machinery and Squipment

Machinery and equipment.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5

4.70.193 oecd tiva t2h Transport Equipment

Transport equipment.



4.70.194 oecd_tiva_t2i Transport and Storage, Post and Telecommunication Transport and storage, post and telecommunication.



4.70.195 oecd_tiva_t2j Business Services

Business services.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2009 N: 40 n: 200 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 5

$4.70.196 \quad oecd_totaltax_t1 \ Total \ Tax \ Revenue$

Total tax revenue.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



4.70.197 oecd_totaltax_t2 Taxes on Income and Profits

Taxes on income and profits.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35 n: 452 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.198 oecd_totaltax_t3 Taxes on Goods and Services

Taxes on goods and services.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 35 n: 452 \overline{N} : 35 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.199 oecd tpes t1 Primary Energy Supply per Unit of GDP

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.



oecd tradegdp t1a International Imports in Goods and Services 4.70.200

International imports in goods and services.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 40



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 40 **n**: 1503 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 38

4.70.201 oecd tradegdp t1b International Exports in Goods and Services

International exports in goods and services.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 **N**: 40



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 40 **n**: 1503 \overline{N} : 33 \overline{T} : 38

4.70.202 oecd transpood t1 Inland Goods Transport

Inland goods transport.





oecd transppasseng t1 Inland Passenger Transport 4.70.203Inland passenger transport.



 $4.70.204 \quad oecd_unemplrt_t1a \ Unemployment \ Rate: \ Women$

Unemployment rates: women.



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



Min. Year:1953 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 967 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 27

4.70.205 oecd_unemplrt_t1b Unemployment Rate: Men

Unemployment rates: men.



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



Min. Year:1953 Max. Year: 2014 N: 36 n: 787 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 22

4.70.206 oecd unemplrt t1c Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates: total.



$\begin{array}{ccc} 4.70.207 & oecd_valaddac_t1a \ Value \ Added \ in \ Agriculture, \ Hunting \ and \ Forestry, \ Fishing \end{array}$

Value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



4.70.208 oecd_valaddac_t1b Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Value added in industry, including energy.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 40 n: 1029 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.209 oecd_valaddac_t1c Value Added in Manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 1013 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.210 oecd valaddac t1d Value Added in Construction

Value added in construction.



4.70.211 oecd_valaddac_t1e Value Added in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transport and other

Value added in wholesale and retail trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and other.



Value added in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activivities.





Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 1002 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.213 oecd_valaddac_t1g Value Added in Other Services Activities

Value added in other services activities.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 38



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2014 N: 39 n: 1002 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 26

4.70.214 oecd water t1a Water Abstractions per Capita

Water abstractions per capita.



Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 33 **n**: 159 \overline{N} : 6 \overline{T} : 5

4.70.215 oecd_water_t1b Total Abstractions

N: 27

Total abstractions.



4.70.216 oecd welecgen t1 Electricity Generation

Electricity generation.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2012 N: 40 n: 502 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 13

4.70.217 oecd_wenergys_t1 Primary Energy Supply

Total primary energy supply.



Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 40 **n**: 502 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 13

4.71 The Ocean Health Index

http://www.oceanhealthindex.org (The Ocean Health Index, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-09)

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.

4.71.1 ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities,

Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 146



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2015 N: 146 n: 584 \overline{N} : 146 \overline{T} : 4

4.72 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html (Marshall et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-21)

Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2014 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2014, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2014 (167 countries in 2014). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.72.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. Authors use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but authors regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. Authors prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how Autocracy, Democracy, and Directiveness (performance) have covaried over time. An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. This operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the regulation of participation (variable p_parceg), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_ xroopen and p_ xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_ xconst).



4.72.2 p democ Institutionalized Democracy

Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. Authors do not include coded data on civil liberties. The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



4.72.3 p_durable Regime Durability

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 162



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 174 n: 8818 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 51

4.72.4 p flag Tentative Coding

Tentative Coding: Trichotomous "flag" variable indicating confidence of codings (recent year codings only).

(0) Confident: Reasonably confident coding of established authority patterns that have been "artificially smoothed" to present consistency over time between substantive polity changes.

(1) Tentative: Reasonably confident coding of emerging authority patterns that have not been smoothed over time; these codes are "free floating," that is, they are based on information available in the case-year and are not tied to prior year coding(s). Codes are considered tentative for up to five years following a substantive polity change.

(2) Tenuous: Best judgment coding based on limited information and/or insufficient time span since a substantive policy change and the emergence of new authority patterns.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 162



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 174 **n**: 8793 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 51

4.72.5 p fragment Polity Fragmentation

Polity Fragmentation: This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). Local autonomy arrangements voluntarily established and accepted by both central and local authorities are not considered fragmentation. A polity that cannot exercise effective authority over at least 50 percent of its established territory is necessarily considered to be in a condition of "state failure" (i.e., interruption or interregnum, see below, or civil war). Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation and may continue in the absence of open warfare if a situation of de facto separation remains unresolved and unchallenged by the state. (0) No overt fragmentation.

(1) Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(2) Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(3) Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 162



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 163 **n**: 2473 \overline{N} : 63 \overline{T} : 15

4.72.6 p parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

The Competitiveness of Participation: The competitiveness of participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. Political competition implies a significant degree of civil interaction, so polities which are coded Unregulated ("1") on Regulation of Participation are coded "0" (Not Applicable) for competitiveness. Competitiveness is coded on a five category scale:

(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation (variable p parreg).

(1) Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party. Totalitarian party systems, authoritarian military dictatorships, and despotic monarchies are typically coded here. However, the mere existence of these structures is not sufficient for a Repressed coding. The regime's institutional structure must also be matched by its demonstrated ability to repress oppositional competition.

(2) Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups (20% or more of the adult population) from participation. Suppressed competition is distinguished from Factional competition (below) by the systematic, persisting nature of the restrictions: large classes of people, groups, or types of peaceful political competition are continuously excluded from the political process. As an operational rule, the banning of a political party which received more than 10% of the vote in a recent national election is sufficient evidence that competition is "sup-pressed." However, other information is required to determine whether the appropriate coding is (2) Suppressed or (3) Factional competition. This category is also used to characterize transitions between Factional and Repressed competition. Examples of "suppression" are:

i. Prohibiting some kinds of political organizations, either by type or group of people involved (e.g., no national political parties or no ethnic political organizations).

ii. Prohibiting some kinds of political action (e.g., Communist parties may organize but are prohibited from competing in elections).

iii. Systematic harassment of political opposition (leaders killed, jailed, or sent into exile; candidates regularly ruled off ballots; opposition media banned, etc.). This is evidence for Factional, Suppressed, or Repressed, depending on the nature of the regime, the opposition, and the persistence of political

groups.

(3) Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularistic agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas.

(4) Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted or Factional patterns to fully competitive patterns, or vice versa. Transitional arrangements are accommodative of competing, parochial interests but have not fully linked parochial with broader, general interests. Sectarian and secular interest groups coexist.

(5) Competitive: There are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level; ruling groups and coalitions regularly, voluntarily transfer central power to competing groups. Competition among groups seldom involves coercion or disruption. Small parties or political groups may be restricted in the Competitive pattern.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 173 n: 8485 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 49

4.72.7 p parreg Regulation of Participation

Regulation of Participation: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. One-party states and Western democracies both regulate partic-ipation but they do so in different ways; the former by channeling participation through a single party structure, with sharp limits on diversity of opinion, and the latter by allowing relatively stable and enduring groups to compete nonviolently for political influence. The polar opposite is unregu-lated participation, in which there are no enduring national political organizations and no effective regime controls on political activity. In such situations political competition is fluid and often char-acterized by recurring coercion among shifting coalitions of partisan groups. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension:

(1) Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organ-izations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. Political groupings tend to form around particular leaders, regional interests, religious or ethnic or clan groups, etc.; but the number and relative importance of such groups in national political life varies sub-stantially over time.

(2) Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which com-pete for political influence at the national level - parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected - but there are few recognized, overlapping (common) interests.

(3) Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between in-tense factionalism and government favoritism, that is, when one identity group secures central power it favors group members in central allocations and restricts competing groups' political activities, until it is displaced in turn (i.e., active factionalism). Also coded here are polities in which political groups are based on restricted membership and significant portions of the population historically have been excluded from access to positions of power (latent factionalism, e.g., indigenous peoples in some South American countries).

(4) Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factional-ism, but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.

(5) Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.



4.72.8 p_polity Combined Polity Score

Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic)



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 173 n: 8485 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 49

4.72.9 p polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been con-verted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."

(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."

(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 174 **n**: 8749 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 50

4.72.10 p sf State Failure

State Failure: Variable p_sf is a flag variable that designates (by code "1") every year during which a Polity is considered to be in a condition of "complete collapse of central authority" or "state failure" (i.e., -77). The variable p_sf is also coded "1" for years when a state disintegrates and when a profound revolutionary change in political authority occurs (during which the authority of the previous

Polity is assumed to have collapsed completely prior to the revolutionary seizure of power and subsequent restructuring of authority). Using the p_sf variable to select regime information will facilitate identification of periods of state failure.





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



4.72.11 p xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules)

Executive Constraints (Decision Rules): According to Eckstein and Gurr, decision rules are defined in the following manner: "Superordinate structures in action make decisions concerning the direction of social units. Making such decisions requires that supers and subs be able to recognize when decision-processes have been concluded, especially "properly" concluded. An indispensable ingredient of the processes, there-fore, is the existence of Decision Rules that provide basic criteria under which decisions are considered to have been taken." (Eckstein and Gurr 1975, p.121) Operationally, this variable refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. Such limitations may be imposed by any "accountability groups". In Western democracies these are usually legislatures. Other kinds of accountability groups are the ruling party in a one-party state; councils of nobles or powerful advisors in monarchies; the military in coup-prone polities; and in many states a strong, independent judiciary. The concern is therefore with the checks and balances between the various parts of the decision-making process. A seven-category scale is used.

(1) Unlimited Authority: There are no regular limitations on the executive's actions (as distinct from irregular limitations such as the threat or actuality of coups and assassinations). Examples of evidence:

i. Constitutional restrictions on executive action are ignored. ii. Constitution is frequently revised or suspended at the executive's initiative. iii. There is no legislative assembly, or there is one but it is called and dismissed at the ex-ecutive's pleasure. iv. The executive appoints a majority of members of any accountability group and can re-move them at will. v. The legislature cannot initiate legislation or veto or suspend acts of the executive. vi. Rule by decree is repeatedly used.

Note: If the executive is given limited or unlimited power by a legislature to cope with an emergency and relents this power after the emergency has passed, this is not a change to unlimited authority. (2) Intermediate Category

(3) Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive. Evidence: i. The legislature initiates some categories of legislation. ii. The legislature blocks implementation of executive acts and decrees. iii. Attempts by the executive to change some constitutional restrictions, such as prohibitions on succeeding himself, or extending his term, fail and are not adopted. iv. The ruling party initiates some legislation or takes some administrative action independently of the executive. v. The legislature or party approves some categories of appointments nominated by the executive, vi. There is an independent judiciary. vii. Situations in which there exists a civilian executive, but in which policy decisions, for all practical purposes, reflect the demands of the military.

(4) Intermediate Category

(5) Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them. Examples: i. A legislature or party council often modifies or defeats executive proposals for action. ii. A council or legislature sometimes refuses funds to the executive. iii. The accountability group makes important appointments to administrative posts. iv. The legislature refuses the executive permission to leave the country.

(6) Intermediate Category

(7) Executive Parity or Subordination: Accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the executive in most areas of activity. Examples of evidence: i. A legislature, ruling

party, or council of nobles initiates much or most important legislation. ii. The executive (president, premier, king, cabinet, council) is chosen by the accountability group and is dependent on its continued support to remain in office (as in most parliamentary systems). iii. In multi-party democracies, there is chronic "cabinet instability".



4.72.12 p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment

Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: Competitiveness refers to "the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates (Gurr 1974, p.1483)." For example, selection of chief executives through popular elections involving two or more viable parties or candidates is regarded as competitive. If power transfers are coded Unregulated ("1") in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from unregulated, Competitiveness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Four categories are used to measure this concept:

(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).

1) Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court. Examples of pure designative selection are: rigged, unopposed elections; repeated replacement of presidents before their terms end; recurrent military selection of civilian executives; selection within an institutionalized single party; recurrent incumbent selection of successors; repeated election boycotts by the major opposition parties, etc.

(2) Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election. Also used for transitional arrangements between selection (ascription and/or designation) and competitive election.

(3) Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections involving two or more major parties or candidates. (Elections may be popular or by an elected assembly).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 173 n: 8485 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 49

4.72.13 p xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment

Openness of Executive Recruitment: Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process. If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from Unregulated, Openness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Five catego-ries are used:

(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).

(1) Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, e.g. kings, emperors, beys, emirs, etc., who assume executive powers by right of descent. An executive selected by other means may proclaim himself a monarch but the polity he governs is not coded "closed" unless a relative

actually succeeds him as ruler.

(2) Dual Executive-Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister.

(3) Dual Executive-Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister.

(4) Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transition-al arrangements between designation and election.



4.72.14 p xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment

Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment: In considering recruitment, we must first determine whether there are any established modes at all by which chief executives are selected. Regulation refers to the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power. Three categories are used to differ-entiate the extent of institutionalization:

(1) Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. Despite these "legitimization" techniques, a polity remains unregulated until the de facto leader of the coup has been replaced as head of government either by designative or competitive modes of executive selection. However, unregulated recruitment does not include the occasional forceful ouster of a chief executive if elections are called within a reasonable time and the previous pattern continues.

(2) Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or "rigged" multiparty elections). Also coded here are transitional arrangements intended to regularize future power transitions after an initial unregulated seizure of power (i.e., after constitutional legitimization of military rule or during periods when the leader of the coup steps down as head of state but retains unrivaled power within the political realm as head of the military). This category also includes polities in transition from designative to elective modes of executive selection (i.e., the period of "guided democracy" often exhibited during the transition from military to civilian rule) or vice versa (i.e., regimes ensuring electoral victory through the intimidation of oppositional leaders or the promulgation of a "state of emergency" before executive elections).

(3) Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections. Ascriptive/designative and ascriptive/elective selections (i.e., an effective king and premier) are also coded as regulated. The fundamental difference between regulated selection and unregulated recruitment is that regulated structures require the existence of institutionalized modes of executive recruitment, either through constitutional decree or lineage. Moreover, in regulated competitive systems, unlike the designational/transitional mode, the method of future executive selection is not dependent on the particular party or regime currently holding power.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 161



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 173 n: 8485 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 49

4.73 Norris, Martínez and Frank

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/UO9ABD (Norris et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

Electoral Integrity Project (Version 3.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity.

The concept of 'electoral integrity' refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.

To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be reaggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. Results are included in the data release.

4.73.1 pei eir Electoral Integrity Rating

"Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?"



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 117

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.73.2 pei eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 117

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.73.3 pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



4.73.4 pei peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.



4.73.5 pei_peiihci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.





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

4.73.6 pei_peiilci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 56

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.74 Persson & Tabellini

http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri

(Persson & Tabellini, 2005)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

The Economic Effects of Constitutions Persson and Tabellini only include countries of democratic rule in their sample. To be included in the cross-section, an average of the Freedom House indices for civil liberties and political rights (fh_cl and fh_pr) lower than an average of 5 for the 1990-1998 period is required. For the 1960- 1998 panel data, Persson and Tabellini include country-years that obtain a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2) (For details, see Persson and Tabellini 2003, 74- 77).

4.74.1 pt federal Federal Political Structure

Dummy variable:

(1) if the country has a federal political structure,

(0) otherwise.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 1998 N: 63 n: 2185 \overline{N} : 56 \overline{T} : 35

Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 1998

N: 63 **n**: 2117 \overline{N} : 54 \overline{T} : 34

4.74.2 pt maj Majoritarian Electoral Systems

Dummy variable:

(1) the lower house is selected under plurality rule,

(0) otherwise.

Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Dummy variable:

(1) for presidential regimes,

(0) otherwise.

Only regimes in which the confidence of the assembly is not necessary for the executive to stay in power (even if an elected president is not the chief executive, or if there is no elected president) are included among presidential regimes. Most semi-presidential and premier-presidential systems are classified as parliamentary.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 1998 N: 63 n: 2185 \overline{N} : 56 \overline{T} : 35

4.75 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/ (Feenstra et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

Penn World Table In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.75.1 pwt cs Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.2 pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.3 pwt gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45



Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



4.75.5 pwt me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.6 pwt mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



4.75.8 pwt_plcs Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1 Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1.



4.75.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



4.75.13 pwt pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 **N**: 169 **n**: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.14 pwt rgdp Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar) Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 $\mathbf{N}:$ 169 $\mathbf{n}:$ 7531 $\overline{N}:$ 121 $\overline{T}:$ 45



Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 **N**: 169 **n**: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45





4.75.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 169 n: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.75.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 124



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 127 n: 5905 \overline{N} : 95 \overline{T} : 46

4.75.19 pwt tfp TFP at constant national prices (2005=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 112 n: 4982 \overline{N} : 80 \overline{T} : 44

4.75.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



4.75.21pwt xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 163



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 **N**: 169 **n**: 7531 \overline{N} : 121 \overline{T} : 45

4.76Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg

http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/ (Teorell et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts. The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

4.76.1qs closed Closed Public Administration

Closed Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey. The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert).



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

4.76.2qs closed cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



4.76.3 qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 47

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.4 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law."

The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).



N: 112



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

4.76.5 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



4.76.6 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



4.76.7qs proff Professional Public Administration

Professional Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. It is based on four questions from the survey.

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert. The scales of the second and third questions are reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).



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

4.76.8 qs proff cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 115

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.76.9qs proff cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 115

4.77Philip G. Roeder

http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm (Roeder, 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.77.1 r atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Atlas-1964

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Atlas Narodov Mira (1964).



4.77.2 r elf61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961

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. (For original sources, see Roeder 2001).





Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 109 **n**: 5604 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 51

4.77.3 r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. (For original sources, see Roeder 2001).



4.77.4 r_muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Muller - 1964

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Muller (1964).



r roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962) 4.77.5

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Roberts (1962).



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 39



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2015 **N**: 44 **n**: 2245 \overline{N} : 42 \overline{T} : 51

4.78Michael L Ross

http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polisci/faculty/ross/data.html (Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in original source; to calculate the total value of production, author multiply the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.78.1 ross gas exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.





Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



4.78.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar Net gas exports value per capita, constant.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 173 n: 3871 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 22

4.78.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 173



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 9485 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 50

4.78.5 ross gas prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.





Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 8335 \overline{N} : 139 \overline{T} : 44

4.78.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars Gas production value in 2000 dollars.



4.78.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 172



Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 8335 \overline{N} : 139 \overline{T} : 44

4.78.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2013 N: 173 n: 4498 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 26

4.78.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.





Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2013 N: 173 n: 4498 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 26

4.78.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar Net oil exports value per capita, constant.



4.78.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 173



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 9485 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 50

4.78.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 173



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8809 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 47

4.78.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8809 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 47

4.78.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars Oil production value in 2014 dollars.



N: 173



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8809 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 47

4.79 Reporters Sans Frontières

http://en.rsf.org/

(Reporters Without Borders, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.79.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 176



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 179 **n**: 2150 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 12

4.80 Putterman (2007)

http://www.econ.brown.edu/fac/louis_putterman/antiquity%20index.htm (Putterman, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-21)

State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, and in order to avoid low-return research effort using low quality information. For each period of fifty years, they asked three questions (and allocated points) as follows:

(1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (1 point if yes, 0 points if no)

(2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (1 point if locally based, 0.5 points if foreign [i.e., the country is a colony], 0.75 if in between [a local government with substantial foreign oversight]

(3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government? (1 point if over 50%, 0.75 points if between 25% and 50%, 0.5 points if between 10% and 25%, 0.3 points if less than 10%).

To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.80.1 sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.2 sai statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.3 sai statehist05v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 5%.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147



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

4.80.4 sai statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.



4.80.5 sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 50%.



in. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147

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

4.80.6 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147



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

4.80.7 sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147



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

4.80.8 sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.80.9 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.


4.80.10 sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147



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

4.81 Sea Around Us Project

http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/ (Sea Around Us Project, n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2013-09-06)

Sea Around Us Project Data The Sea Around Us Project is a scientific collaboration between the University of British Columbia and the Pew Environment Group that began in July 1999. The aims of the project are to provide an integrated analysis of the impacts of fisheries on marine ecosystems, and to devise policies that can mitigate and reverse harmful trends whilst ensuring the social and economic benefits of sustainable fisheries. The Sea Around Us has assembled global databases of catches, distribution of commercial marine species, countries fishing access agreements, ex-vessel prices, marine protected areas and other data-all available online.

4.81.1 sau mti Marine Trophic Index

The Marine Trophic Index is an index of marine biodiversity. Note: The data for the following countries has been set to missing due to the fact that they have several data observations (in parentheses) in the original data: USA (Alaska, East Coast, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Hawaii Main Islands and Hawaii Northwest Islands), Turkey (Black sea, Mediterranean Sea), Indonesia (Eastern, Western), Malaysia (Peninsula East, Peninsula West, Sabah, Sarawak), Russia (Baltic Sea (Kaliningrad)), Baltic Sea (St. Petersburg), Barents Sea, Black Sea, Pacific, Siberia), Japan (Main Islands, Outer Islands), Saudi Arabia (Persian Gulf, Red Sea).



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2006 N: 145 n: 6121 \overline{N} : 107 \overline{T} : 42

4.82 Lyle Scruggs

http://cwed2.org/download.php (Scruggs et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

4.82.1 sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



4.82.2 sc mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33 n: 934 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 28

4.82.3 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Coverage/Take-up: Portion of those above official retirement age who are in receipt of a public pension.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21 n: 687 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 33

4.82.4 sc_penagef Female Retirement Age

Female retirement age.



4.82.5 sc_penagem Male Retirement Age

Male retirement age.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 898 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 39

4.82.6 sc pfund Pension funding ratio

The ratio of employee pension contributions to employer and employee pension contributions .



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 874 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 38

4.82.7 sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index

Pension Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".



4.82.8 sc pqual Pension qualification period (years)

"Standard" number of years of pension insurance to be considered fully covered.



4.82.9 sc sick Sickness replacement rate (single)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33 n: 1020 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 31

4.82.10 sc sickcov Sickness coverage

Sickness insurance. Coverage: Percentage of the labor force with sickpay insurance. This is not the percentage of currently unemployed/sick who are currently receiving benefits.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 31 n: 899 \overline{N} : 21 \overline{T} : 29

4.82.11 sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance or long-term disability/invalidity pensions.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 31 n: 995 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 32



Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: : Family (100%/0%).



4.82.13 sc sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 32



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 32 n: 1038 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 32

4.82.14 sc sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days)

Sickness insurance. Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming sick.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 30



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 31 n: 993 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 32



Sickness Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".





Standard pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



4.82.17 sc_spc Standard Pension replacement rate (couple)

Standard pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 22



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2011 N: 22 n: 746 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 34

4.82.18 sc ue Unemployment replacement rate (single)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



4.82.19 sc uecov Unemployment coverage

Coverage: Percentage of the labor force insured for unemployment risk. A Methodological Genealogy", CWED Working Paper 01, available on the CWED website. The methodology and scaling differs in important ways from the original generosity index in the previous CWED project.



4.82.20 sc uedur Unemployment duration (weeks)

Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance.



4.82.21 sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33 n: 1037 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 31

4.82.22 sc uegen Unemployment Generosity Index

Unemployment Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".



4.82.23 sc uequal Unemployment qualification (weeks)

Unemployment insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



4.82.24 sc_uewait Unemployment Waiting Period (days)

Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming unemployed.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 33



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 **N**: 33 **n**: 1043 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 32

4.83Korpi, W. and Palme, J.

http://www.sofi.su.se/english/2.17851/research/2.17783 (Korpi & Palme, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2014-04-17)

Social Citizenship Indicator Programme Database The SCIP Database consists of gross and net value variables of the four insurance programs in the 18 countries between 1930 and 2005. Used abbreviations: APW= Average Production Worker, APWW= Average Production Workers Wage, RR= Replacement Rate.

4.83.1scip a1stnerf Accident, first week net RR, family

Accident, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week with work accident benefit: (scip_abestw1f / scip_napwekfa) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip abestw1f / scip scip agapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.



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



4.83.2scip a1stners Accident, first week net RR, single

Accident, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week with work accident benefit: (scip abestw1s / scip napweksi) for years and in countries when benefit not $taxable, and (scip_abestw1s \ / \ scip_acip_agapweek) \ for \ years \ and \ in \ countries \ when \ benefit \ taxable.$



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



scip abenfulf Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 4.83.3

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.4 scip abenfuls Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.



4.83.5 scip abenmaxf Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.6 scip abenmaxs Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.



4.83.7 scip abenminf Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 4.83.8

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).



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



4.83.9scip abestw1f Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of work accident spell.



$\mathbf{N}:$ 19 $\mathbf{n}:$ 217 $\overline{N}:$ 4 $\overline{T}:$ 11

4.83.10scip abestw1s Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of work accident spell.



4.83.11 scip abesw26f Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.12 scip abesw26s Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.



4.83.13 scip accfanet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with work accident insurance benefits.





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



4.83.14 scip accsinet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with work accident insurance benefits.

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Variable not included	8-
in Cross-Section Data	8-
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A	Min. Year :1947 Max. Year : 2005 N : 19 n : 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.15 scip acontper Accident, contribution period

Accident, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 215 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.16 scip acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate

Accident, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip anoinsur /scip_alabforc).



4.83.17scip aduratio Accident, duration

Accident, duration. Amount of weeks during which sickness benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.



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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.18 scip afinempr Accident, financing by employer

Accident, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.



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





scip afininsr Accident, financing by insured 4.83.19

Accident, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.20 scip afinstat Accident, financing by state

Accident, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.



4.83.21 scip_agapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.22 scip ainceil Accident, income ceiling

Accident, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 215 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.23 scip alabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip ameantst Accident, means-test 4.83.24

Accident, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit

(1) means test,

(0) none.





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



4.83.25scip anoinsur Accident, number of insured

Accident, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to work accident insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).



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

scip aratfulf Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family 4.83.26

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip aratminf / scip scip agapweek).



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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip aratfuls Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker 4.83.27

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip abenfuls / scip_ scip_agapweek).

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip aratmaxf Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family 4.83.28

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_aratmaxf / scip_ scip_agapweek).



 \mathbf{N} : 19 \mathbf{n} : 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip aratmaxs Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 4.83.29

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip abenmaxs /scip scip agapweek).



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•-	1950	1900	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	

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

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



scip aratminf Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family 4.83.30

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip abenminf / scip scip agapweek).



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.31 scip aratmins Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip abenmins/scip scip agapweek).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.32 scip arefrper Accident, reference period

Accident, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.



4.83.33 scip artstw1f Accident, gross first week RR, family APW

Accident, gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip abestw1f / scip scip agapweek).



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1950	1900	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.34 scip_artstw1s Accident, gross first week RR, single APW

Accident, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip abestw1s / scip scip agapweek).



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.35 scip artsw26f Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_abesw26f / scip_agapweek).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip artsw26s Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW 4.83.36

Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip scip abesw26s / scip agapweek).



scip awaiting Accident, waiting days 4.83.37

Accident, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative "waiting days" of sickness at beginning of work accident spell when no benefits are paid out.



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	1950	1980	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	

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



4.83.38 scip az2indf Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. (scip a1stnerf+scip azr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.





4.83.39 scip az2inds Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip a1stners+scip azrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip az4ind Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks 4.83.40

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_alstners+scip_alstnerf+scip_azrr26si+scip_azrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



scip azrr26fa Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family 4.83.41

Accident, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of work accident benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.



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

N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.42scip azrr26si Accident, 26 weeks net RR, single

Accident, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of work accident benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.



scip employes Number of employees 4.83.43

Number of employees. Number of dependent employees (in hundreds of thousands).

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 213 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.44 scip_gapw26wy Gross APWW 26 weeks

Gross APWW 26 weeks. Gross wage for an APW after 26 weeks of work.





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.45 scip gapwyear Gross APW wage

Gross APW wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.46 scip_n26apwfa Net APWW 26 weeks, family

Net APWW 26 weeks, family. Net wage for a familied APW, after 26 weeks of work.



4.83.47 scip n26apwsi Net APWW 26 weeks, single

Net APWW 26 weeks, single. Net wage for a single APW, after 26 weeks of work.

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.48 scip napwekfa Net APWW per week, family

Net APWW per week, family. Net wage for a familied APW, per week.



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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.49 scip napweksi Net APWW per week, single Net APWW per week, single. Net wage for a single APW, per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.50 scip netapwco Net APWW yearly, couple

Net APWW yearly, couple. Net wage for APW couple (single worker and homemaker spouse, no children), over entire year.



N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.51 scip netapwfa Net APWW yearly, family

Net APWW yearly, family. Net wage for a familied APW, over entire year.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.52 scip_netapwsi Net APWW yearly, single

Net APWW yearly, single. Net wage for a single APW, over entire year.



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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.53 scip pbeaverp Pension, average paid gross

Pension, average paid gross. The average pension paid to old-age pensioners (At the end of the year in question).



4.83.54 scip pbefulco Pension, full standard worker gross, couple

Pension, full standard worker gross, couple. Full old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible).



4.83.55 scip pbemaxco Pension, maximum gross, couple

Pension, maximum gross, couple. Maximum benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been a wage earner per year (refers to the income-related benefits above that of an APW wage).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 215 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.56 scip pbeminco Pension, minimum gross, couple

Pension, minimum gross, couple. Minimum old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been gainfully employed per year (reflects the floor of the pension insurance).



4.83.57 scip pbenfuls Pension, full standard worker gross, single

Pension, full standard worker gross, single. Full old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible).



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	1950	1900	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.58 scip_pbenmaxs Pension, maximum gross, single

Pension, maximum gross, single. Maximum benefit for a single person per year (refers to the incomerelated benefits above that of an APW wage).



4.83.59 scip pbenmins Pension, minimum gross, single

Pension, minimum gross, single. Minimum old-age pension benefit for a single person per year (reflects the floor of the pension insurance).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.60 scip pbenstws Pension, standard worker gross, single

Pension, standard worker gross, single. Standard old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW).



4.83.61 scip pbestwco Pension, standard worker gross, couple

Pension, standard worker gross, couple. Standard old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW).



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.62 scip pcontper Pension, contribution period

Pension, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.



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





4.83.63 scip pcovratp Pension, coverage

Pension, coverage. Coverage ratio in population 15-65 years of age.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.64 scip pfinempr Pension, financing by employer

Pension, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.



4.83.65 scip pfininsr Pension, financing by insured

Pension, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.







Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.66 scip pfinothr Pension, financing by other

Pension, financing by other. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from other financing sources (e.g. municipalities, interest income accruing from fund reserves, etc.).



4.83.67 scip pfinstat Pension, financing by state

Pension, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.68 scip pfulneco Pension, yearly full net, couple

Pension, yearly full net, couple. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.



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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip pfulnesi Pension, yearly full net, single 4.83.69

Pension, yearly full net, single. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.70scip pinceil Pension, income ceiling

Pension, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.



N: 19 **n**: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip pmaxneco Pension, yearly maximum net, couple 4.83.71

Pension, yearly maximum net, couple. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 205 \overline{N} : 3 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.72 scip pmaxnesi Pension, yearly maximum net, single

Pension, yearly maximum net, single. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 205 \overline{N} : 3 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.73 scip pmeantst Pension, means test

Pension, means test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit:

(1) means test,

(0) none.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.74 scip pminneco Pension, yearly minimum net, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net, couple. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A Min. Year: 1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.75 scip pminnesi Pension, yearly minimum net, single

Pension, yearly minimum net, single. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.76 scip_pnerfuco Pension, yearly full net RR, couple

Pension, yearly full net RR, couple. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).



4.83.77 scip pnerfusi Pension, yearly full net RR, single

Pension, yearly full net RR, single. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.78 scip pnermico Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple. Net minimum annual replacement rate for couple with one previously gainfully employed. (Old age pension).



4.83.79 scip pnermisi Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single. Net minimum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.80 scip pnermxco Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).



4.83.81 scip_pnermxsi Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).



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 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.82 scip_pnerswco Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple

Pension, yearly net APW RR, couple. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).



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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.83 scip_pnerswsi Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single Pension, yearly net APW RR, single. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip pnoinsur Pension, number of insured 4.83.84

Pension, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to old-age pension (in hundreds of thousands).



scip popu1564 Working aged population 4.83.85

Working aged population. Total number of people in population 15-64 years of age (in hundreds of thousands).





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



4.83.86 scip popu65ab Population above age of 65

Population above age of 65. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the age of 65 years (i.e. population 65 years and older, in hundreds of thousands).



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.87 scip population above normal pension age

Population above normal pension age. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the normal pension age (i.e. population above the normal pension age, in hundreds of thousands).

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.88 scip_pratfuls Pension, full gross RR, single

Pension, full gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate full single (scip_pbenfuls/ scip_gapwyear).



4.83.89 scip pratmaxs Pension, maximum gross RR, single

Pension, maximum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate maximum single (scip_pbenmaxs/ scip_gapwyear).



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.90 scip pratmins Pension, minimum gross RR, single

Pension, minimum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate minimum single (scip_pbenmins/ scip_gapwyear).





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



4.83.91 scip pratstws Pension, standard worker gross RR, single

Pension, standard worker gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate standard worker single (scip_pbenstws/ scip_gapwyear).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.92 scip prefrper Pension, reference period

Pension, reference period. Amount of years within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit (if there is no specific reference period and the scheme is contributory, 50 years is coded).



4.83.93 scip presitst Pension, residence test

Pension, residence test. Dummy variable indicating whether there is a conditional residence test for benefit eligibility:

(1) residence test,

(0) none.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.94 scip prtaverp Pension, average paid gross RR

Pension, average paid gross RR. The average pension replacement rate (scip_pbeaverp/ scip_gapwyear).





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

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 191 \overline{N} : 3 \overline{T} : 10

4.83.95 scip prtfulco Pension, full gross RR, couple

Pension, full gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate full couple ($scip_pbenfulco/ scip_gapwyear$).

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.96 scip prtmaxco Pension, maximum gross RR, couple

Pension, maximum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate max couple (scip_pbenmaxco/scip_gapwyear).



4.83.97 scip prtminco Pension, minimum gross RR, couple

Pension, minimum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate minimum couple (scip_pbenminco/scip_gapwyear).



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 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

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



4.83.98 scip prtstwco Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple

Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate standard worker couple (scip pbenstwco/ scip gapwyear).



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.99 scip pstwneco Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple

Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to APW couple.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.100 scip pstwnesi Pension, yearly standard worker net, single

Pension, yearly standard worker net, single. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to single APW.



4.83.101 scip ptakeupn Number of old-age pensioners

Number of old-age pensioners. Total number of persons actually receiving old-age pension (in hundreds of thousands).





 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.102 scip pturat65 Pension, take up rate above age 65

Pension, take up rate above age 65. Share of pensioners in population above 65 years of age.



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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 212 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.103 scip_pturatpa Pension, take up rate above pension age

Pension, take up rate above pension age. Share of pensioners in population above normal pension age.

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 212 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.104 scip px2indst Pension, net RR index, STW

Pension, net APW RR average, ((scip_pnerswsi + scip_pnerswco)/2).



4.83.105 scip s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family



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



4.83.106 scip s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A	Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005
in Cross-Section Data	
Variable not included	8-
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4.83.107 scip sbenfulf Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.108 scip sbenfuls Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.



4.83.109 scip_sbenmaxf Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).



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 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.110 scip sbenmaxs Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.



4.83.111 scip sbenminf Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 211 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.112 scip sbenmins Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A $\frac{1011}{N}$



4.83.113 scip sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of sickness spell.



 $\mathbf{N}: 19 \ \mathbf{n}: \ 217 \ \overline{N}: \ 4 \ \overline{T}: \ 11$

4.83.114 scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of sickness spell.



4.83.115 scip sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell.




Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW 4.83.116

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell.



4.83.117scip scontper Sickness, contribution period

Sickness, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.



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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.118 scip scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Sickness, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip snoinsur / scip slabforc).



N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.119 scip scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate

Sickness, population coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of population (scip snoinsur / scip spop1564).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip sduratio Sickness, duration 4.83.120

Sickness, duration. Amount of weeks during which sickness benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.



scip sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer 4.83.121

Sickness, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.



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



4.83.122 scip sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured

Sickness, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.



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



4.83.123scip sfinothr Sickness, financing by other

Sickness, financing by other. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from other financing sources (e.g. municipalities, interest income accruing from fund reserves, etc.).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 15 n: 109 \overline{N} : 2 \overline{T} : 7

4.83.124 scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state

Sickness, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.



4.83.125 scip_sgapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



4.83.126 scip sicfanet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with sickness insurance benefits.

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Variable not included	8
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A	Min. Year :1947 Max. Year : 2005 N : 19 n : $217 \overline{N}$: $4 \overline{T}$: 11

4.83.127 scip sicsinet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with sickness insurance benefits.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.128 scip sinceil Sickness, income ceiling

Sickness, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.



4.83.129 scip_slabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.130 scip smeantst Sickness, means-test

Sickness, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit: (1) means test,

(0) none.



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



4.83.131 scip snoinsur Sickness, number of insured

Sickness, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to sickness insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).



4.83.132 scip spop1564 Population

Population. Number in population between 15-64 year old (in hundreds of thousands).



4.83.133scip sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip sratminf / scip sgapweek).



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



4.83.134 scip sratfuls Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip sbenfuls / scip sgapweek).





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



4.83.135scip sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip sratmaxf / scip sgapweek).



N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 4.83.136

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip sbenmaxs / scip sgapweek).



scip sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family 4.83.137

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip sbenminf / scip sgapweek).



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



scip sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker 4.83.138

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip sbenmins / scip sgapweek).



N: 19 **n**: 211 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.139 scip srefrper Sickness, reference period

Sickness, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW 4.83.140

Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip sbestw1f / scip sgapweek).



4.83.141 scip srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip sbestw1s / scip sgapweek).



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



scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW 4.83.142

Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip sbesw26f / scip sgapweek).



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.143 scip srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip sbesw26s / scip sgapweek).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.144 scip swaiting Sickness, waiting days

Sickness, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative Şwaiting days" of sickness at beginning of sickness spell when no benefits are paid out.



4.83.145 scip sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. $(scip_s1stnerf+scip_szr26fa)/2$. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



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



4.83.146 scip sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip_s1stners+scip_szrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



4.83.147 scip sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. $(scip_s1stners+scip_s1stnerf+scip_szr26si+scip_szr26fa)/4$. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.





Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.148 scip szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family

Sickness, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of sickness benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.



4.83.149 scip szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single

Sickness, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of sickness benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.150 scip u1stnerf Unemployment, first week net RR, family

Unemployment, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week of unemployment spell: (UBESTW1F / NAPWEKFA) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (UBESTW1F / UGAPWEEK) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.



4.83.151 scip u1stners Unemployment, first week net RR, single

Unemployment, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week of unemployment spell: (UBESTW1S / NAPWEKSI) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (UBESTW1S / UGAPWEEK) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip ubenfulf Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 4.83.152

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).



4.83.153scip ubenfuls Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.



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



4.83.154scip ubenmaxf Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).





scip ubenmaxs Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single 4.83.155worker

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 214 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.156 scip ubenminf Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).



4.83.157 scip_ubenmins Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker . Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).





4.83.158 scip ubestw1f Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW . Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of unemployment spell.



4.83.159 scip ubestw1s Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of unemployment spell.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.160 scip ubesw26f Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell.



4.83.161 scip ubesw26s Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week unemployment spell.



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



4.83.162 scip ucontper Unemployment, contribution period

Unemployment, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.



4.83.163 scip ucovrate Unemployment, employee coverage rate

Unemployment, employee coverage rate. Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of employees (scip_unoinsur / scip_emplyes).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.164 scip ucovratl Unemployment, labour force coverage rate

Unemployment, labour force coverage rate. Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_unoinsur / scip_ulabforc).



4.83.165 scip uduratio Unemployment, duration

Unemployment, duration. Amount of weeks during which unemployment benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

4.83.166 scip ufinempr Unemployment, financing by employer

Unemployment, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11



4.83.167 scip_ufininsr Unemployment, financing by insured

Unemployment, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 216 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.168 scip ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state

Unemployment, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.



4.83.169 scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.



 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N}/\mathrm{A}$ Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



4.83.170 scip uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling

Unemployment, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.



 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.171 scip ulabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 213 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.172 scip uneantst Unemployment, means-test

Unemployment, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit:

(1) means test,

(0) none.





N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A N: 10 p_1 p_2



4.83.173 scip unmfanet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with unemployment insurance benefits.



r: N/A **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.174 scip unmsinet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with unemployment insurance benefits.



4.83.175 scip unoinsur Unemployment, number of insured

Unemployment, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to unemployment insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 215 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.176 scip uratfulf Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratminf / scip_ugapweek).



4.83.177 scip uratfuls Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubenfuls / scip_ugapweek).



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	1950	1900	1970	1980	1990	2000		2010	

 $\mathbf{N}:$ N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

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



4.83.178 scip_uratmaxf Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratmaxf / scip_ugapweek).



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 214 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.179 scip uratmaxs Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip ubenmaxs/ scip ugapweek).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 214 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip uratminf Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family 4.83.180

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip ubenminf / scip ugapweek).



4.83.181 scip uratmins Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip ubenmins / scip ugapweek).



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



scip urefrper Unemployment, reference period 4.83.182

Unemployment, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.



Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 **N**: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.183 scip urtstw1f Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip ubestw1f / scip ugapweek).





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip urtstw1s Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW 4.83.184

Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip ubestw1s / scip ugapweek).



scip urtsw26f Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW 4.83.185

Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip ubesw26f/ scip ugapweek).



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



scip urtsw26s Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW 4.83.186

Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip ubesw26s / scip ugapweek).



N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.187 scip uwaiting Unemployment, waiting days

Unemployment, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative :"waiting days" of unemployment at beginning of unemployment spell when no benefits are paid out.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

scip uz2indf Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family 4.83.188

 $\label{eq:linear} \text{Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. (scip_u1stnerf+scip_uzrr26fa)/2.}$ Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



scip uz2inds Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single 4.83.189

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip u1stners+scip u2rr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



N: 19 **n**: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.190 scip uz4ind Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_ulstners+scip_ulstnerf+scip_uzr26si+scip_uzrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.



4.83.191 scip uzrr26fa Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, family

Unemployment, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of unemployment spell, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.





Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2005 N: 19 n: 217 \overline{N} : 4 \overline{T} : 11

4.83.192 scip uzrr26si Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, single

Unemployment, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of unemployment spell, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.



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



4.84 Sustainable Governance Indicators

http://www.sgi-network.org/2015/Downloads (Kroll & Schrad-Tischler, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-31)

Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? The SGI answer these key questions by carrying out a systematic, indicator-based comparison of all OECD and EU countries, thus providing insight into the analyzed nations' political and social sustainability. Some 100 international experts participate in this broad-based study, carried out by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The first two editions of the SGI were published in 2009 and 2011, the third edition in 2014. Based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of sustainable governance. The individual country reports as well as all quantitative data are freely accessible online at www.sgi-network.org. With the SGI, we seek to contribute to the debate on "good governance" and sustainable policymaking, identify successful models and foster international learning processes within the OECD/EU and beyond.

4.84.1 sgi ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.84.2 sgi ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.3 sgi ecec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.4 sgi ecgf Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans)



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.5 sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Longterm Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence)





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

4.84.6 sgi ecri Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications)



N: 41



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

4.84.7 sgi ectx Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect)





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

4.84.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)



N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.84.9 sgi_enen Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.10 sgi_enge Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements)





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

4.84.11 sgi_go Governance

This pillar of the SGI examines the governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.12 sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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



Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)





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

4.84.14 sgi_pp Policy Performance

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system

2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities

3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.15 sgi qd Quality of Democracy

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of longterm system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

- 1. Electoral processes
- 2. Access to information
- 3. Civil rights and political liberties
- 4. Rule of law



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.84.16 sgi qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.17 sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination)



N: 41



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

4.84.18 sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process

Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making)



4.84.19 sgi qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention)



4.84.20 sgi qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.



4.84.21 sgi so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)



4.84.22 sgi soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.23 sgi sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.84.25 sgi sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status)



4.84.26 sgi soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.27 sgi sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.84.28 sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction)





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

4.84.29 sgi sosl Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police)



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 41



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

4.85 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf (Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.85.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy



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



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2009 N: 166 n: 6887 \overline{N} : 115 \overline{T} : 41

4.86 Nunn (2008)

http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0 (Nunn, 2008)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-23)

"The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades" Dataset To construct a measure of the total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900, Nunn collected data that report the total number of slaves exported from each port or region in Africa and data that reports the ethnic identity of slaves shipped from Africa.

There were a number of ways Nunn identified the ethnicity or "nation" of a slave:

"The easiest was often by a slave's name. Slaves were often given a Christian first name and a surname that identified their ethnicity (e.g., Tardieu [2001]). As well, a slave's ethnicity could often be determined from ethnic markings, such as cuts, scars, hairstyles, or the filing of teeth (Karasch 1987, pp. 4-9)."

"Information on the ethnicities of slaves shipped during the trans-Atlantic slave trade comes from 54 different samples, totalling 80,656 slaves, with 229 distinct ethnic designations re- ported. Table I summarizes information about the samples used in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The table reports the location, the years covered, the number of slaves, and the number of eth- nicities that could be identified for each sample. Similar tables for the other three slave trades are reported in Nunn (2007). The ethnicity data for the Indian Ocean slave trade come from six samples, with a total of 21,048 slaves and 80 different ethnicities reported. The data for the Red Sea slave trade are from two samples: one from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and the other from Bombay, India. The samples provide information for 67 slaves, with 32 different reported ethnicities. For the trans-Saharan slave trade two samples are available: one from central Sudan and the other from western Sudan. The samples provide information on the origins of 5,385 slaves, with 23 different ethnicities recorded. The shipping data from Austen (1992) also provide additional information on which caravan slaves were shipped

on, the city or town that the caravan originated in, the destination of the caravan, and in some cases the ethnic identity of the slaves being shipped."

Nunn combines the data in the following way:

Using the shipping data, Nunn first calculates the number of slaves shipped from each coastal country in Africa. In an example 100,000 slaves were shipped from Country A and 250,000 were shipped from Country C. The problem with relying on the shipping data alone is that many of slaves shipped from Country A may have come from Country B, which lies landlocked behind Country A. Then, using the ethnicity data, Nunn calculates the ratio of slaves from each coastal country relative to any landlocked countries located inland of the coastal country. This requires to map ethnicities to countries and aggregate up to the country level. In practice, this step relied on a great amount of past research by African historians, linguists, and ethnographers. The sources most heavily used are Koelle (1854), Murdock (1959), Curtin (1969), Higman (1984), and Hall (2005).

4.86.1 slavet lnexparea Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by land area.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



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

4.86.2 slavet lnexppop Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by average population.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



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

4.86.3 slavet mindistatl Minimum Atlantic distance (000s of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Atlantic slave trades.



4.86.4 slavet_mindistind Minimum Indian distance (000s of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the Indian Ocean slave trades.



4.86.5 slavet mindistred Minimum Red Sea distance (000s of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the Red Sea slave trades.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.86.6 slavet mindistsah Minimum Saharan distance (000s of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Saharan slave trades.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



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

4.87 Duane Swank

http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml (Swank, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-30)

Comparative Political Parties Dataset Dataset captures characteristics of political parties in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Greece, Portugal, and Spain between 1950 to 2011.

4.87.1 sw_cccd Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.2 sw_ccd Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic.



4.87.3 sw_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Cabinet Portfolios: Center.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21

$4.87.4 \quad sw_cl \ Cabinet \ Portfolios: \ Left$

Cabinet Portfolios: Left.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.5 sw_cll Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian

Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian.





4.87.6 sw_cr Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Cabinet Portfolios: Right.



4.87.7 sw_crwp Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist

Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21

4.87.8 sw_ey Election Year

Election Year.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.9 sw_gccd Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.10 sw_gcd Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic.



4.87.11 sw_gce Governing Party Seats: Center

Governing Party Seats: Center.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.12 sw_gl Governing Party Seats: Left

Governing Party Seats: Left.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.13 sw gll Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian

Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53



Governing Party Seats: Right.



4.87.15 sw_grwp Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.16 sw lccd Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



8 9 9 9 0 0 1 190 190 190 190 200 200

Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



4.87.17 sw lcd Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.18 sw_lce Legislative Seats: Center

N: 21

Legislative Seats: Center.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21

4.87.19 sw_ll Legislative Seats: Left

Legislative Seats: Left.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.20 sw lll Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian

Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21

Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.21 sw_lr Legislative Seats: Right

Legislative Seats: Right.





Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.22 sw_lrwp Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist.


4.87.23 sw_vccd Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic

Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.24 sw_vcd Votes: Christian Democratic

Votes: Christian Democratic.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.25 sw_vce Votes: Center

Votes: Center.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.26 sw vl Votes: Left

Votes: Left.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.27 sw vll Votes: Left-Libertarian

Votes: Left-Libertarian.



4.87.28 swvr Votes: Right

Votes: Right.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 21



Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.87.29 sw_vrwp Votes: Right-Wing Populist

Votes: Right-Wing Populist.



N: 21



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011 N: 23 n: 1210 \overline{N} : 20 \overline{T} : 53

4.88 Transparency International

http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview (Transparency International, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-30)

Corruption Perceptions Database The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also re-late to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the

CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.88.1 ti cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 180

Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185 n: 2601 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 14

4.88.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range.



4.88.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 180



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185 n: 1865 \overline{N} : 170 \overline{T} : 10

4.88.4 ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 180



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 183 n: 1462 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 8

4.89 Alvaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

http://topincomes.g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/#Database: (Alvaredo et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

The World Top Incomes Database Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes : a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XXth 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 analysed in the 2007 book). The results presented in the books and the website have considerably renewed our knowledge of the long run dynamics of inequality. In particular, they radically question Kuznets' optimistic hypothesis on the interplay between economic development and the distribution of income.

4.89.1 top paretolorenz Pareto-Lorenz coefficient

Pareto-Lorenz coefficient.



4.89.2 top top10 income share Top 10% income share

Top 10% income share.



4.89.3 top top1 income share Top 1% income share

Top 1% income share.







4.89.4 top_top5_income_share Top 5% income share

Top 5% income share.



4.90 UCDP/PRIO

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/ (Themnér & Wallensteen, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset The UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). The dataset was first presented in Gleditsch, Wallensteen, Eriksson, Sollenberg & Strand (2002). The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program.

Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Of special importance is the UCDP Dyadic dataset which is based on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, but goes beneath the conflict level and focuses on different dyads within each conflict. For more information on the UCDP Dyadic dataset, and for free download visit UCDP's web page. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.

4.90.1 ucdp type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.



4.90.2 ucdp type2 Interstate armed conflict

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.



4.90.3 ucdp type3 Internal armed conflict

Number of internal armed conflics per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165 n: 2493 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 15

4.90.4 ucdp type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.





Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165 n: 2493 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 15

4.91 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html (Pemstein et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that we report in our 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to our framework. Using the most current release of the UDS, we have replicated figure 3 from the original article to provide users with a snapshot of the updated scores, focusing on the year 2000.

4.91.1 uds mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean).



4.91.2 uds median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 210 n: 9706 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 46

4.91.3 uds pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 210 n: 9706 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 46

4.91.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 210 n: 9706 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 46





Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 210 n: 9706 \overline{N} : 145 \overline{T} : 46

4.92 UNDP

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

(United Nations Development Program, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4.92.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 1667 \overline{N} : 48 \overline{T} : 9

4.93 UNESCO

http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (UNESCO, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-02)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

4.93.1 une_avcs Average size of classes in primary schools (number of pupils)

Average size of classes in primary schools (number of pupils).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 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

4.93.2 une_durce Duration of compulsory education (years)

Duration of compulsory education (years).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 172



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 173 n: 2681 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 15



Theoretical duration of primary education (years).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 193



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 197 n: 7895 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 40

4.93.4 une durpp Theoretical duration of pre-primary education (years)

Theoretical duration of pre-primary education (years).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 193



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 197 n: 7895 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 40



Theoretical duration of secondary education (years).





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 197 n: 7895 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 40

4.93.6 une_eace Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) Official entrance age to compulsory education (years).



4.93.7 une eap Official entrance age to primary education (years)

Official entrance age to primary education (years).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 193



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 197 n: 7895 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 40

4.93.8 une eapp Official entrance age to pre-primary education (years)

Official entrance age to pre-primary education (years).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 193



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 197 **n**: 7895 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 40

4.93.9 une_eep Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%) Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 132



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 154 n: 1216 \overline{N} : 72 \overline{T} : 8

4.93.10 une_eepp Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%).



4.93.11 une_ees Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%) Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 135



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 157 n: 1206 \overline{N} : 71 \overline{T} : 8

4.93.12 une_eet Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 133



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 163 n: 1277 \overline{N} : 75 \overline{T} : 8

4.93.13 une face Ending age, compulsory education

Ending age, compulsory education.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 181



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013 N: 182 n: 2565 \overline{N} : 160 \overline{T} : 14

4.93.14 une_gdpc GDP per capita (current US dollar) GDP per capita (current US dollar).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 186



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 193 n: 6741 \overline{N} : 157 \overline{T} : 35

4.93.15 une_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

GDP growth (annual %).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194 n: 6556 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 34

4.93.16 une gerpf Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 5765 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 31

4.93.17	une	gerpm	Gross	enrolment	ratio,	primary,	male	(%)
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Gross enrolment ratio, primary, male (%).





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 5767 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 31

4.93.18 une_gerppf Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%) Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%).



4.93.19 une gerppm Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 3966 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 22

4.93.20 une_gerppt Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 4564 \overline{N} : 101 \overline{T} : 24

4.93.21 une gerpt Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 6096 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 32

4.93.22 une_gersf Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%) Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%).



4.93.23 une gersm Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 164



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 4720 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 25

4.93.24 une gerst Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 5249 \overline{N} : 117 \overline{T} : 28

4.93.25 une_hiv Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49) Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 105



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 106 **n**: 2372 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 22

4.93.26 une_imr Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).



4.93.27 une leb Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth, total (years).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011 N: 182



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 190 n: 6815 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 36

4.93.28 une_litaf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 151



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015 N: 154 n: 756 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 5

4.93.29 une_litam Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%) Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 151



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015 N: 154 n: 756 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 5

4.93.30 une_litat Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%) Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%).



Elderly literacy rate, population 65+ years, female (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 89



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146 n: 508 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.93.32 une_litem Elderly literacy rate, population 65+ years, male (%)

Elderly literacy rate, population 65+ years, male (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 89



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146 n: 509 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.93.33 une_litet Elderly literacy rate, population 65+ years, both sexes (%) Elderly literacy rate, population 65+ years, both sexes (%).





Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146 n: 510 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.93.34 une_lityf Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female (%) Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female (%).



4.93.35 une_litym Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, male (%)

Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, male (%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 150



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015 N: 153 n: 753 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 5

4.93.36 une_lityt Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%) Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 151



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2015 N: 154 n: 756 \overline{N} : 18 \overline{T} : 5

4.93.37 une_pee Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 143



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 3143 \overline{N} : 70 \overline{T} : 17

4.93.38 une_pep Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



4.93.39 une_peps Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 123



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147 n: 1064 \overline{N} : 63 \overline{T} : 7

4.93.40 une_pept Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 116



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2014 N: 144 n: 1040 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 7



Percentage of students in primary education who are female (%).





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 194 n: 5996 \overline{N} : 133 \overline{T} : 31



Percentage of students in pre-primary education who are female (%).



4.93.43 une_pfss Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%) Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 174



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 4893 \overline{N} : 109 \overline{T} : 25

$4.93.44 \quad une_pfst \ Percentage \ of \ students \ in \ tertiary \ education \ who \ are \ female \ (\%)$

Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 157



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 188 n: 4006 \overline{N} : 89 \overline{T} : 21

4.93.45 une pop Total population (in thousands)

Total population (in thousands).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 190



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 196 n: 7273 \overline{N} : 165 \overline{T} : 37

Population growth (annual %).



4.93.47 une_pov Poverty headcount ratio at dollar2 a day (PPP) (% of population) Poverty headcount ratio at 2USD a day (PPP) (% of population).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 59



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2012 N: 124 n: 830 \overline{N} : 24 \overline{T} : 7

4.93.48 une_ppep Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 172



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 186 **n**: 3836 \overline{N} : 85 \overline{T} : 21

4.93.49 une_ppepp Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%).





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 3436 \overline{N} : 76 \overline{T} : 19



Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%).



4.93.51 une_ptrp Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education (headcount basis)

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education (headcount basis).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 167



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 190 n: 4952 \overline{N} : 110 \overline{T} : 26

4.93.52 une_ptrpp Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education (headcount basis)

Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education (headcount basis).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 141



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 3593 \overline{N} : 80 \overline{T} : 20

4.93.53 une_ptrs Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (headcount basis) Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (headcount basis).

apir teacher ratio in secondary education (neadcount basi





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 3455 \overline{N} : 77 \overline{T} : 18





4.93.55 une tfr Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Fertility rate, total (births per woman).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011 N: 183



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191 n: 6821 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 36

4.94 UN Statistics

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp (UN Statistics, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries and is developed in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its first session in 1947 that the Statistics Division should publish regularly the most recent available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible.

4.94.1 unna ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37



GDP: Changes in Inventories.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 161

4.94.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187 n: 6200 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 33



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 7404 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 201 n: 7600 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 38

4.94.5 unna fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 7404 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.6 unna gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 201 n: 7596 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 38

4.94.8 unna gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 7404 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.9 unna gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.10 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.11 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7383 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.12 unna gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 199 n: 7362 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.13 unna hee GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37



GDP: Manufacturing.



4.94.15 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 7404 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37

4.94.16 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192

4.94.17 unna_pop Population

Population.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 201 n: 7404 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 37



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 201 n: 7601 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 38

4.94.18 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication.



4.94.19 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012 N: 200 n: 7361 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 37

4.95 Vanhanen, Tatu

https://services.fsd.uta.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?tab=download&lang=en&study_language=en (Vanhanen, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

Measures of Democracy 1810-2012 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.95.1 van_comp Competition

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.



4.95.2 van index Index of Democratization

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.



4.95.3 van part Participation

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.



4.96 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

https://v-dem.net/en/data/

(Coppedge et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-12)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

4.96.1 vdem corr Political corruption

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).



4.96.2 vdem delibdem Deliberative democracy index

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



4.96.3 vdem dl delib Deliberative component index

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 164



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 174 n: 8466 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 49

4.96.4 vdem edcomp thick Electoral component index

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.



4.96.5 vdem egal Egalitarian component index

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved? Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.



4.96.6 vdem egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



4.96.7 vdem elvotbuy Election vote buying

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



4.96.8 vdem exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



4.96.9 vdem excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



4.96.10 vdem execorr Executive corruption index

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.





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.



4.96.12 vdem exthftps Public sector theft

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 175 **n**: 8498 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 49

4.96.13 vdem gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



4.96.14 vdem gender Women political empowerment index

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women? Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.



4.96.15 vdem jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem

has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



4.96.16 vdem libdem Liberal democracy index

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved? Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



4.96.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved? Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.



4.96.18 vdem mecorrpt Media corrupt

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide countryyear 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.



4.96.19 vdem partip Participatory component index

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved? Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.



4.96.20 vdem partiplem Participatory democracy index

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



4.96.21 vdem polyarchy Electoral democracy index

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under

circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the VDem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 165



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175 n: 8432 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 48

4.96.22 vdem pubcorr Public sector corruption index

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.



n. Year:2012 Max. Year: 20 N: 165



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012 N: 175 n: 8498 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 49

4.97 Jelle Visser

http://www.uva-aias.net/208 (Visser, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

The ICTWSS database The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

4.97.1 vi ext Extension of Collective Agreements

Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers. (0) There are neither legal provisions for mandatory extension, nor is there a functional equivalent.
(1) Extension is rather exceptional, used in some industries only, because of absence of sector agreements, very high thresholds (supermajorities of 60% or more, public policy criteria, etc.), and/or resistance of employers.

 $\left(2\right)$ Extension is used in many industries, but there are thresholds and Ministers can (and sometimes

- do) decide not to extend (clauses in) collective agreements.
- (3) Extension is virtually automatic and more or less general (including enlargement).



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51 n: 1071 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 21

4.97.2 vi mws Minimum Wage Setting

Minimum Wage Setting.

(0) No statutory minimum wage, no sectoral or national agreements.

(1) Minimum wages are set by (sectoral) collective agreement or tripartite wage boards in (some) sectors.

(2) Minimum wages are set by national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) agreement ("autonomous agreement") between unions and employers.

(3) National minimum wage is set by agreement (as in 1 or 2) but extended and made binding by law or Ministerial decree.

(4) National minimum wage is set through tripartite negotiations.

(5) National minimum wage is set by government, but after (non-binding) tripartite consultations.

(6) Minimum wage set by judges or expert committee, as in award-system.

(7) Minimum wage is set by government but government is bound by fixed rule (index-based minimum wage).

(8) Minimum wage is set by government, without fixed rule.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51 n: 1215 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 24

4.97.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage.

(0) No statutory minimum wage.

(1) Statutory minimum wage in some sectors (occupations, regions/states) only.

(2) Statutory national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) minimum wage exists.



N: 51





4.97.4 vi rag Right of Association, Government Sector

Right of Association, Government Sector.

(0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g., monopoly union, government authorization, major groups excluded.

(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g., recognition procedures, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded, as per ILO convention).

(3) Yes.



vi ram Right of Association, Market Sector 4.97.5

Right of Association, Market Sector.

(0) No.

- (1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, prior authorization, major groups excluded).
- (2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognition procedures, workplace elections, thresholds).

(3) Yes.







Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 51 **n**: 1215 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 24

4.97.6 vi rcbg Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector.

(0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).

(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).

(3) Yes.





4.97.7 vi rcbm Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector. (0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).

(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds).

(3) Yes.



4.97.8 vi rsg Right to Strike, Government Sector

Right to Strike, Government Sector.

(0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).(3) Yes.



4.97.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, Market Sector

Right to Strike, Market Sector.

(0) No.

(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

(3) Yes.



4.97.10 vi_udr Union Density

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



4.97.11 vi wcoord Coordination of Wage-Setting

Coordination of Wage-Setting.

(1) Fragmented wage bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants.

(2) Mixed industry and firm-level bargaining, with no or little pattern bargaining and relatively weak elements of government coordination through the setting of minimum wage or wage indexation.

(3) Negotiation guidelines based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining c) government arbitration or intervention.

(4) Wage norms or guidelines (recommendations) based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting coupled with high degree of union concentration.

(5) Maximum or minimum wage rates/increases based on a) centralized bargaining by peak association(s), with or without government involvement, and/or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze, with peace obligation b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting and highly synchronized bargaining coupled with coordination of bargaining by influential large firms.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51 n: 1215 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 24

4.97.12 vi wgi Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining

Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining.

(1) None of the following.

(2) The government influences wage bargaining by providing an institutional framework of consultation and information exchange, by conditional agreement to extend private sector agreements, and/or by providing a conflict resolution mechanism which links the settlement of disputes across the economy and/or allows the intervention of state arbitrators or Parliament.

(3) The government influences wage bargaining outcomes indirectly through price-ceilings, indexation, tax measures, minimum wages, and/or pattern setting through public sector wages.

(4) The government participates directly in wage bargaining (tripartite bargaining, as in social pacts).(5) The government imposes private sector wage settlements, places a ceiling on bargaining outcomes or suspends bargaining.



1in. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 51



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51 n: 1215 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 24

4.97.13 vi_wl Wage Bargaining Level

The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place.

(1) Bargaining predominantly takes place at the local or company level.

(2) Intermediate or alternating between sector and company bargaining.

(3) Bargaining predominantly takes place at the sector or industry level.

(4) Intermediate or alternating between central and industry bargaining.

(5) Bargaining predominantly takes place at central or cross-industry level and there are centrally determined binding norms or ceilings to be respected by agreements negotiated at lower levels.



4.98 Vision of Humanity

http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index (Vision of Humanity, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.98.1 voh gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.





Min. Year: 2002 Max. Year: 2014 N: 162 n: 2075 \overline{N} : 160 \overline{T} : 13

4.99 Worldbank

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home (Kaufmann et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-16)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

4.99.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.2 wbgi ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.3 wbgi ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.





Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.4 wbgi gee Government Effectiveness

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 193 **n**: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.6 wbgi ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.







Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3013 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.7 wbgi_pse Political Stability





Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3030 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.8 wbgi psn Political Stability - Number of Sources

Political Stability - Number of Sources.



n. Year:2012 Max. Year: 201 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3030 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.9 wbgi pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3030 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.10 wbgi rle Rule of Law

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 195 **n**: 3072 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.11 wbgi rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.





Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3072 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 16



Rule of Law - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3072 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.13 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of marketunfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3014 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 3014 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.



N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 193 **n**: 3014 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.16 wbgi vae Voice and Accountability

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.



4.99.17 wbgi van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3074 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 16

4.99.18 wbgi vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 3074 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 16

4.100 Worldbank

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (World Bank, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-13)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.100.1 wdi accelectr Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012 N: 194 n: 735 \overline{N} : 32 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.2 wdi agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents - people younger than 15 or older than 64-to the working-age population - those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.



N: 183



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8463 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.3 wdi agedro Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents–people older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.



4.100.4 wdi agedry Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents–people younger than 15–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8463 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.5 wdi agrrmimp Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 158



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 187 **n**: 5939 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 32

wdi agrvaagr Agriculture, value added (annual % growth) 4.100.6

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



wdi agrvacon Agriculture, value added (constant 2005 US dollar) 4.100.7

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 162



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 179 **n**: 5845 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 33

wdi agrvacur Agriculture, value added (current US dollar) 4.100.8

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 186 **n**: 6437 \overline{N} : 117 \overline{T} : 35

wdi agrvagdp Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) 4.100.9

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 6165 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 34

4.100.10 wdi airtransport Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide

Registered carrier departures worldwide are domestic takeoffs and takeoffs abroad of air carriers registered in the country.



Nin. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 201 **N**: 161



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 6396 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 35

4.100.11 wdi altnucen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.



4.100.12 wdi amnedc Average maturity on new external debt commitments (years)

Maturity is the number of years to original maturity date, which is the sum of grace and repayment periods. Grace period for principal is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal. The repayment period is the period from the first to last repayment of principal. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.



4.100.13 wdi_amnedco Average maturity on new external debt commitments, official (years)

Maturity is the number of years to original maturity date, which is the sum of grace and repayment periods. Grace period for principal is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal. The repayment period is the period from the first to last repayment of principal. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from sinclude loans and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.14 wdi_amnedcp Average maturity on new external debt commitments, private (years)

Maturity is the number of years to original maturity date, which is the sum of grace and repayment periods. Grace period for principal is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal. The repayment period is the period from the first to last repayment of principal. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.



4.100.15 wdi anem Prevalence of anemia among children (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of anemia, children under age 5, is the percentage of children under age 5 whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level.



4.100.16 wdi antmald Share of children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs

Malaria treatment refers to the percentage of children under age five who were ill with fever in the last two weeks and received any appropriate (locally defined) anti-malarial drugs.





Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) who are taken to a health provider refers to the percentage of children under age five with ARI in the last two weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider, including hospital, health center, dispensary, village health worker, clinic, and private physician.



4.100.18 wdi armedf Armed forces personnel, total

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.



4.100.19 wdi armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



4.100.20 wdi atcetc Average time to clear exports through customs (days)

Average time to clear exports through customs is the average number of days to clear direct exports through customs.





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

4.100.21 wdi atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)

Automated teller machines are computerized telecommunications devices that provide clients of a financial institution with access to financial transactions in a public place.



N: 179



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2014 N: 180 n: 1755 \overline{N} : 125 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.22 wdi bashs Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 131



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2014 N: 183 n: 1318 \overline{N} : 43 \overline{T} : 7

4.100.23 wdi_bedi Business extent of disclosure index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

Disclosure index measures the extent to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more disclosure.



4.100.24 wdi birthrate Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.



4.100.25 wdi_blrbar Bank liquid reserves to bank assets ratio (%)

Ratio of bank liquid reserves to bank assets is the ratio of domestic currency holdings and deposits with the monetary authorities to claims on other governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, the private sector, and other banking institutions.



4.100.26 wdi broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satel-lite 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.



4.100.27 wdi caccbalgdp Current account balance (% of GDP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.





Min. Year: 2005 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 175 **n**: 1569 \overline{N} : 157 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.28 wdi cacebalusd Current account balance (BoP, current US dollar)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1584 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.29 wdi cbankb Borrowers from commercial banks (per 1,000 adults)

Borrowers from commercial banks are the reported number of resident customers that are nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households who obtained loans from commercial banks and other banks functioning as commercial banks. For many countries data cover the total number of loan accounts due to lack of information on loan account holders.



4.100.30 wdi cbankd Depositors with commercial banks (per 1,000 adults)

Depositors with commercial banks are the reported number of deposit account holders at commercial banks and other resident banks functioning as commercial banks that are resident nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households. For many countries data cover the total number of deposit accounts due to lack of information on account holders. The major types of deposits are checking accounts, savings accounts, and time deposits.



4.100.31wdi cbb Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)

Commercial bank branches are retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks that provide financial services to customers and are physically separated from the main office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries.





Min. Year: 2001 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 182 **n**: 1886 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.32wdi cbolnfl Commercial banks and other lending (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US dollar)

Commercial bank and other lending includes net commercial bank lending (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed) and other private credits. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 123 **n**: 4638 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.33wdi cdebt Concessional debt (% of total external debt)

Concessional debt to total external debt stocks. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more.



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 122 **n**: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.34 wdi_ceagr Child employment in agriculture

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.





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

4.100.35 wdi ceagrf Child employment in agriculture, female

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34



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

4.100.36 wdi ceagrm Child employment in agriculture, male

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



4.100.37 wdi ceds Total change in external debt stocks (current US dollar)

Total change in debt stocks shows the variation in debt stock between two consecutive years. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.38 wdi cfw Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 163 n: 2200 \overline{N} : 63 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.39 wdi cfwf Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 125



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 163 n: 2109 \overline{N} : 60 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.40 wdi cfwm Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.





Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 163 **n**: 2109 \overline{N} : 60 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.41 wdi_cgovd Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.



4.100.42 wdi chemp Children in employment

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.





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

4.100.43 wdi chempf Children in employment, female

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 62



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

4.100.44 wdi chempm Children in employment, male

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.45 wdi_chempman Child employment in manufacturing

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



4.100.46 wdi chempmanf Child employment in manufacturing, female

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34



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

4.100.47 wdi chempmanm Child employment in manufacturing, male

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.





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

4.100.48 wdi chempsemp Children in employment, self-employed

Self-employed workers are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, ownaccount workers, and members of producers cooperatives.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 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

4.100.49 wdi chempser Child employment in services

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



4.100.50 wdi_chempserf Child employment in services, female

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.





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

4.100.51 wdi chempserm Child employment in services, male

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 34



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

4.100.52 wdi chempsw Children in employment, study and work

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.





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

4.100.53 wdi_chempswf Children in employment, study and work, female

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.



4.100.54 wdi_chempswm Children in employment, study and work, male

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 62



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

4.100.55 wdi_chempufw Children in employment, unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 58



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

4.100.56 wdi_chempwo Children in employment, work only

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.





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

4.100.57 wdi_chempwof Children in employment, work only, female

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.



4.100.58 wdi chempwom Children in employment, work only, male

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 62



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



Wage workers (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 56

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.60 wdi_co2kt CO2 emissions (kt)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.



N: 187



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011 N: 192 n: 7915 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 41

4.100.61 wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.



4.100.62 wdi coalrent Coal rents (% of GDP)

Coal rents are the difference between the value of both hard and soft coal production at world prices and their total costs of production.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 194 n: 6863 \overline{N} : 156 \overline{T} : 35

4.100.63 wdi coid Customs and other import duties (% of tax revenue)

Customs and other import duties are all levies collected on goods that are entering the country or services delivered by nonresidents to residents. They include levies imposed for revenue or protection purposes and determined on a specific or ad valorem basis as long as they are restricted to imported goods or services.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 120



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 151 n: 1873 \overline{N} : 78 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.64 wdi combr Completeness of birth registration (%)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.



4.100.65 wdi_combrr Completeness of birth registration, rural (%)

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.



4.100.66 wdi_combru Completeness of birth registration, urban (%)

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.





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

4.100.67 wdi comibrd Commitments, IBRD (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments (IBRD) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.68 wdi comida Commitments, IDA (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments (IDA) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Development Association (IDA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.69 wdi commhw Community health workers (per 1,000 people)

Community health workers include various types of community health aides, many with countryspecific occupational titles such as community health officers, community health-education workers, family health workers, lady health visitors and health extension package workers.



4.100.70 wdi comoc Commitments, official creditors (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.71 wdi compc Commitments, private creditors (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.72 wdi_compdri Completeness of infant death reporting

Completeness of infant death reporting is the number of infant deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of infant deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 68



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

4.100.73 wdi_compdrt Completeness of total death reporting

Completeness of total death reporting is the number of total deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of total deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 78



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

4.100.74 wdi_comppg Commitments, public and publicly guaranteed (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.75 wdi_condfem Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)

Condom use is the percentage of the population ages 15-24 who used a condom at last intercourse in the last 12 months.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 45

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.76 wdi_condmal Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)

Condom use is the percentage of the population ages 15-24 who used a condom at last intercourse in the last 12 months.



N: 41

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.77 wdi conis Consumption of iodized salt (% of households)

Consumption of iodized salt refers to the percentage of households that use edible salt fortified with iodine.



4.100.78wdi conprev Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15-49 only.



N: 104



Min. Year:1968 Max. Year: 2014 \mathbf{N} : 183 \mathbf{n} : 1035 \overline{N} : 22 \overline{T} : 6

4.100.79 wdi corewa Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)

Combustible renewables and waste comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste, measured as a percentage of total energy use.



Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 135



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 \mathbf{N} : 139 \mathbf{n} : 5300 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

wdi dbcdmpnc Cause of death, by communicable diseases (% of total) 4.100.80

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions include infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory infections, and nutritional deficiencies such as underweight and stunting.





wdi dbinj Cause of death, by injury (% of total) 4.100.81

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Injuries include unintentional and intentional injuries.



4.100.82 wdi dbncd Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Non-communicable diseases include cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, digestive diseases, skin diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, and congenital anomalies.





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

4.100.83 wdi dcpsb Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)

Domestic credit to private sector by banks refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by other depository corporations (deposit taking corporations except central banks), such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.





Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014 N: 114 n: 1540 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.84 wdi_deathreate Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.



4.100.85 wdi debtfr Debt forgiveness or reduction (current US dollar)

Debt forgiveness or reduction shows the change in debt stock due to debt forgiveness or reduction. It is derived by subtracting debt forgiven and debt stock reduction from debt buyback. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.86 wdi decacf DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US dollar)

The DEC alternative conversion factor is the underlying annual exchange rate used for the World Bank Atlas method. As a rule, it is the official exchange rate reported in the IMF's International Financial Statistics (line rf). Exceptions arise where further refinements are made by World Bank staff. It is expressed in local currency units per U.S. dollar.



4.100.87 wdi_dedlt Disbursements on external debt, long-term (DIS, current US dollar)

Disbursements on long-term debt are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 122 n: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. This item includes disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Purchases are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.89 wdi_dedpn Disbursements on external debt, private nonguaranteed (PNG)(current US dollar)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.90 wdi_dedppg Disbursements on external debt, public and publicly guaranteed (PPG)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.91 wdi_dfetave Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009 N: 164

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.92 wdi diabetes Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)

Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192



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

4.100.93 wdi_diatrorcf Diarrhea treatment (% of children under 5 receiving rehydration and feeding)

Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continued feeding refer to the percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey who received either oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 85



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

4.100.94 wdi_diatrorsp Diarrhea treatment (% of children under 5 who received ORS packet)

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 89



Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2014 N: 144 n: 745 \overline{N} : 25 \overline{T} : 5
4.100.95 wdi docexp Documents to export (number)

All documents required per shipment to export goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.



4.100.96 wdi docimp Documents to import (number)

All documents required per shipment to import goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.





Min. Year: 2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185 n: 1786 \overline{N} : 179 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.97 wdi doec Delay in obtaining an electrical connection (days)

Delay in obtaining an electrical connection is the average wait, in days, experienced to obtain an electrical connection from the day an establishment applies for it to the day it receives the service.



4.100.98 wdi dofdcal Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.



4.100.99 wdi_dsedlttds Debt service on external debt, long-term (TDS, current US dollar)

Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.100 wdi dsedpngtds Debt service on external debt, private nonguaranteed

Private nonguaranteed debt service is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.101 wdi_dsedppgtds Debt service on external debt, public and publicly guaranteed

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.102 wdi dsedtds Debt service on external debt, total (TDS, current US dollar)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.103 wdi dsegspi Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports)

Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports series. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) are from HIPC Initiative's Status of Implementation Report.



4.100.104 wdi dsred Debt stock reduction (current US dollar)

Debt stock reductions show the amount that has been netted out of the stock of debt using debt conversion schemes such as buybacks and equity swaps or the discounted value of long-term bonds that were issued in exchange for outstanding debt. It includes the effect of any financial operation that will reduce the debt stock other than debt stock restructuring, repayment of principal and debt forgiven. In particular, debt stock reduction will include the face value of debt bought back, the face value of debt swapped for equity (or "nature" or "development"), any face value reduction that might result as the consequence of a bond exchange, and any face value reduction resulting from an exchange of debt for discount bonds. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1989 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 2976 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.105 wdi dsres Debt stock rescheduled (current US dollar)

Debt stocks rescheduled is the amount of debt outstanding rescheduled in any given year. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.106 wdi ebgscur External balance on goods and services (current US dollar)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 7389 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.107 wdi ebgsgdp External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 7473 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.108 wdi_ebrdpngnfl EBRD, private nonguaranteed (NFL, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt privately placed from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.109 wdi edscdod External debt stocks, concessional (DOD, current US dollar)

Concessional external debt conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Loans from major regional development banks–African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank–and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in currency, goods, or services.

Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.110 wdi edsdod External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US dollar)

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 122 **n**: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.111 wdi_edsegspi External debt stocks (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)

Total external debt stocks to exports of goods, services and income.



4.100.112 wdi edsgni External debt stocks (% of GNI)

Total external debt stocks to gross national income. Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed,

and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. 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.



4.100.113 wdi edsltdod External debt stocks, long-term (DOD, current US dollar)

Long-term debt is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.114 wdi_edsltprivdod External debt stocks, long-term private sector (DOD, current US dollar)

Long-term private sector external debt conveys information about the distribution of long-term debt for DRS countries by type of debtor (private banks and private entities). Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.115 wdi_edsltpubdod External debt stocks, long-term public sector (DOD, current US dollar)

Long-term public sector external debt conveys information about the distribution of long-term debt for DRS countries by type of debtor (central government, state and local government, central bank, public and mixed enterprises, and official development banks). Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.116 wdi_edspndod External debt stocks, private nonguaranteed (PNG) (DOD, current US dollar)

Private nonguaranteed external debt comprises long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.117 wdi_edsppgdod External debt stocks, public and publicly guaranteed (PPG)(current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, political subdivisions (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.118 wdi elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 134



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012 N: 139 n: 5236 \overline{N} : 99 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.119 wdi elprcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.120 wdi elprhydro Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.



4.100.121 wdi elprn Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.122 wdi elprng Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 135



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.123 wdi elpro Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 135



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.124 wdi elprogc Electricity production from oil, gas and coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.



N: 135



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.125 wdi_elprrneh Electricity prod. from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)

Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric, includes geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass, and biofuels.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 135



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5298 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.126 wdi_elptrdl Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)

Electric power transmission and distribution losses include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.



4.100.127 wdi emp Employers, total (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 120



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 149 n: 1764 \overline{N} : 50 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.128 wdi empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



4.100.129 wdi empf Employers, female (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 118



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 149 **n**: 1712 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.130 wdi empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).



4.100.131 wdi_empm Employers, male (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 118



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 149 n: 1712 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.132 wdi_emppr15filo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



lin. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.133 wdi_emppr15fne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



4.100.134 wdi_emppr15ilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.135 wdi_emppr15milo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.





Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.136 wdi_emppr15mne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



4.100.137 wdi_emppr15ne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



4.100.138 wdi_emppr24filo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.139 wdi_emppr24fne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 119 n: 1386 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.140 wdi_emppr24ilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



4.100.141 wdi_emppr24milo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



4.100.142 wdi_emppr24mne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 117



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 119 n: 1386 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.143 wdi_emppr24ne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



4.100.144 wdi empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 133



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 169 n: 2806 \overline{N} : 80 \overline{T} : 17

4.100.145 wdi energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 139 n: 5300 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.146 wdi enusektoepc Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



4.100.147 wdi eodb Ease of doing business index

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.



4.100.148 wdi_exbfeed Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under 6 months)

Exclusive breastfeeding refers to the percentage of children less than six months old who are fed breast milk alone (no other liquids) in the past 24 hours.



4.100.149 wdi_expaggrw Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5902 \overline{N} : 111 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.150 wdi exparms Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



4.100.151 wdi expcomser Commercial service exports (current US dollar)

Commercial service exports are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1541 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.152 wdi expense Expense (% of GDP)

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 135



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159 n: 2062 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.153 wdi expfood Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Food comprises the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5930 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.154 wdi expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 3 (mineral fuels).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 157



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5615 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 30

4.100.155 wdi_expgoods Goods exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Goods exports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold and net exports of goods under merchanting) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1584 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.156 wdi expgsagr Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



4.100.157 wdi expgscon Exports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 5634 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 31



Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.159 wdi expgsgdp Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 177



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 7473 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.160 wdi_expgsprinc Exports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)

Exports of goods, services and primary income is the sum of goods exports, service exports and primary income receipts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1582 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.161 wdi expht High-technology exports (current US dollar)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 158



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 175 n: 3127 \overline{N} : 120 \overline{T} : 18

4.100.162 wdi exphtper High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 154



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 173 n: 3094 \overline{N} : 119 \overline{T} : 18

4.100.163 wdi_expict ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)

Information and communication technology goods exports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and commu-

nication technology goods. Software is excluded.



4.100.164 wdi expictserv ICT service exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions). Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 157 n: 1362 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.165 wdi expm Merchandise exports (current US dollar)

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.



N: 186



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192 n: 8383 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 44

4.100.166 wdi_expman Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Manufactures comprise commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals).



4.100.167 wdi expmaw Share of Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World

Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise exports by the reporting economy to economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.168 wdi_expmdeeap Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in East Asia & Pacific

Merchandise exports to developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.169 wdi_expmdeeca Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Europe & Central Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.170 wdi_expmdelac Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Latin Am. & the Car.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.171 wdi_expmdemena Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in M. East & North Afr.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 7158 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 42

4.100.172 wdi_expmdeor Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies outside region

Merchandise exports to developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.173 wdi_expmdesa Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in South Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the South Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.174 wdi_expmdessa Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



N: 155



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 160 n: 6326 \overline{N} : 115 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.175 wdi_expmdewr Share of Merchandise exports to dev. economies within region

Merchandise exports to developing economies within region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in the same World Bank region as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.



4.100.176 wdi expmhie Share of Merchandise exports to high-income economies

Merchandise exports to high-income economies are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.177 wdi expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons.

This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)





Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 165 **n**: 3726 \overline{N} : 138 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.178 wdi_expmilgexp Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons.

This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



4.100.179 wdi_expmre Merchandise exports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)

Merchandise exports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current US dollar.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 182 **n**: 7824 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.180 wdi_expmrer Share of Merchandise exports by the reporting economy, residual

Merchandise exports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less the sum of exports by the reporting economy to high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 7824 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.181 wdi expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 186 n: 5809 \overline{N} : 110 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.182 wdi export Exports of goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Exports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, net exports of goods under merchanting, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 175 **n**: 1583 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.183 wdi expservice Service exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.184 wdi expvalue Export value index (2000 = 100)

Export values are the current value of exports (f.o.b.) converted to U.S. dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's export value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export value indexes are derived from export volume indexes (line 72) and corresponding unit value indexes of exports (line 74) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013 N: 186 n: 5361 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 29

4.100.185 wdi expvol Export volume index (2000 = 100)

Export volume indexes are derived from UNCTAD's volume index series and are the ratio of the export value indexes to the corresponding unit value indexes. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, internantional and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights. For economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export volume indexes (lines 72) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics are used.





External resources for health are funds or services in kind that are provided by entities not part of the country in question. The resources may come from international organizations, other countries through bilateral arrangements, or foreign nongovernmental organizations. These resources are part of total health expenditure.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 167



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 179 n: 3086 \overline{N} : 162 \overline{T} : 17

4.100.187 wdi fcauf Firms competing against unregistered firms (% of firms)

Firms competing against unregistered firms are the percentage of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms.



N: 127



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

4.100.188 wdi fcexpagr Final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)

Average annual growth of final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 151



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 5260 \overline{N} : 97 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.189 wdi_fcexpcon Final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 5130 \overline{N} : 93 \overline{T} : 29

4.100.190 wdi fcexpcur Final consumption expenditure, etc. (current US dollar)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.191 wdi fcexpgdp Final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 169



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 184 n: 7025 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.192 wdi fdi Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US dollar)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows total net FDI. In BPM6, financial account balances are calculated as the change in assets minus the change in liabilities. Net FDI outflows are assets and net FDI inflows are liabilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.193 wdi fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.



4.100.194 wdi fdiinusd Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US dollar)

Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.195 wdi fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.



4.100.196 wdi fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 196 n: 8301 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 42

4.100.197 wdi_fertility1519 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19.



N: 183



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8466 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.198 wdi_fertilitywant Wanted fertility rate (births per woman)

Wanted fertility rate is an estimate of what the total fertility rate would be if all unwanted births were avoided.



4.100.199 wdi fertilizer Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients-animal and plant manures-are not included. For the purpose of data dissemination, FAO has adopted the concept of a calendar year (January to December). Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 158



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2013 N: 160 n: 1861 \overline{N} : 155 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.200 wdi ffecon Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 169 n: 5320 \overline{N} : 99 \overline{T} : 31

 $4.100.201 \quad {\rm wdi_fhhh} \ {\rm Female} \ {\rm headed} \ {\rm households} \ (\% \ {\rm of} \ {\rm households} \ {\rm with} \ {\rm a} \ {\rm female} \ {\rm head})$

Female headed households shows the percentage of households with a female head.





Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2018 N: 75 n: 247 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3



Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total) refers to the share of legislators, senior officials and managers who are female.



4.100.203 wdi forestarea Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.



4.100.204 wdi forestrent Forest rents (% of GDP)

Forest rents are roundwood harvest times the product of average prices and a region-specific rental rate.



4.100.205 wdi frwwcm Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



4.100.206 wdi_frwwind Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for industry are total withdrawals for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



4.100.207 wdi frwwper Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



N: 170



3 Min. Year: 1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 170 n: 666 \overline{N} : 14 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.208 wdi fubfi Firms using banks to finance investment (% of firms)

Firms using banks to finance investment are the percentage of firms using banks to finance investments.





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

4.100.209 wdi fwfpo Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2015 N: 127

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.210 wdi_fwwagr Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



4.100.211 wdi_fwwdom Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 171



Min. Year:1967 Max. Year: 2013 N: 171 n: 597 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.100.212 wdi gasrent Natural gas rents (% of GDP)

Natural gas rents are the difference between the value of natural gas production at world prices and total costs of production.



4.100.213 wdi gdpcon GDP at market prices (constant 2005 US dollar)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 7692 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.214 wdi gdpcur GDP at market prices (current US dollar)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.



4.100.215 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.





Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 196 n: 7693 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.216 wdi gdppccon GDP per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.217 wdi gdppccur GDP per capita (current US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.218 wdi_gdppcgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



4.100.219 wdi_gdppcpppcon GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.


4.100.220 wdi gdppcpppcur GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



4.100.221 wdi gdppemp GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP dollar)

GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 1990 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.



4.100.222 wdi gdppppcon GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



4.100.223 wdi gdppppcur GDP, PPP (current international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



4.100.224 wdi_gdppueu GDP per unit of energy use (PPP dollar per kg of oil equivalent)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 164 n: 3037 \overline{N} : 127 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.225 wdi geqind S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)

S&P Global Equity Indices measure the U.S. dollar price change in the stock markets covered by the S&P/IFCI and S&P/Frontier BMI country indices.



4.100.226 wdi_ghgnetem GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF (Mt of CO2 equivalent)

GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF refers to changes in atmospheric levels of all greenhouse gases attributable to forest and land-use change activities, including but not limited to (1) emissions and removals of CO2 from decreases or increases in biomass stocks due to forest management, logging, fuelwood collection, etc.; (2) conversion of existing forests and natural grasslands to other land uses; (3) removal of CO2 from the abandonment of formerly managed lands (e.g. croplands and pastures); and (4) emissions and removals of CO2 in soil associated with land-use change and management. For Annex-I countries under the UNFCCC, these data are drawn from the annual GHG inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by each country; for non-Annex-I countries, data are drawn from the most recently submitted National Communication where available. Because of differences in reporting years and methodologies, these data are not generally considered comparable across countries. Data are in million metric tons.



4.100.227 wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?"



4.100.228 wdi_gini GINI index (World Bank estimate)

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.



4.100.229 wdi gnexpcon Gross national expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 142



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 5576 \overline{N} : 101 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.230 wdi gnexpcur Gross national expenditure (current US dollar)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 186 **n**: 7369 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.231 wdi gnexpgdp Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 169



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 184 **n**: 7025 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.232 wdi gniatlascur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 7171 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 37

4.100.233 wdi_gnicon GNI (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192 n: 5028 \overline{N} : 91 \overline{T} : 26

4.100.234 wdi_gnicur GNI (current US dollar)

N: 137

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.



N: 187



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 196 n: 7601 \overline{N} : 138 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.235 wdi_gnigr GNI growth (annual %)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



4.100.236 wdi gnipcatlascur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 195 n: 7170 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 37

4.100.237 wdi gnipccon GNI per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192 n: 5028 \overline{N} : 91 \overline{T} : 26

4.100.238 wdi gnipcgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



4.100.239 wdi gnipcpppcon GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.





Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 182 **n**: 3077 \overline{N} : 123 \overline{T} : 17

4.100.240 wdi gnipcpppcur GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



4.100.241 wdi gnipppcon GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



4.100.242 wdi gnipppcur GNI, PPP (current international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



4.100.243 wdi gor Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)

Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; requited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownernship of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.



4.100.244 wdi_govfcexpagr General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of general government final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



4.100.245 wdi_govfcexpcon General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 138



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 177 n: 5358 \overline{N} : 97 \overline{T} : 30

4.100.246 wdi_govfcexpcur General government final consumption expenditure (current US dollar)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.247 wdi_govfcexpgdp General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



4.100.248 wdi hepcusd Health expenditure per capita (current US dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 3515 \overline{N} : 185 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.249 wdi_hepcusd11 Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in international dollars converted using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 3515 \overline{N} : 185 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.250 wdi hepriv Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 3515 \overline{N} : 185 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.251 wdi_hepub Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.





Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 189 n: 3515 \overline{N} : 185 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.252 wdi_hepubgov Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.



4.100.253 wdi hepubtot Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



4.100.254 wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



4.100.255 wdi hfcexpagr Household final consumption exp., etc. (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure is based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



4.100.256 wdi_hfcexpcon Household final consumption exp., etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.257 wdi_hfcexpcur Household final consumption exp., etc. (current US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.258 wdi hfcexpgdp Household final consumption exp., etc. (% of GDP)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



4.100.259 wdi_hfcexppccon Household final consumption exp. per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure per capita (private consumption per capita) is calculated using private consumption in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.260 wdi_hfcexppcga Household final consumption exp. per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure per capita, which is calculated using household final consumption expenditure in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.



4.100.261 wdi_hfcexppppcon Household final consumption exp., PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to constant 2011 international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 163



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 164 n: 3192 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 19

4.100.262 wdi_hfcexppppcur Household final consumption exp., PPP (current international dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round.



4.100.263 wdi hivch Children (0-14) living with HIV

Children living with HIV refers to the number of children ages 0-14 who are infected with HIV.



4.100.264 wdi hivfem15 Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (%)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Female rate is as a percentage of the total population ages 15+ who are living with HIV.



N: 107



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 109 n: 2631 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.265 wdi_hivfem1524 Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 108



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 110 n: 2653 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.266 wdi hivmal1524 Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.





Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 110 **n**: 2653 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.267 wdi_hivtot1549 Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.



4.100.268 wdi homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.



N: 190



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013 N: 192 n: 2077 \overline{N} : 109 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.269 wdi hospbed Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.



4.100.270 wdi ibrdlidacdod IBRD loans and IDA credits (DOD, current US dollar)

IBRD loans and IDA credits are public and publicly guaranteed debt extended by the World Bank Group. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. Credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are at concessional rates. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 120



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 123 n: 4749 \overline{N} : 106 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.271 wdi idagrant IDA grants (current US dollar)

IDA grants are net disbursements of grants from the International Development Association (IDA). Data are in current U.S. dollars. Regional allocations are included in aggregate data.



4.100.272 wdi idphe Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate)

Internally displaced persons are 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.



4.100.273 wdi idple Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate)

Internally displaced persons are 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.



4.100.274 wdi_ifcpngnfl IFC, private nonguaranteed (NFL, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt privately placed from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.275 wdi imfcharges IMF charges (INT, current US dollar)

IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.276 wdi imfp IMF purchases (DIS, current US dollar)

IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 122 **n**: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.277 wdi imfrctds IMF repurchases and charges (TDS, current US dollar)

IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.278 wdi imfrp IMF repurchases (AMT, current US dollar)

IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.279 wdi immdpt Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.



N: 191



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 6015 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.280 wdi immm Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.



4.100.281 wdi imparms Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



4.100.282 wdi impcomser Commercial service imports (current US dollar)

Commercial service imports are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.



4.100.283 wdi impgoods Goods imports (BoP, current US dollar)

Goods imports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.284 wdi impgsagr Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



4.100.285 wdi_impgscon Imports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Iin. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012 **N**: 142



Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 5644 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.286 wdi impgscur Imports of goods and services (current US dollar)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 186 **n**: 7389 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.287 wdi impgsgdp Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013 N: 177



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 7473 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.288 wdi_impgsprinc Imports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)

Imports of goods, services and primary income is the sum of goods imports, service imports and primary income payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 175 **n**: 1583 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.289 wdi_impmarab Share of Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World

Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.290 wdi_impmdeeap Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in East Asia & Pacific

Merchandise imports from developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 147



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 150 **n**: 4974 \overline{N} : 90 \overline{T} : 33

4.100.291 wdi_impmdeeca Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Europe & Central Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.292 wdi_impmdelac Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Latin Am. & the Car.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.293 wdi_impmdemena Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in M. East & North Afr.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 174 n: 7261 \overline{N} : 132 \overline{T} : 42

4.100.294 wdi_impmdeor Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies outside region

Merchandise imports from developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.295 wdi_impmdesa Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in South Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the South Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.296 wdi_impmdessa Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



N: 157



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 162 **n**: 6473 \overline{N} : 118 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.297 wdi_impmdewr Share of Merchandise imports from dev. economies within region

Merchandise imports from developing economies within region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in the same World Bank region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 117



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 120 n: 4838 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.298 wdi_impmerch Merchandise imports (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 186



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192 n: 8378 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 44

4.100.299 wdi_impmerre Merchandise imports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.300 wdi impmhie Share of Merchandise imports from high-income economies

Merchandise imports from high-income economies are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



4.100.301 wdi_impmrer Share of Merchandise imports by the reporting economy, residual

Merchandise imports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less the sum of imports by the reporting economy from high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy.



4.100.302 wdi import Imports of goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Imports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents of general merchandise, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.303 wdi importfood Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Food comprises the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159



Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5946 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.304 wdi importfuel Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Fuels comprise the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section 3 (mineral fuels).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 187 **n**: 5946 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.305 wdi_importict ICT goods imports (% total goods imports)

Information and communication technology goods imports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and communication technology goods. Software is excluded.



4.100.306 wdi importman Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Manufactures comprise the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).



4.100.307 wdi importom Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Ores and metals comprise commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).





Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 5940 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.308 wdi impservice Service imports (BoP, current US dollar)

Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1584 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.309 wdi_impvalue Import value index (2000 = 100)

Import value indexes are the current value of imports (c.i.f.) converted to U.S. dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's import value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the import value indexes are derived from import volume indexes (line 73) and corresponding unit value indexes of imports (line 75) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.



4.100.310 wdi incs10 h Income share held by highest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



4.100.311 wdi incs10 l Income share held by lowest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



N: 116



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013 N: 156 n: 1220 \overline{N} : 37 \overline{T} : 8

$4.100.312 \quad wdi_incs20_2 \ Income \ share \ held \ by \ second \ 20\%$

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 116



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013 N: 156 n: 1220 \overline{N} : 37 \overline{T} : 8

$4.100.313 \quad wdi_incs20_3 \ Income \ share \ held \ by \ third \ 20\%$

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



4.100.314 wdi incs20 4 Income share held by fourth 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



4.100.315 wdi incs20 h Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 116



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013 N: 156 n: 1220 \overline{N} : 37 \overline{T} : 8

4.100.316 wdi incs20 l Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



4.100.317 wdi indvaagr Industry, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for industrial value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 181 n: 5780 \overline{N} : 107 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.318 wdi indvacon Industry, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.319 wdi_indvacur Industry, value added (current US dollar)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 174



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 6429 \overline{N} : 117 \overline{T} : 34

4.100.320 wdi indvagdp Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.







Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 185 n: 6153 \overline{N} : 112 \overline{T} : 33

4.100.321 wdi infd Number of infant deaths

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age.



4.100.322 wdi infgdp Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 186



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 196 **n**: 7688 \overline{N} : 142 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.323 wdi inflation Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.



N: 170



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 176 n: 6495 \overline{N} : 120 \overline{T} : 37

4.100.324 wdi infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.



4.100.325 wdi_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.



4.100.326 wdi internetuse Internet users (per 100 people)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 194 n: 4123 \overline{N} : 75 \overline{T} : 21

4.100.327 wdi intped Interest payments on ext. debt, total (INT, current US dollar)

Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.328 wdi_intpedegspi Interest payments on ext. debt (% of exports of goods, services and income)

Total interest payments to exports of goods and services.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 110



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 120 n: 3664 \overline{N} : 81 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.329 wdi intpedgni Interest payments on ext. debt (% of GNI)

Total interest payments to gross national income.



4.100.330 wdi_intpedlt Interest payments on ext. debt, long-term (INT, current US dollar)

Interest payments on long-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.331 wdi intpedpn Interest payments on ext. debt, private nonguaranteed

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.332 wdi_intpedppg Interest payments on ext. debt, public and publicly guaranteed

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.333 wdi_intpedst Interest payments on ext. debt, short-term (INT, current US dollar)

Interest payments on short-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.334 wdi_intpropchp Charges for the use of intellectual property, payments (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.335 wdi_intpropchr Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.336 wdi intrated Deposit interest rate (%)

Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 146



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 171 n: 5137 \overline{N} : 93 \overline{T} : 30

4.100.337 wdi intratel Lending interest rate (%)

Lending rate is the bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



N: 134



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4746 \overline{N} : 86 \overline{T} : 28

4.100.338 wdi intrater Real interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



in. Year:2009 Max. Year: 20 N: 131



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 171 n: 4552 \overline{N} : 84 \overline{T} : 27

4.100.339 wdi intrates Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



4.100.340 wdi intrbn Use of insecticide-treated bed nets (% of under-5 population)

Use of insecticide-treated bed nets refers to the percentage of children under age five who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.



4.100.341 wdi isfac Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



N: 184



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 190 n: 4608 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.342 wdi_isfacr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 182



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 189 n: 4571 \overline{N} : 176 \overline{T} : 24
4.100.343 wdi_isfacu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 190 n: 4634 \overline{N} : 178 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.344 wdi iws Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 186



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191 n: 4671 \overline{N} : 180 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.345 wdi iwsr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



4.100.346 wdi iwsu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



4.100.347 wdi landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.



4.100.348 wdi_landara Arable land (% of land area)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.





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.



.m. Year:2012 Max. Year: 201 N: 191



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 197 n: 8660 \overline{N} : 160 \overline{T} : 44

4.100.350 wdi landpermcr Permanent cropland (% of land area)

Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.



4.100.351 wdi legr Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)

Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 12, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.



4.100.352 wdi_lf Labor force, total

Total labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.



N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4330 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.353 wdi lff Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



4.100.354 wdi lfpe Labor force with primary education (% of total)

Labor force with primary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 1326 \overline{N} : 38 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.355 wdi_lfpef Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with primary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 1256 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 10



Male labor force with primary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.



4.100.357 wdi_lfpr1524filo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.358 wdi_lfpr1524fne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 124



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 178 n: 2355 \overline{N} : 67 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.359 wdi_lfpr1524ilo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.360 wdi_lfpr1524milo Labor force participation for ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.361 wdi_lfpr1524mne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.362 wdi_lfpr1524ne Labor force participation for ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.363 wdi_lfpr1564filo Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15-64) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.





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.



4.100.365 wdi_lfpr1564milo Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15-64) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.366 wdi_lfpr15filo Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.367 wdi_lfpr15fne Labor force part., female (% of female population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 147



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 2764 \overline{N} : 79 \overline{T} : 15

4.100.368 wdi_lfpr15ilo Labor force part., total (% of total population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.369 wdi_lfpr15milo Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15+) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.370 wdi_lfpr15mne Labor force part., male (% of male population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 147



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 182 n: 2764 \overline{N} : 79 \overline{T} : 15

4.100.371 wdi_lfpr15ne Labor force part., total (% of total population ages 15+) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.372 wdi lfse Labor force with secondary education (% of total)

Labor force with secondary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 1323 \overline{N} : 38 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.373 wdi_lfsef Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with secondary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



N: 91



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 1253 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.374 wdi_lfsem Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with secondary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



4.100.375 wdi lfte Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)

Labor force with tertiary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.



4.100.376 wdi_lftef Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with tertiary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.





Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 121 **n**: 1259 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.377 wdi lftem Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with tertiary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 1259 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.378 wdi_lidomcomp Listed domestic companies, total

Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. This indicator does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.



4.100.379 wdi lifexpfem Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



4.100.380 wdi lifexpmal Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



N: 185



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 195 n: 8308 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.381 wdi_lifexptot Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 195 n: 8308 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.382 wdi lowbwb Low-birthweight babies (% of births)

Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.





Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson are the estimated losses from those causes that occurred on establishments' premises as a percentage of annual sales.



4.100.384 wdi ltunemp Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 110 n: 1358 \overline{N} : 39 \overline{T} : 12

4.100.385 wdi_ltunempf Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.



N: 90



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 100 **n**: 1272 \overline{N} : 36 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.386 wdi_ltunempm Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.



4.100.387 wdi manvaagr Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for manufacturing value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion

and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



4.100.388 wdi manvacon Manufacturing, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are expressed constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.389 wdi manvacur Manufacturing, value added (current US dollar)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.390 wdi manvagdp Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



4.100.391 wdi matdn Number of maternal deaths

A maternal death refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 181



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 183 **n**: 4592 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.392 wdi matdrp Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.





Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015 **N**: 183 **n**: 4592 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.393 wdi matdrr Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in: rate varies by country)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.



4.100.394 wdi_matmortm Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15-49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 183 n: 4592 \overline{N} : 177 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.395 wdi matmortn Maternal mortality ratio (national estimate, per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.



N: 118



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 180 n: 684 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.396 wdi mcaplcgdp Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 94



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014 N: 116 n: 2058 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 18

4.100.397 wdi_mcaplcusd Market capitalization of listed companies (current US dollar)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 94



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 117 **n**: 2069 \overline{N} : 52 \overline{T} : 18

4.100.398 wdi_mdsppgds Multilateral debt service (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)

Multilateral debt service is the repayment of principal and interest to the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral agencies. public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.



4.100.399 wdi mdstds Multilateral debt service (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.400 wdi merchtrade Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 190 **n**: 7672 \overline{N} : 139 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.401 wdi_mignet Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.



4.100.402 wdi migst International migrant stock

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population—people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside—are used as estimates.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010 N: 196 n: 1713 \overline{N} : 34 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.403 wdi migstper International migrant stock (% of population)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population– that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.



4.100.404 wdi mineralrent Mineral rents (% of GDP)

Mineral rents are the difference between the value of production for a stock of minerals at world prices and their total costs of production. Minerals included in the calculation are tin, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, silver, bauxite, and phosphate.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 194 n: 6900 \overline{N} : 157 \overline{T} : 36

4.100.405 wdi mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 7190 \overline{N} : 131 \overline{T} : 36

4.100.406 wdi_mortfem Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



r:2009 Max. Year: 2012 M N: 182 N



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 192 n: 8137 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 42

4.100.407 wdi mortinffem Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 731 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.408 wdi mortinfmal Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000)

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 731 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.409 wdi mortinftot Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



N: 191



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 8497 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.410 wdi mortmal Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 182



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 192 n: 8137 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 42

4.100.411 wdi mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 4847 \overline{N} : 186 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.412 wdi mortuf Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 191



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015 N: 196 n: 8497 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 43

4.100.413 wdi mortuff Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015 N: 191



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 731 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.414 wdi mortufm Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 731 \overline{N} : 28 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.415 wdi multid Multilateral debt (% of total external debt)

Multilateral debt to total external debt stocks.



4.100.416 wdi natrr Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)

Total natural resources rents are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 185 n: 6319 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 34

4.100.417 wdi_nbd New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



N: 133



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2014 N: 133 n: 1091 \overline{N} : 99 \overline{T} : 8

4.100.418 wdi_nbpat Newborns protected against tetanus (%)

Newborns protected against tetanus are the percentage of births by women of child-bearing age who are immunized against tetanus.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 3192 \overline{N} : 91 \overline{T} : 30

4.100.419 wdi nettaxprod Net taxes on products (current US dollar)

Net taxes on products (net indirect taxes) are the sum of product taxes less subsidies. Product taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. The grants may take the form of payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods and services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.420 wdi nfedltnfl Net flows on ext. debt, long-term (NFL, current US dollar)

Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.421 wdi_nfedpng Net flows on ext. debt, private nonguaranteed (PNG)(current US dollar)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.422 wdi_nfedppg Net flows on ext. debt, public and publicly guaranteed (PPG)(current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.423 wdi nfedstnfl Net flows on ext. debt, short-term (NFL, current US dollar)

Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 119

N: 122 **n**: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.424 wdi nfedtnfl Net flows on ext. debt, total (NFL, current US dollar)

Net flows on external debt are disbursements on long-term external debt and IMF purchases minus principal repayments on long-term external debt and IMF repurchases up to 1984. Beginning in 1985 this line includes the change in stock of short-term debt (including interest arrears for long-term debt). Thus, if the change in stock is positive, a disbursement is assumed to have taken place; if negative, a repayment is assumed to have taken place. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.425 wdi_nffbnfl Net financial flows, bilateral (NFL, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.426 wdi nffibrdnfl Net financial flows, IBRD (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the founding and largest member of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.427 wdi nffidanfl Net financial flows, IDA (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IDA is the International Development Association, the concessional loan window of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.428 wdi_nffimfcnfl Net financial flows, IMF concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund, which provides concessional lending through its Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, and Rapid Credit Facility. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012 N: 128



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 131 n: 4909 \overline{N} : 109 \overline{T} : 37

4.100.429 wdi_nffimfncnfl Net financial flows, IMF nonconcessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund, which provides nonconcessional lending through the credit it provides to its members, mainly to meet balance of payments needs. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.430 wdi nffmnfl Net financial flows, multilateral (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.431 wdi nffonfl Net financial flows, others (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Others is a residual category in the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. It includes such institutions as the Caribbean Development Fund, Council of Europe, European Development Fund, Islamic Development Bank, Nordic Development Fund, and the like. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.432 wdi_nffrdbcnfl Net financial flows, RDB concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Concessional financial flows cover disbursements made through concessional lending facilities. Regional development banks are the African Development Bank, in Tunis, Tunisia, which serves all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, in Manila, Philippines, which serves South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in London, United Kingdom, which serves Europe and Central Asia; and the Inter-American Development Bank, in Washington, D.C., which serves the Americas. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.433 wdi_nffrdbncnfl Net financial flows, RDB nonconcessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Nonconcessional financial flows cover all disbursements except those made through concessional lending facilities. Regional development banks are the African Development Bank, in Tunis, Tunisia, which serves all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, in Manila, Philippines, which serves South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in London, United Kingdom, which serves Europe and Central Asia; and the Inter-American Development Bank, in Washington, D.C., which serves the Americas. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.434 wdi nnd Number of neonatal deaths

Number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015 N: 193 n: 4847 \overline{N} : 186 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.435 wdi_nofuniaea Net official flows from UN agencies, IAEA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II

of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UN-RWA), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.436 wdi nofunifad Net official flows from UN agencies, IFAD (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.437 wdi_nofununaids Net official flows from UN agencies, UNAIDS (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 118



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2013 N: 136 n: 948 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 7

4.100.438 wdi_nofunundp Net official flows from UN agencies, UNDP (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA

recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.439 wdi_nofununfpa Net official flows from UN agencies, UNFPA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.440 wdi_nofununhcr Net official flows from UN agencies, UNHCR (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 95



Min. Year:1969 Max. Year: 2013 N: 138 n: 3090 \overline{N} : 69 \overline{T} : 22

4.100.441 wdi_nofununicef Net official flows from UN agencies, UNICEF (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA

recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.442 wdi_nofununpbf Net official flows from UN agencies, UNPBF (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.443 wdi_nofununta Net official flows from UN agencies, UNTA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.





 $\mathbf{N}:\,\mathrm{N/A}$ Min. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$ Max. Year: $\mathrm{N/A}$



4.100.444 wdi nofunwfp Net official flows from UN agencies, WFP (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II

of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.445 wdi_nofunwho Net official flows from UN agencies, WHO (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005.

The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UN-RWA), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.446wdi nurmw Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)

Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 190 **n**: 665 \overline{N} : 27 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.447 wdi offexrate Official exchange rate (LCU per US dollar, period average)

Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).



N: 160



N: 186 n: 7937 \overline{N} : 144 \overline{T} : 43

wdi oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP) 4.100.448

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013 N: 194 n: 6644 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 34

4.100.449 wdi oophepriv Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



4.100.450 wdi_oophetot Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



4.100.451 wdi_overwmal5 Prevalence of overweight, weight for height, male (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.



4.100.452 wdi_overwtot5 Prevalence of overweight, weight for height (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.



4.100.453 wdi paoc Principal arrears, official creditors (current US dollar)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.454 wdi pape Principal arrears, private creditors (current US dollar)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.455 wdi_patappnr Patent applications, nonresidents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention–a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.


4.100.456 wdi_patappr Patent applications, residents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention–a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013 N: 152 n: 3903 \overline{N} : 72 \overline{T} : 26

4.100.457 wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers

Presence of peacebuilders and peacekeepers are active in peacebuilding and peacekeeping. Peacebuilding reduces the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels of for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacekeepers provide essential security to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. Peacekeepers deploy to war-torn regions where no one else is willing or able to go and prevent conflict from returning or escalating. Peacekeepers include police, troops, and military observers.



4.100.458 wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 194 **n**: 3251 \overline{N} : 59 \overline{T} : 17

4.100.459 wdi_pinvb Portfolio investment, bonds (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US dollar)

Bonds are securities issued with a fixed rate of interest for a period of more than one year. They include net flows through cross-border public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed bond issues. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.460 wdi pngbamt PNG, bonds (AMT, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.461 wdi_pngbdis PNG, bonds (DIS, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.462 wdi pngbint PNG, bonds (INT, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.463 wdi pngbondsdod PNG, bonds (DOD, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.464 wdi pngbondsnfl PNG, bonds (NFL, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.465 wdi pngbondstds PNG, bonds (TDS, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.466 wdi_pngcbocamt PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (AMT, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.467 wdi_pngcbocdis PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (DIS, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.468 wdi_pngcbocdod PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (DOD, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.469 wdi_pngcbocint PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (INT, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.470 wdi_pngcbocnfl PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (NFL, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.471 wdi_pngcboctds PNG, commercial banks and other creditors (TDS, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.472 wdi_pop Population, total

Total population is based on the defacto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8834 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.473 wdi pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.





Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 189 n: 8466 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.474 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



4.100.475 wdi pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



4.100.476 wdi popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.



4.100.477 wdi popfem Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



4.100.478 wdi popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8828 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.479 wdi poplcity Population in largest city

Population in largest city is the urban population living in the country's largest metropolitan area.



N: 146



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 151 n: 6943 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 46

4.100.480 wdi poplcityper Population in the largest city (% of urban population)

Population in largest city is the percentage of a country's urban population living in that country's largest metropolitan area.





Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 151 **n**: 6940 \overline{N} : 126 \overline{T} : 46

4.100.481 wdi poprur Rural population

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



4.100.482 wdi poprurgr Rural population growth (annual %)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 190



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 196 n: 8729 \overline{N} : 159 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.483 wdi poprurper Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



N: 192



N: 198 **n:** 8837 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.484 wdi popuag Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.



4.100.485 wdi popuagper Population in large urban agglomerations (% of Population)

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the percentage of a country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.



4.100.486 wdi popurb Urban population

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8834 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.487 wdi popurbgr Urban population growth (annual %)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8833 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.488 wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8837 \overline{N} : 161 \overline{T} : 45

4.100.489 wdi_povgap2011 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line dollar1.90 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 dollar1.25 a day and dollar2 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.



4.100.490 wdi povgapnpl Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty lines is the mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



4.100.491 wdi povgaprpl Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines is the rural population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



4.100.492 wdi_povgapupl Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines is the urban population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



4.100.493 wdi_povhc190 Poverty headcount ratio at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Poverty headcount ratio at dollar1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than dollar1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. 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 dollar1.25 a day and dollar2 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.



4.100.494 wdi_povhc310 Poverty headcount ratio at dollar3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Poverty headcount ratio at dollar3.10 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than dollar3.10 a day at 2011 international prices. 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 dollar1.25 a day and dollar2 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.



4.100.495 wdi_povhcnpl Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)

National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.



4.100.496 wdi_povhcrpl Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population)

Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines.



4.100.497 wdi_povhcupl Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population)

Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines.



4.100.498 wdi powout Power outages in firms in a typical month (number)

Power outages are the average number of power outages that establishments experience in a typical month.



4.100.499 wdi_ppdiesel Pump price for diesel fuel (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel fuel. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.



4.100.500 wdi ppgas Pump price for gasoline (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of gasoline. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 178 n: 1637 \overline{N} : 68 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.501 wdi_ppgbamt PPG, bonds (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 122 n: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.502 wdi ppgbcdis PPG, bilateral concessional (DIS, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.503 wdi ppgbcdod PPG, bilateral concessional (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.504 wdi ppgbcint PPG, bilateral concessional (INT, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.505 wdi ppgbcnfl PPG, bilateral concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.506 wdi ppgbctds PPG, bilateral concessional (TDS, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.507 wdi ppgbdis PPG, bonds (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.508 wdi_ppgbdod PPG, bilateral (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.509 wdi ppgbint PPG, bonds (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.510 wdi ppgbl PPG, bilateral (AMT, current US dollar)

N: 119

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 122 **n**: 4766 \overline{N} : 104 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.511 wdi ppgblc PPG, bilateral concessional (AMT, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.512 wdi ppgbldis PPG, bilateral (DIS, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.513 wdi ppgblint PPG, bilateral (INT, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 122 n: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.514 wdi ppgbondsdod PPG, bonds (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.515 wdi ppgbondsnfl PPG, bonds (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.516 wdi ppgbondstds PPG, bonds (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



wdi ppgbtds PPG, bilateral (TDS, current US dollar) 4.100.517

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 **N**: 122 **n**: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.518 wdi ppgcbamt PPG, commercial banks (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 **N**: 122 **n**: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.519 wdi ppgcbdis PPG, commercial banks (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 **N**: 122 **n**: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.520 wdi ppgcbdod PPG, commercial banks (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.521 wdi ppgcbint PPG, commercial banks (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.522 wdi ppgcbnfl PPG, commercial banks (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.523 wdi ppgcbtds PPG, commercial banks (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.524 wdi ppgdsegspi Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (% of exports)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Exports refer to exports of goods, services, and income.



4.100.525 wdi ppgdsgni Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (% of GNI)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.



N: 117



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4212 \overline{N} : 94 \overline{T} : 35

4.100.526 wdi ppgibrdamt PPG, IBRD (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.527 wdi ppgibrddis PPG, IBRD (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.528 wdi ppgibrddod PPG, IBRD (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 122 **n**: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.529 wdi ppgibrdint PPG, IBRD (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.530 wdi_ppgibrdtds PPG, IBRD (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.531 wdi_ppgidaamt PPG, IDA (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.532 wdi ppgidadis PPG, IDA (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.533 wdi ppgidadod PPG, IDA (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.534 wdi ppgidaint PPG, IDA (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.535 wdi ppgidatds PPG, IDA (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.536 wdi ppgmamt PPG, multilateral (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.537 wdi ppgmcamt PPG, multilateral concessional (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.538 wdi ppgmcdis PPG, multilateral concessional (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.540 wdi ppgmcint PPG, multilateral concessional (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed

as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.541 wdi ppgmcnfl PPG, multilateral concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.542 wdi ppgmctds PPG, multilateral concessional (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.543 wdi ppgmdis PPG, multilateral (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.544 wdi ppgmdod PPG, multilateral (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.545 wdi ppgmint PPG, multilateral (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.546 wdi ppgocamt PPG, official creditors (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.547 wdi ppgocdis PPG, official creditors (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.548 wdi ppgocdod PPG, official creditors (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.549 wdi ppgocint PPG, official creditors (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 122 n: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.550 wdi ppgocnfl PPG, official creditors (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.551 wdi ppgoctds PPG, official creditors (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.552 wdi ppgopcamt PPG, other private creditors (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.553 wdi ppgopcdis PPG, other private creditors (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.554 wdi_ppgopcdod PPG, other private creditors (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.555 wdi ppgopcint PPG, other private creditors (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4611 \overline{N} : 102 \overline{T} : 38

4.100.557 wdi_ppgopctds PPG, other private creditors (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.558 wdi ppgpcamt PPG, private creditors (AMT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 119



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2015 N: 122 n: 4730 \overline{N} : 103 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.559 wdi ppgpcdis PPG, private creditors (DIS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.560 wdi ppgpcdod PPG, private creditors (DOD, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.561 wdi ppgpcint PPG, private creditors (INT, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.562 wdi ppgpcnfl PPG, private creditors (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.563 wdi ppgpctds PPG, private creditors (TDS, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.564 wdi pppcf PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international dollar)

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



4.100.565 wdi prareamar Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.



4.100.566 wdi prareater Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



4.100.567 wdi_prareatot Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain–and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features–that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



4.100.568 wdi precipitation Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.



4.100.569 wdi_predlt Principal repayments on ext. debt, long-term (AMT, current US dollar)

Principal repayments on long-term debt are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.570 wdi_predltimf Principal repayments on ext. debt, long-term + IMF (AMT, current US dollar)

Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Repurchases (flows) are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.571 wdi predpng Principal repayments on ext. debt, private nonguaranteed

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.572 wdi_predppg Principal repayments on ext. debt, public and publicly guaranteed

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.573 wdi preganem Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (%)

Prevalence of anemia, pregnant women, is the percentage of pregnant women whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level.



N: 184



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011 N: 186 n: 3978 \overline{N} : 181 \overline{T} : 21

4.100.574 wdi pregprenc Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)

Pregnant women receiving prenatal care are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 103



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2014 N: 165 n: 726 \overline{N} : 23 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.575 wdi preso Principal rescheduled, official (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.576 wdi prfor Principal forgiven (current US dollar)

Principal forgiven is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was written off or forgiven in any given year. It includes debt forgiven within and outside Paris Club agreements, principal forgiven and principal arrears forgiven. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1989 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 2973 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 25



Wholesale price index refers to a mix of agricultural and industrial goods at various stages of production and distribution, including import duties. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.



4.100.578 wdi_princpay Primary income payments (BoP, current US dollar)

Primary income payments refer to employee compensation paid to nonresident workers and investment income (payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments). Data are in current U.S. dollars.


4.100.579 wdi prrep Principal rescheduled, private (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1989 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 2976 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.580 wdi_prrs Principal rescheduled (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1989 Max. Year: 2014 N: 121 n: 2976 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.581 wdi_ptempftf Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 63



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 90 n: 1389 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 15

4.100.582 wdi_ptempftpt Part time employment, female (% of total part time employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 89 n: 1386 \overline{N} : 40 \overline{T} : 16

4.100.583 wdi ptempmtm Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



4.100.584 wdi ptempt Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



4.100.585 wdi rdexp Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.





Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 129 n: 1385 \overline{N} : 73 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.586 wdi refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers-people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers-are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.



4.100.587 wdi reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers-people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers-are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014 N: 191



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 4259 \overline{N} : 170 \overline{T} : 22

4.100.588 wdi researcher Researchers in R&D (per million people)

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 99



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014 N: 117 n: 1072 \overline{N} : 56 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.589 wdi reserves Total reserves (includes gold, current US dollar)

Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.590 wdi revenue Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.



4.100.591 wdi_rfmlfprilo Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 177



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 4333 \overline{N} : 173 \overline{T} : 24

4.100.592 wdi_rfmlfprne Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



4.100.593 wdi scitecjournal Scientific and technical journal articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.



N: 189



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011 N: 191 n: 4788 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 25

4.100.594 wdi scont Social contributions (% of revenue)

Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.



4.100.595 wdi semp Self-employed, total (% of total employed)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 132



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 167 n: 2263 \overline{N} : 65 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.596 wdi sempf Self-employed, female (% of females employed)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.





Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 2167 \overline{N} : 62 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.597 wdi sempm Self-employed, male (% of males employed)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 129



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 166 n: 2167 \overline{N} : 62 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.598 wdi servaagr Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 181 n: 5824 \overline{N} : 108 \overline{T} : 32

4.100.599 wdi servacon Services, etc., value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



4.100.600 wdi servacur Services, etc., value added (current US dollar)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.601 wdi servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



4.100.602 wdi smokfem Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012 N: 127 n: 506 \overline{N} : 39 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.603 wdi smokmal Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.



4.100.604 wdi stockstrturn Stocks traded, turnover ratio of domestic shares (%)

Turnover ratio is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.



4.100.605 wdi stocktrgdp Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period. This indicator complements the market capitalization ratio by showing whether market size is matched by trading.



4.100.606 wdi_stocktrusd Stocks traded, total value (current US dollar)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 87



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2014 N: 111 n: 1852 \overline{N} : 46 \overline{T} : 17

4.100.607 wdi_surface Surface area (sq. km)

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 192



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 8663 \overline{N} : 160 \overline{T} : 44

4.100.608 wdi survfem Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.





Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013 **N**: 189 **n**: 8283 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 44

4.100.609 wdi_survmal Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.



4.100.610 wdi_swwfhfem Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height, female (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.



4.100.611 wdi_swwfhmal Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height, male (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.



4.100.612 wdi_swwfhtot Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.



4.100.613 wdi tadr Total amount of debt rescheduled (current US dollar)

Total amount of debt rescheduled includes the debt stock, principal, interest, charges and penalties rescheduled. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.614 wdi tarasm Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs.



4.100.615 wdi_tarasmman Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Manufactured products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



4.100.616 wdi tarasmpp Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged

for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).





Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 179 n: 2262 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.617 wdi tarawm Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 160



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 179 n: 2262 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.618 wdi_tarawmpp Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



N: 160



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 179 n: 2262 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.619 wdi_tarmfnsm Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups.



4.100.620 wdi_tarmfnsmman Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Manufactured products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 161



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 180 n: 2267 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.621 wdi_tarmfnsmpp Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 161



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 180 n: 2267 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.622 wdi_tarmfnwm Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database.



4.100.623 wdi_tarmfnwmpp Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Primary products are commodities classified in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 160



Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2013 N: 179 n: 2262 \overline{N} : 87 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.624 wdi_taxexport Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)

Taxes on exports are all levies on goods being transported out of the country or services being delivered to nonresidents by residents. Rebates on exported goods that are repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties are deducted from the gross amounts receivable from these taxes, not from amounts receivable from export taxes.



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 43



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 85 n: 685 \overline{N} : 29 \overline{T} : 8

4.100.625 wdi taxgs Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.



N: 136



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 159 n: 2115 \overline{N} : 88 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.626 wdi taxipcgr Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



4.100.627 wdi taxipcgt Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 134



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 157 n: 2133 \overline{N} : 89 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.628 wdi taxit Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.





Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 152 n: 1970 \overline{N} : 82 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.629 wdi_taxoth Other taxes (% of revenue)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 125



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 153 n: 1966 N: 82 T: 13

4.100.630 wdi_taxprofit Profit tax (% of commercial profits)

Profit tax is the amount of taxes on profits paid by the business.



N: 173



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 173 n: 515 \overline{N} : 172 \overline{T} : 3

4.100.631 wdi taxrate Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)

Total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by businesses after accounting for allowable deductions and exemptions as a share of commercial profits. Taxes withheld (such as personal income tax) or collected and remitted to tax authorities (such as value added taxes, sales taxes or goods and service taxes) are excluded.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013 N: 184



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015 N: 185 n: 1882 \overline{N} : 171 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.632 wdi taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012 N: 136



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013 N: 160 n: 2169 \overline{N} : 90 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.633 wdi_tdsegspi Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.





Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 120 **n**: 3666 \overline{N} : 81 \overline{T} : 31

4.100.634 wdi_tdsgni Total debt service (% of GNI)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.



4.100.635 wdi_technician Technicians in R&D (per million people)

Technicians in R&D and equivalent staff are people whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in engineering, physical and life sciences (technicians), or social sciences and humanities (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers.



4.100.636 wdi teenmoth Teenage mothers (% of women aged 15-19)

Teenage mothers are the percentage of women ages 15-19 who already have children or are currently pregnant.



4.100.637 wdi telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.



N: 192



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 198 n: 7039 \overline{N} : 128 \overline{T} : 36

4.100.638 wdi timeelectr Time required to get electricity (days)

Time required to get electricity is the number of days to obtain a permanent electricity connection. The measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure.



4.100.639 wdi timeexp Time to export (days)

Time to export is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures–for example, during unloading of the cargo–is included in the measure.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 184



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 185 **n**: 1786 \overline{N} : 179 \overline{T} : 10

4.100.640 wdi totnb Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)

Net barter terms of trade index is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, internantional and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights.



4.100.641 wdi tractors Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.





Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2009 N: 169 n: 5138 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 30

4.100.642 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)







Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014 N: 187 n: 7473 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 40

4.100.643 wdi_tradeg Net trade in goods (BoP, current US dollar)

Net trade in goods is the difference between exports and imports of goods. Trade in services is not included. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Net trade in goods and services is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services comprise all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 172



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1584 \overline{N} : 158 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.645 wdi tradeserv Trade in services (% of GDP)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012 N: 171



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 175 n: 1569 \overline{N} : 157 \overline{T} : 9

4.100.646 wdi trool Time required to obtain an operating license (days)

Time required to obtain operating license is the average wait to obtain an operating license from the day the establishment applied for it to the day it was granted.





Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.



4.100.648 wdi_trtpefem Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)

Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 99



4.100.649 wdi_trtprmal Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)

Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.



4.100.650 wdi tsdrgr Share of senior management time spent dealing with regulations

Time spent dealing with the requirements of government regulations is the proportion of senior management's time, in a typical week, that is spent dealing with the requirements imposed by government regulations (e.g., taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing and registration, including dealings with officials, and completing forms).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2015 N: 128



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

4.100.651 wdi ttimport Time to import (days)

Time to import is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to import goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures–for example, during unloading of the cargo–is included in the measure.



4.100.652 wdi tubcdr Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms)

Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms) is the number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases notified to WHO in a given year, divided by WHO's estimate of the number of incident tuberculosis cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.



N: 190



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014 N: 193 n: 4460 \overline{N} : 178 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.653 wdi tubinc Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.



4.100.654 wdi tubtsr Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of new cases)

Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of all new tuberculosis cases (or new and relapse cases for some countries) registered under a national tuberculosis control programme in a given year that successfully completed treatment, with or without bacteriological evidence of success ("cured" and "treatment completed" respectively).



4.100.655 wdi_uedocund Undisbursed external debt, official creditors (UND, current US dollar)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.656 wdi_uedpcund Undisbursed external debt, private creditors (UND, current US dollar)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.657 wdi uedund Undisbursed external debt, total (UND, current US dollar)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



4.100.658 wdi uimfcdod Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US dollar)

Use of IMF credit denotes members' drawings on the IMF other than amounts drawn against the country's reserve tranche position. Use of IMF credit includes purchases and drawings under Stand-By, Extended, Structural Adjustment, Enhanced Structural Adjustment, and Systemic Transformation Facility Arrangements as well as Trust Fund loans. SDR allocations are also included in this category. Note: Data related to the operations of the IMF are provided by the IMF Treasurer's Department. They are converted from special drawing rights into dollars using end-of-period exchange rates for stocks and average-over-the-period exchange rates for flows. Data are in current U.S. dollars.





Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014 N: 122 n: 4722 \overline{N} : 105 \overline{T} : 39

4.100.659 wdi undfd Number of under-five deaths

Number of children dying before reaching age five.



4.100.660 wdi undnor Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.





Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115 n: 2603 \overline{N} : 113 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.661 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.





ear:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



4.100.662 wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



4.100.663 wdi unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.





Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.664 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.





Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.665 wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



N: 145



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 178 n: 2742 \overline{N} : 78 \overline{T} : 15

4.100.666 wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 149



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 179 n: 2912 \overline{N} : 83 \overline{T} : 16

4.100.667 wdi_unemppe Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with primary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 97



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 128 n: 1806 \overline{N} : 52 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.668 wdi_unemppef Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with primary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 91



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 127 n: 1704 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.669 wdi_unemppem Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with primary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



N: 91



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 127 n: 1704 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.670 wdi_unempse Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with secondary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



4.100.671 wdi_unempsef Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with secondary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 91



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 127 n: 1695 \overline{N} : 48 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.672 wdi_unempsem Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with secondary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 91



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 127 n: 1695 \overline{N} : 48 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.673 wdi_unempte Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



N: 96



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 128 n: 1794 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 14

4.100.674 wdi_unemptef Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



4.100.675 wdi_unemptem Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 90



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 127 n: 1692 \overline{N} : 48 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.676 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.677 wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (national est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 134



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 163 **n**: 2150 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.678 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.679 wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (ILO estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014 N: 172 n: 4014 \overline{N} : 167 \overline{T} : 23

4.100.680 wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (national estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 134



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 163 n: 2150 \overline{N} : 61 \overline{T} : 13

4.100.681 wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (national estimate)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



N: 137



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 164 n: 2226 \overline{N} : 64 \overline{T} : 14

Unmet need for contraception is the percentage of fertile, married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception.



4.100.683 wdi vemp Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



4.100.684 wdi vempf Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 151 n: 1708 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.685 wdi vempm Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 115



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 151 n: 1708 \overline{N} : 49 \overline{T} : 11

4.100.686 wdi_vitamina Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (% of children ages 6-59 months)

Vitamin A supplementation refers to the percentage of children ages 6-59 months old who received at least two doses of vitamin A in the previous year.



4.100.687 wdi_wastfem Prevalence of wasting, weight for height, female (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.



4.100.688 wdi_wastmal Prevalence of wasting, weight for height, male (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.





Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2014 N: 134 n: 528 \overline{N} : 12 \overline{T} : 4

4.100.689 wdi_wasttot Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.







Min. Year:1966 Max. Year: 2014 N: 154 n: 767 \overline{N} : 16 \overline{T} : 5

4.100.690 wdi_watprod Water productivity (GDP per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal)

Water productivity is calculated as GDP in constant prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.



4.100.691 wdi_wjbw Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for any of the following five reasons: argues with him; refuses to have sex; burns the food; goes out without telling him; or when she neglects the children.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.692 wdi_wjbwarg Husband beating his wife when she argues with him (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she argues with him.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.693 wdi_wjbwburn Husband beating his wife when she burns the food (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she burns the food.



N: 51

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.694 wdi_wjbwch Husband beating his wife when she neglects the children (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she neglects the children.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 52



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

4.100.695 wdi_wjbwout Husband beating his wife when she goes out without telling him (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she goes out without telling him.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.696 wdi_wjbwsex Husband beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (% of Women)

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she refuses sex with him.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 51

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.100.697 wdi wsw Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



4.100.698 wdi wswf Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



4.100.699 wdi_wswm Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 131



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014 N: 167 n: 2182 \overline{N} : 62 \overline{T} : 13

4.101 World Economic Forum

http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/ (Schwab & i Martin, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide. The data from edition 2006-2007 is is assumed as for year 2006, the data from edition 2007-2008 is assumed as for year 2007, the data from edition 2008-2009 is assumed as for year

2008, the data from edition 2009-2010 is assumed as for year 2009, the data from edition 2010-2011 is assumed as for year 2010, the data from edition 2011-2012 is assumed as for year 2011, the data from edition 2012-2013 is assumed as for year 2012, the data from edition 2013-2014 is assumed as for year 2013, the data from edition 2014-2015 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.101.1 wef aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions

Available Airline Seat kms/Week (millions): Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions).



4.101.2 wef amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy. to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition?

- (1) does not promote competition;
- (7) effectively promotes competition.
- (2013-14 weighted average for year = 2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?

- (1) extremely weak;
- (7) extremely strong.

(2013-14 weighted average for year = 2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.4 wef bccv Business costs of crime and violence

Business costs of crime and violence. to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses?

(1) to a great extent;

(7) not at all. (2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



4.101.5 wef bct Business costs of terrorism

Business costs of terrorism. to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses? (1) to a great extent;

(7) not at all.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.6 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

Burden of Government Regulation: How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?

- (1) extremely burdensome;
- (7) not burdensome at all.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.7 wef bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS

Business Impact of HIV / AIDS: How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

(1) a serious impact;

(7) no impact at all.


4.101.8 wef bim Business impact of malaria

Business Impact of Malaria: How serious an impact do you consider malaria will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

- (1) a serious impact;
- (7) no impact at all.





Nim. Year: 2006 **Max. Year**: 201 **N**: 145 **n**: 797 \overline{N} : 89 \overline{T} : 5

4.101.9 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

Business Impact of Tuberculosis: How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

(1) a serious impact;

(7) no impact at all.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.10 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 140



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 144 n: 1028 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 7

4.101.11 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

- Capacity for Innovation: how do companies obtain technology?
- (1) exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies;
- (7) by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.12 wef cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 144



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 144 n: 879 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 6

4.101.13 wef ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.14 wef dpf Diversion of public funds

Diversion of Public Funds: how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption?

(1) very common;

(7) never occurs.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.15 wef_dtsb No. days to start a business

Number of Days to Start a Business: Number of days required to start a business.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1167 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.16 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)?

(1) extremely poor Uamong the worst in the world;

(7) excellent U among the best in the world.

(2013-14 weighted average for year = 2014)



N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.17 wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation

Extent and Effect of Taxation: What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest?

(1) significantly limits incentives to work or invest;

(7) has no impact on incentives to work or invest.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014 N: 146



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

4.101.18 wef elec Quality of electricity supply

Quality of Electricity Supply: How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)?

- (1) insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions;
- (7) sufficient and reliable.



4.101.19 wef fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials

Favoritism in Decisions of Government Officials: To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts?

- (1) always show favoritism;
- (7) never show favoritism.



In. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015 **N**: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.20 wef gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.





N: 148 **n**: 1198 \overline{N} : 133 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.21 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competetiveness Index consists of a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. These components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness: Institutions; Infrastructure; Macroeconomic environment; Health and primary education; Higher education and training; Goods market efficiency; Labor market efficiency; Financial market development; Technological readiness; Market size; Business sophistication; Innovation



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.22 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1174 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.23 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013 **N**: 148 **n**: 819 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 6

4.101.24 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148 n: 819 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 6

4.101.25 wef gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.



Nin. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148 n: 808 \overline{N} : 135 \overline{T} : 5

4.101.26 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars



4.101.27 wef gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 147



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 147 n: 1193 \overline{N} : 133 \overline{T} : 8





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.29 wef ilc Intensity of local competition

Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country?

- (1) limited in most industries;
- (7) intense in most industries.



N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.30 wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births

Infant Mortality (Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births): Infant (children aged 0-12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births.





Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.31 wef infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1202 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.32 wef ipb Irregular payments and bribes

Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions. In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs).



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2010 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 148 **n**: 702 \overline{N} : 140 \overline{T} : 5

4.101.33 wef ipr Intellectual property protection

Intellectual Property Protection: How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anticounterfeiting measures, in your country?

- (1) very weak;
- (7) very strong.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 148 **n**: 1067 \overline{N} : 119 \overline{T} : 7

4.101.34 wef_ji Judicial independence

Judicial Independence: To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?

- (1) heavily influenced;
- (7) entirely independent.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8





Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.36 wef md Extent of market dominance

Extent of Market Dominance: How would you characterize corporate activity in your country? (1) dominated by a few business groups;

(7) spread among many firms.





N: 148 **n**: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

$4.101.37 \quad wef_mobile \ Mobile \ telephone \ subscriptions/100 \ pop.$

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1202 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.38 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?

(1) to a great extent;

(7) not at all.Weighted average.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148

8 8 9 0 1900 1990 1990 2000 2010

Min. Year: 2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.39 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148

4.101.40 wef pr Property rights



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148 n: 819 \overline{N} : 137 \overline{T} : 6

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?

(1) very weak;

(7) very strong.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.41 wef ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country?

(1) very low;

(7) very high.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.42 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1167 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.43 wef qair Quality of air transport infrastructure

Quality of Air Transport Infrastructure: How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country?

- (1) extremely underdeveloped;
- (7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



4.101.44 wef ges Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?

- (1) not well at all;
- (7) very well.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.45 wef qoi Quality of overall infrastructure

Quality of Overall Infrastructure: How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country?

- (1) extremely underdeveloped;
- $\left(7\right)$ extensive and efficient by international standards.



4.101.46 wef qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? (1) poor;

(7) excellent - among the best in the world.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1085 \overline{N} : 136 \overline{T} : 7

4.101.47 wef qport Quality of port infrastructure

Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country? (1) extremely underdeveloped;

(7) well developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities?

(1) extremely inaccessible;

(7) extremely accessible.





Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.48 wef qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1) extremely underdeveloped;

(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013 N: 126



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 126 n: 686 \overline{N} : 114 \overline{T} : 5







N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.51 wef rps Reliability of police services

Reliability of Police Services: To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country?

- (1) cannot be relied upon at all;
- (7) can be completely relied upon.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

Total Tax Rate (percent): This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits).



4.101.52 wef tax Total tax rate, %

N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1170 \overline{N} : 130 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.53 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



4.101.54 wef tgp Transparency of government policymaking

Transparency of Government Policymaking: How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities?

- (1) impossible;
- (7) extremely easy.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.55 wef uic University-industry collaboration in R&D

University-Industry Collaboration in R&D: To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country?

- (1) do not collaborate at all;
- (7) collaborate extensively.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.56 wef wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spendin: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country?

(1) extremely wasteful;

(7) highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year: 2006 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 148 **n**: 1203 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.101.57 wef_wlf Women in labor force, ratio to men

Women in Labor Force (Ratio to Men): Ratio of women to men in the labor force.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013 N: 148



Min. Year:2006 Max. Year: 2014 N: 148 n: 1202 \overline{N} : 134 \overline{T} : 8

4.102 Christian Welzel

http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html (Welzel, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2014-12-11)

Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their crosscultural 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.

4.102.1 wel aa Associational Activity

Meaning: Formative 7-item index measuring to what extent people are active in all of the associations from type 1 to type 3 (see above). At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average.

Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data.

Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 53



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

4.102.2 wel aa1 Associational Activity (Type 1)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in recreational, humanitarian and environmental associations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average.

Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data.

Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.



4.102.3 wel aa2 Associational Activity (Type 2)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in the church or religious organizations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average.

Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data.

Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 56



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

4.102.4 wel aa3 Associational Activity (Type 3)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in political parties, labour unions and professional associations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average.

Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data.

Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 53



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

4.102.5 wel_citrig Citizen Rights

Meaning: Conditional index that measures the prevalence of citizen rights as the presence of respect of political participation rights on the condition of the presence of respect of personal autonomy rights, using multiplication to combine the two [CitRig = PAR * PPR].

Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index," available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures

are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271). Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



N: 187



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010 N: 191 n: 4533 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 24

4.102.6 wel cm Cognitive Mobilization

Meaning: Formative multi-item index measuring the extent of people's cognitive mobilization over the domains of informational connectedness, perceived stimulation and emancipative values [(InfCon + PerSti + EVI) / 3 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level]. Source: Index invented by Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the multiple items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then averaged over the three measures. Components load on the same dimension at the individual level, with pretty similar loadings, and their combination produces a highly reliable overall index (alpha above .80). Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 54



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

4.102.7 wel_coc Control of Corruption

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country.

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 185



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188 n: 2544 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 14

4.102.8 wel_culture Culture Zone

Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source:

Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 8-11).

Coding:

(1) "Reformed West" (Western European societies strongly affected by the Reformation);

(2)"New West" (overseas offshoots of Western Europe);

(3) "Old West" (mostly Catholic parts of Western Europe being core parts of the Roman Empire);

(4) "Returned West" (Catholic and Protestant parts of post-communist Europe returning to the EU);

(5) "Orthodox East" (Christian Orthodox or Islamic parts of the post-communist world, mostly parts of former USSR);

(6) "Indic East" (parts of South and South East Asia under the historic influence of Indian culture);

(7) "Islamic East" (regions of the Islamic world that have been parts of the Arab/Caliphate, Persian and Ottoman empires);

(8) "Sinic East" (parts of East Asia under the historic influence of Chinese culture);

(9) "Latin America" (Central and South America and the Caribbean);

(10) "Sub-Saharan Africa" (African countries South of the Sahara).

Remarks: A cluster analysis asking to place countries into ten different clusters on the basis of religious traditions, imperial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition variables produces a ninety percent overlapping classification of countries.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 56



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 104 n: 286 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 3

4.102.9 wel_cwi Cool Water Index

Meaning: The indicator measures the prevalence of relatively cool temperatures in each season combined with abundant fresh water resources throughout the year, on a country's historically most populated areas.

Source: Index construction based on geo-climate data from the Harvard Geography Project, as documented in the appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising, online at www.cambirdge.org/welzel, pp. 105-112.

Scaling: Scores range from 0 for the hottest and driest countries to 1 for countries combining highly consistent precipitation with cold temperatures.





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 103 n: 285 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 3

4.102.10 wel demenl Enlightened Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 6-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is enlightened in the sense that they define democracy "correctly" by its liberal core and at the same time explicitly reject non-liberal alternative notions.

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected and all three non-liberal notion fully accepted, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite

is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 55

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.102.11 wel_demlib Liberal Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is liberal in the sense that they define democracy "correctly" by its liberal, including free elections, civil liberties and equal rights.

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 56



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

4.102.12 wel demnlib Non-Liberal Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is nonliberal in the sense that they define democracy "incorrectly" by non-liberal attributes, including religious authority over the laws, military authority over government and unemployment benefits. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three non-liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 55



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

4.102.13 wel dr Democratic Rights

Meaning: 14-point index measuring the prevalence of democratic rights based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings.

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



N: 188



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012 N: 189 n: 2620 \overline{N} : 154 \overline{T} : 14

4.102.14 wel edi Effective Democracy Index

Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.





Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012 N: 189 n: 2557 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 14

4.102.15 wel evau Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Four-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



4.102.16 wel evch Emancipative Values: Choice Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of reproductive choices (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



4.102.17 wel_eveq Emancipative Values: Equality Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



4.102.18 wel evi Emancipative Values Index

Meaning: "Protective-vs.-Emancipative Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domains of (1) reproductive choice (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality), (2) gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power), (3) people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national, local and job affairs), and (4) personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69),

www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: The EVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Survival-vs.-Selfexpression Values." Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, emancipative values are interpreted as motivational empowerment.



4.102.19 wel evvo Emancipative Values: Voice Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national and local affairs). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: This index partly overlaps with Inglehart's (1977; 1997) measure of postmaterialist values.



4.102.20 wel hei Human Empowerment Index

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is intellectually, motivationally and institutionally empowered, calculating the average over the three partial empowerments [(IntEmp + MotEmp + IntEmp) / 3].

Source: Welzel, Human Empowerment Project.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the least to 1.0 for the most possible human empowerment. The three partial empowerments are strongly one-dimensional, with equal loadings of around .92 on their common underlying factor. The overall index is highly reliable (alpha above .80).

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).





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

4.102.21 wel ic Informational Connectedness

Meaning: 8-item index measuring the diversity of information sources used by the average individual in a nation.

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 29-30), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0, when not a single one of the eight information sources has been used "last week," to a maximum of 1.0, when all eight sources were used. Intermediate positions are measured in fractions of 1. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In Freedom Rising's (2013) human empowerment framework, informational connectedness is interpreted as connective empowerment.



4.102.22 wel_ie Individual Empowerment

Meaning: Formative multi-item index measuring the extent to which the people in a society are mentally and habitually empowered to make their own choices and to pursue them in their actions. The index covers the domains of motivational empowerment (emancipative values), connective empowerment (informational connectedness), perceptive empowerment (perceived stimulation), intellectual empowerment (formal education) and behavioural empowerment (social movement activity) [(EVI + InfCon + PerSti + ForEdu + SMA) / 5 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level].

Source: Index invented by Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the multiple items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then averaged over all the measures. Components load on the same dimension at the individual level, with pretty similar loadings, and their combination produces a highly reliable overall index (alpha above .80). Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



4.102.23 wel insemp Institutional Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights and political participation rights by law and respects them practice.

Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights" and "empowerments rights" ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



Min. Year:. Max. Year: . N: 152



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

4.102.24 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.





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

4.102.25 wel mob Mobilization Potential for Democratizing Pressures

Meaning: Index measures the extent to which people's enlightened democratic desires exceed exceed the perceived democraticness of their country, assuming that this gap between desired and perceived democraticness creates mass mobilization potential for democratic reform movements. The potential is the 0-to-1 standardized residuals obtained from regressing EnlDes on PerDem at the individual level and aggregating these scores to the country level by using the mean.

Source: Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from minimum 0, when a respondent's enlightened democratic desire is much lower than what her democracy assessment predicts, to maximum 1.0, when the enlightened democratic desire is much higher than what the democracy assessment predicts. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Variable not included								
in Time-Series Data								

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

4.102.26 wel motemp Motivational Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is motivated by emancipative values. These values are considered as an empowering motivation because they make people urge for control over their lives.

Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "emancipative values index" (EVI, see above), covering the years 1995 to 2005, with variable time points for different countries.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the weakes possible to 1.0 for the strongest possible emphasis on emancipative values.



4.102.27 wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them practice.

Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights." Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 187



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010 N: 191 n: 4581 \overline{N} : 153 \overline{T} : 24

4.102.28 wel ppr Political Participation Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them practice.

Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights." Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.

Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 187



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 191 **n**: 4569 \overline{N} : 152 \overline{T} : 24

4.102.29 wel ps Perceived Stimulation

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent of people's perceived cognitive stimulation based on whether they perceive their daily tasks as mostly "routine versus creative," mostly "manual versus intellectual" and as mostly "remote controlled versus supervised," with the latter option in each of these three (1 to 10 scaled) polarities indicating stronger perceived stimulation.

Source: Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the three items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then averaged over the three measures. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In Welzel's human empowerment framework, perceived stimulation is interpreted as perceptive empowerment.



N: 56



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

4.102.30 wel_regtype Regime Type

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.

Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.

Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 187

4.102.31 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

 $({\it Rule of \ Law + Control \ of \ Corruption}) \ / \ 2$



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010 N: 191 n: 4533 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 24



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188 n: 2556 \overline{N} : 150 \overline{T} : 14

4.102.32 wel rol Rule of Law

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



4.102.33 wel_scalezone Scalezone on Citizen Rights

Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic.

Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.

Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy":

citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.

Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010 N: 187



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010 N: 191 n: 4533 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 24

4.102.34 wel_sma Social Movement Activity

Meaning: 3-item index measuring to what extent three types of peaceful social movement activities (petitions, demonstrations, boycotts) are part of a national culture's action repertoire. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 222-225), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 66-70), based on data from the World Values Surveys.

Scaling: Multi-point index from a theoretical minimum 0 when none of the three activities is part of the action repertoire to 1.0 when all three of them are. On each activity, non-execution is coded 0, anticipated execution .33 and actual execution 1. Then for each individual the average over the three activities is calculated. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, social movement activity is interpreted as behavioural empowerment.



4.102.35 wel svde Secular Values: Defiance Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 56



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 104 n: 282 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 3

4.102.36 wel svdi Secular Values: Disbelief Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of religious authority (faith, commitment, practice).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



37 wel svi Secular Values Index

4.102.37

Meaning: "Sacred-vs.-Secular Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's secular distance to "sacred" sources of authority, including (1) religious authority (faith, commitment, practice), (2) patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents), (3) order institutions (army, police, courts), and (4) normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Remarks: The SVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Traditional-vs.-Secular-rational Values." Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



N: 56



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 103 n: 280 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 3

4.102.38 wel svre Secular Values: Relativism Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



4.102.39 wel svsk Secular Values: Skepticism Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of order institutions (army, police, courts).

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



4.102.40 wel sys Political System Type

Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling:

(1) "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints; (2)"Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint;

(3)"Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint;

(4) "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012 N: 187



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012 N: 188 n: 2568 \overline{N} : 151 \overline{T} : 14

4.102.41 wel trgen Generalized Trust

Meaning: Multi-item formative index measuring to what extent trust in others is general, assigning increasing weights to trust's generality from close to unspecified to remote others [(IngTru + 2 * UnsTru + 3 * OutTru) / 6 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level using the population average].

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 199-200), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 62-63), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from 0 when there is no generalized trust to 1.0 for the opposite case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.





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

4.102.42 wel_trigr In-Group Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others to whom they are acquainted.

Source: Delhey, Newton and Welzel (2011), based on the Welzel-trust items in the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 5 and 6.

Scaling: 4-point rating scales recoded from lowest trust (0) to highest trust (1) and averaged over the three items. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 55



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

4.102.43 wel trogr Out-Group Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others to whom they are not familiar and who are dissimilar on important group-forming criteria, including religion and nationality. Source: Delhey, Newton and Welzel (2011), based on the Welzel-trust items in the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 5 and 6.

Scaling: 4-point rating scales recoded from lowest trust (0) to highest trust (1) and averaged over the three items. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample.

Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014 N: 55



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

4.102.44 wel_trstd Trust (Standard)

Meaning: Dummy coded standard trust question indicating to what extent people believe that they can trust unspecified other people.

Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 1 to 6. Scaling: Dummy index standardized into 0 for non-trust and 1.0 for trust in unspecified others. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample, thus transforming the individual-level dummy codes into a continuous 0-to-1.0 scale.





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 104 n: 286 \overline{N} : 8 \overline{T} : 3

4.102.45 wel_trunsp Unspecific Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others or believe them to be fair when these others are neither specified as close or remote or in any other way [(PerFai + StaTru) / 2 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level using the population average].

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 199-200), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 62-63), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.

Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from 0 when there is no trust and perceived fairness of unspecified others to 1.0 for the opposite case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample.





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

4.103 World Happiness Report

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468 (Helliwell et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

National Average Happiness The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, and the third on April 23, 2015. Leading experts across fields - economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more - describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness. They reflect a new worldwide demand for more attention to happiness as a criteria for government policy.

4.103.1 whr hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014 N: 153

Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2014 N: 158 n: 1079 \overline{N} : 108 \overline{T} : 7

4.104 World Justice Project

http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/ (Agrast et al., n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-15)

Rule of Law Index The World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool designed by the World Justice Project to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

4.104.1 wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption

Absence of Corruption.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.2 wjp_adr ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective

ADRs (alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) are accessible, impartial, and effective.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101

Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015

N: 101 **n:** 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.3 wjp civ just Civil Justice

Civil Justice.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.4 wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

Civil justice is free of corruption.





Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.6 wjp cj discr Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination

Civil justice is free of discrimination.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.7 wjp cj ef enf Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced

Civil justice is effectively enforced.



4.104.8 wjp_cj_fr_govin Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence Civil justice is free of improper government influence.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101

4.104.9 wjp_crim_jus Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.10 wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption

Criminal system is free of corruption.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.11 wjp_crsys_discr Criminal System is Free of Discrimination

Criminal system is free of discrimination.





Criminal system is free of improper government influence.



 $4.104.13 \quad {\rm wjp_exec_br} \ {\rm Executive} \ {\rm Branch} \ {\rm do} \ {\rm not} \ {\rm use} \ {\rm Public} \ {\rm Office} \ {\rm for} \ {\rm Private} \ {\rm Gain}$

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.14 wjp_fund_right Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3



Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.16	wjp	\mathbf{gov}	pow	Factor	1:	Constraints	\mathbf{on}	Government	Powers
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Constraints on Government Powers.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.17 wjp_gov_pow_aud Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review

Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review.





Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.18 wjp_gov_pow_jud Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary

Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.19 wjp gov pow leg Government Powers Limited by the Legislature

Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.20 wjp_gov_pow_ngov Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks.






4.104.22 wjp_leg_br Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.23 wjp_op_gov Open Government

Open Government.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.24 wjp_ord_secur Order and Security

Order and Security.



4.104.25 wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain.



4.104.26 wjp_ppl_civ_jus Access to Affordable Civil Justice

People have access to affordable civil justice.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.27 wjp_regul_enforc Effective Regulatory Enforcement

Effective Regulatory enforcement.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.28 wjp trans pow Transition of Power is Subject to the Law

Transition of power is subject to the law.





Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101 n: 295 \overline{N} : 98 \overline{T} : 3

4.104.29 wjp_wjp_overall WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score.



Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2015 N: 101

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.105 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/

(Geddes et al., 2014b)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group 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.

4.105.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

- 1. Democracy
- 2. Foreign-Occupied
- 3. Not-Independent
- 4. Provisional
- 5. Warlord
- 6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010 N: 93

4.105.2 wr_regtype Regime Type

Variable on regime type. Classes are:

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010 N: 114 n: 3326 \overline{N} : 51 \overline{T} : 29



4.106 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/

(World Values Survey Association, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-26)

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.

4.106.1 wvs confaf Confidence in Armed Forces

Average value for the question regarding confidence in armed forces.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 62



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 101 n: 323 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.2 wvs_confch Confidence in Churches

Average value for the question regarding confidence in churches.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 104 n: 330 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.3 wvs_confcs Confidence in Civil Services

Average value for the question regarding confidence in civil services.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much

- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



4.106.4 wvs conferv Confidence in Environmental Protection Movement

Average value for the question regarding confidence in environmental protection movement. 1. None at all

- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.106.5 wvs confgov Confidence in Government

Average value for the question regarding confidence in government.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 64



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

4.106.6 wvs confjs Confidence in Justice System

Average value for the question regarding confidence in justice system.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



4.106.7 wvs confpar Confidence in Parliament

Average value for the question regarding confidence in parliament.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



N: 64



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 102 **n**: 326 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.8 wvs_confpol Confidence in Police

Average value for the question regarding confidence in police.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 64



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 103 n: 327 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.9 wvs_confpp Confidence in Political Parties

Average value for the question regarding confidence in political parties.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 61

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.106.10 wvs_confpr Confidence in Press

Average value for the question regarding confidence in press.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 104 n: 330 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.11 wvs conftv Confidence in Television

Average value for the question regarding confidence in television.

- 1. None at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Quite a lot
- 4. A great deal



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 59

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.106.12 wvs_democntry Democraticness in own Country

Average value for the question regarding democraticness in own country. 1-10.

- 1. Not at all democratic
- 10. Completely democratic



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 55



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

4.106.13 wvs_demoimp Importance of Democracy

Average value for the question regarding importance of democracy. 1-10. 1. Not at all important

10. Absolutely important



4.106.14 wvs envecon Protecting Environment vs Economic Growth

Share of population answering "Protecting environment" rather than "Economy growth and creating jobs" regarding what's most important.





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

4.106.15 wvs jabribe Justifiable Action: Accepting a Bribe

Average value for the question regarding justifiable action: accepting a bribe. 1-10. 1. Never justifiable

10. Always justifiable



N: 64



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 333 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.16 wvs_lrpos Self Positioning in Political Left-Right Scale

Average value for the question regarding self positioning in the political left-right scale. 1-10. 1. Left

10. Right





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 100 n: 316 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.17 wvs_natpride Proud of Nationality

Average value for the question regarding national pride.

- 1. Not at all proud
- 2. Not very proud

- 3. Quite proud
- 4. Very proud



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 64



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 334 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.18 wvs polint Interest in Politics

Average value for the question regarding interest in politics.

- 1. Not at all interested
- 2. Not very interested
- 3. Somewhat interested
- 4. Very interested





Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 310 \overline{N} : 9 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.19 wvs psarmy Political Systems: Army

Average value for the question regarding political system: army.

- 1. Very bad
- 2. Fairly bad
- 3. Fairly good
- 4. Very good



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 61



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2014 N: 102 n: 271 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.20 wvs psdem Political System: Democracy

Average value for the question regarding political system: democracy.

- 1. Very bad
- 2. Fairly bad
- 3. Fairly good
- 4. Very good



4.106.21 wvs psexp Political System: Experts

Average value for the question regarding political system: experts.

- 1. Very bad
- 2. Fairly bad
- 3. Fairly good
- 4. Very good



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 63



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2014 N: 102 n: 273 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.22 wvs_pssl Political System: Strong Leader

Average value for the question regarding political system: strong leader.

- 1. Very bad
- 2. Fairly bad
- 3. Fairly good
- 4. Very good



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 63



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2014 N: 102 n: 274 \overline{N} : 13 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.23 wvs satlife Satisfaction with your Life

Average value for the question regarding satisfaction with your life. 1-10. 1. Dissatisfied

10. Satisfied



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 64



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 335 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

4.106.24 wvs_trust Most People can be Trusted

Share of population answering "Most people can be trusted" rather than "You can't be too careful".



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2014 N: 64



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2014 N: 105 n: 336 \overline{N} : 10 \overline{T} : 3

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2015	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2015	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2015	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2015	Independence from Porlugal 1975
Antigua and Bar- buda	28	ATG	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2015	Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2015	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2015	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2015	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2015	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2015	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herze- govina	70	BIH	1992	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2015	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazi & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2015	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2015	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2015	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2015	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Re- public	140	CAF	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2015	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2015	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2015	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2015	Independence from United Provinces of Cents America 1847

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2015	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2015	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2015	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2015	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2015	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2015	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2015	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2015	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2015	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2015	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2015	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2015	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2015	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2015	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2015	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2015	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2015	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2015	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2015	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2015	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2015	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2015	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2015	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2015	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2015	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2015	Independence from the Nethelands recognized 1949
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2015	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2015	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2015	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2015	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2015	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2015	League of Nation mandateended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2015	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2015	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2015	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2015	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2015	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2015	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2015	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2015	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2015	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2015	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2015	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2015	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2015	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2015	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2015	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2015	Independence from Souti Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2015	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2015	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2015	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2015	Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2015	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2015	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2015	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2015	Bangladesh independence from Parkistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2015	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2015	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2015	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2015	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2015	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2015	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2015	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2015	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2015	Independence from New Zeaand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2015	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2015	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2015	Withdraval from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2015	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montene- gro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2015	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2015	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2015	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2015	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2015	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2015	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2015	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2015	Independence from the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2015	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2015	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	748	SWZ	1969	2015	Independence from British mandate 1968

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2015	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2015	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2015	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2015	Kuomintang retreat toTaiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2015	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2015	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2015	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2015	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2015	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2015	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emi- rates	784	ARE	1972	2015	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2015	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2015	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recog- nized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2015	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2015	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia recogtzed 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2015	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2015	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2015	The Unilateral Declarator of Independence (UDI) of Rhode- sia 1965